



National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

Annual Report - 2022

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01. Introduction



The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) is a Statutory Board established in terms of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board under Act No. 11 of 1984 and as amended by the Act No. 41 of 1986 and Act No. 21 of 1990. In the year 2022, the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board was under purview of the Ministry of Defence and it has been operated under the Ministry of Public Security since 06.10.2022.

The Board is the principal national institution charged with the formulation and review of the national policy relating to the prevention, control, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and given to advice and make recommendation to the Minister on such policy.

02. Vision and Mission



Vision

“Build a Drug Free Healthy and Secured Nation”

Mission

“Provide leadership to ensure healthy lives and peaceful society free from drug abuse through developing, effective implementation of policies, by empowering of all related agencies, community and individuals”

03. Chairman's Review



National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has undertaken diverse programmes aimed at the priorities of timely trends associated with substance abuse in accordance with the Sri Lankan National Policy for Drug Abuse Prevention and Control in 2022. During 2022, the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has offered priority to conduct residential and community-based treatment programmes by ensuring access to the respective services for persons requiring treatment and rehabilitation to minimize substance abuse at the community level through the implementation of prevention programmes focusing on the Sustainable Development Goals.

Particularly, the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has taken measures to amend key legal provisions on drug control by endorsing recommendations based on scientific evidence with the intent of creating control of the abuse of pharmaceutical drugs by taking into consideration the emerging trends and the prevalence of methamphetamine use. The space has been offered to law enforcement agencies for ensuring a more practical drug control mechanism in terms of the amended Act No. 41 of 2022 by including legal provisions on said matters to Act No.13 of 1984 on Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs. It is considered an effective measure implemented for the control of drugs in Sri Lanka.

The measures have been undertaken to correct imprecise thoughts, myths, beliefs and incorrect perceptions influential to the involvement of drug abuse through implementing preventive education and training programmes aimed at school and youth communities under diverse challenges and restrictions. Different activities have been implemented to enforce the community on drug prevention at the community level with the collaboration of government and non-governmental agencies.

International Symposium has been conducted related to drug abuse for the first time in the history of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board with the objective of establishing an international-level platform to present recommendations based on research findings and to inspire research institutions that undertake research under diverse themes related to drug

abuse, independent researches, the university community and other relevant institutes. Numerous national and international researchers and scholars took part in the event whilst exchanging their expert knowledge based on their intuitive research. It is a fruitful outcome accomplished in 2022.

As drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation are technical subject criteria, in-depth knowledge and talent are required. Actions have been undertaken to increase the capacity of relevant stakeholders by implementing technical training programmes for diverse focused groups comprising government officers, community leaders, and law enforcement officers. Diverse programmes have been implemented to create a community free of drugs at the divisional secretariat level through integration with the administrative structure of the divisional secretariat level.

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has reached its expected goals by conducting diverse programmes whilst covering all divisions during 2022. Hence, I extend my gratitude to all the stakeholders who contributed their efforts in this regard.

Shakya Nanayakkara
Chairman

04. Powers of the Board

In terms of the Section 7 of the Act No. 11 of 1984 National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has power to,

- (a) Formulate and review a national policy relating to the prevention and control of the abuse of dangerous drugs and to advise and make recommendations to the Minister on such Policy ;
- (b) Call for such information and particulars from individuals, organizations, government departments and public corporations as may reasonably be necessary to exercise the powers of the Board;

Provided however that no member shall disclose any information or particulars obtained under the provisions of this paragraph, except where he is required to do so by a court of law or in order to comply with any other provisions of this Act;

- (c) Receive donations and grants from local and foreign sources for the purpose of exercising the powers of the Board;
- (d) Co-ordinate the activities of agencies engaged in the prevention and control of dangerous drugs ;
- (e) Promote treatment and rehabilitation measures for drug dependent persons and conduct national drug abuse and preventive educational programmes for children and adults;
- (f) Conduct and undertake research studies into the prevalence, aetiology and legal, medical, social, cultural and economic implications of the abuse of dangerous drugs;
- (g) Maintain liaison with national, regional and international organizations and agencies involved in drug control activities;

05. Corporate Information

Name of the organization : National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

Establishment : A statutory Board established under the NDDCB Act No. 11 ‘
of 1984

Contact Information

Address : National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya

Telephone : 0112868794 - 6

Fax : 0112868791/2, 0112869805

E-mail : mail@nddcb.gov.lk

Web site : www.nddcb.gov.lk

Facebook : www.facebook.com/nddcb.lk

Auditors : Auditor General, Auditor General’s Department

Bankers : The Bank of Ceylon

06. Constitution of the Board

The Board shall consist of the following members.












- a) One member who shall be the Chairman and three other members to be appointed by the Minister;
- b) The Secretary to the Ministry of the Minister in charge of the subject of Education or his nominee;
- c) The Inspector General of Police or his nominee;
- d) The Director General of Health Services or his nominee;
- e) The Principal Collector of Customs or his nominee;
- f) The Government Analyst or his nominee;
- g) The Commissioner for Ayurveda or his nominee;

And

*Representative of the Treasury shall be participating to the Board Meeting.

Board Members

01. Mr. Shakya Nanayakkara
Chairman
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
383, Kotte Road,
Rajagiriya.
02. Professor Anula Wijesundara
142/2 A,
Wijekumarathunga Mawatha
Colombo 05
(Appointed Member)
03. DIG Waruna Jayasundara
Attorney-at-Law
Commandant
Special Task Force
Colombo 07
(Appointed Member)
04. Mr. Saman Dissanayake
Additional Secretary
(Civil Security and Development)
Ministry of Defence
Defence Headquarters Complex
Battaramulla
05. Mr. Samantha Wijesekara
Senior Superintendent of Police
Director
Police Narcotic Bureau
Colombo – 01
(Ex Officio Member)
06. Dr. S. C. Wickramasinghe
Deputy Director General
Non Communicable Disease Unit
Ministry of Health
Colombo 10
(Ex Officio Member)
07. Mr. G.W.P. Wijewardena
Senior Director of Customs
Social Protection Unit
Sri Lanka Customs
No. 40. Main Street, Colombo 11
(Ex Officio Member)
08. Mrs. Sandya Rajapaksha
Deputy Government Analyst
Government Analyst's Department
No. 31, Isuru Mawatha, Pelawatte,
Battaramulla.
(Ex Officio Member)
09. Dr. Dammika Abegunawardena
Commissioner of Ayurveda
Department of Ayurveda
Old Kottawa Road,
Navinna, Maharagama.
(Ex Officio Member)
10. Mrs. S. K. Kulathunga Mudali
Senior Assistant Secretary
(Integrated Service)
Ministry of Education
Isurupaya, Battaramulla
(Ex Officio Member)
11. Ms. R.A D.R.Ranasinghe
Director (Acting)
Department of Management Services
Ministry of Finance, Economic
Stabilization & National Policies
Colombo 01.
(Representative of the General
Treasury)

	HM2-1	DG Director General	01		Director (Designated & Private Treatment Centres) - Appointed by the Minister	01
	HM1-1	D(A) Director-Admin	01		MM 1-1	Assit. Director - Admin 01
		D(F) Director- Finance	01			Assit. Director –Finance 01
		D(TR) Director- Treatment, Rehabilitation & Outreach	01			Assit. Director- Treatment & Rehabilitation 01
		D(R) Director- Research	01			Assit. Director - Outreach 01
		D(PET) Director- Preventive Education & Training	01			Assit. Director (Designated & Private Treatment Centers) 01
	JM 1-1	AO Administrative Officer	01			Assistant Director- Research 01
		M- T&M Manager - Transportation and Maintenance	01			Assistant Director - Scientific Research 01
		M - HRM Manager - Human Resources	01			Assistant Director -Preventive Education & Training 01
		M - IT Manager - Information Technology	01			Assistant Director - Precursor Chemicals 01
		M - P Manager - Procurement	01			Assistant Director - Provincial 03
		M Manager - Centers	04			Board Secretary cum Legal Officer 01
		M Manager	01			Internal Auditor 01
		FO Finance Officer	01			
		C Counselor - Centers	16		MA 5-2	Assistant Counselor 26
		IO Investigating Officer - (Treatment)	03			Assistant Outreach Officer 22
		OR Outreach Officer	07			Assistant Research Officer 08
		RO Research Officer	10			Systems Analyst and Programmer 02
		SO Scientific Officer	17			Assistant Scientific Officer 04
		DE&IO Drug Education & Information Officer	07			Assistant Drug Education & Information Officer 12
		LB Librarian	01			
		ALO Assistant Legal Officer	01		MA 1-1	(Non Technical) Management Assistant 37
	MA2-1 (Technical)	BK Book Keeper	01		DR	Driver 18
		N Nurse	05			
		CA Counseling Assistant (Centers) + PTR	91		LA	Library Assistant 01
		ORA Outreach Assistant	08			
		RA Research Assistant	07			
		ITA IT Assistant	02		PL	Office Aide 19
		LT Laboratory Technician	04			
		DE&IA Drug Education & Information Assistant	09			

Executive staff of the Board

No	Name	Designation	Educational Qualifications
1.	Mr. Shakya Nanayakkara	Chairman (Appointed on 12.10.2022)	Attorney-at-Law
			Master of Art - University of Kelaniya
			Postgraduate Diploma in Psychology - University of Colombo
			Postgraduate Diploma in Labour Studies - University of Kelaniya
2.	Dr. Priyangi Nirosha Amarabandu	Chairperson (Resigned on 10.10.2022)	MBBS - University of Colombo
			D.Path
			MD (Histopath)
3.	Mrs. S.M.B. N. Kumarihamy	Director (Research)	Master of Philosophy (MPhil) in Sociology - University of Kelaniya
			Director General (Attend to Work) (31.03.2021 to 10.01.2022)
			BA (Special) Sociology and Social Anthropology - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			National Diploma in Counseling - Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
4.	Mrs. L.D.S. Perera	Director Finance (Acting) (Resigned on 31.05.2022)	No information provided
5.	Mr. H.U.R. Fonseka	Director Finance (Cover up) (18.07.2022 to 31.12.2022)	Bachelor of Commerce - University of Colombo

6.	Mrs. Malsha Munasinhearachchi	Director Admin (Acting) (Appointed on 03.02.2022) (Resigned on 31.03.2022)	Bachelor of Science (Bio Science) - University of Colombo (BSc)
			Master of Business Administration (Marketing) - University of Colombo
			Sri Lanka Administrative Service Second Class
7.	Mrs. Priyangani Hewarathne	Director Administration Cover up (13.09.2022 to 31.12.2022)	Master in law - General Sir John Kothalawala Defence University
			Master of Public Administration (Policy) – University of Flinders (Australia)
			Sri Lanka Administrative Service First Class
8.	Mr. Kanishka Kumara De Silva	Director – Designated & Private Treatment Centers) (Appointed according to the Act No.54 in 2007) Resigned on 07.10.2022	
9.	Mr. T.W. Premasiri	Director - Treatment & Rehabilitation Retired on 31.12.2022	Master of Arts - University of Kelaniya
			Bachelor of Commerce - University of Colombo
			Diploma in Social Work - National Institute of Social Development
			Higher Diploma in English - Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka

10.	Mrs. S.T. Weraniyagoda	Secretary to the Board/ Legal Officer Resigned on 08.09.2022	Bachelor of Law - University of Colombo
			Master in Law - University of Poona, India
11.	Sqn. Ldr. G.K.B.P. Wijewardane	Board Secretary / Legal Officer Cover up (09.09.2022 to 31.12.2022)	Bachelor of Science in Business Administration - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			Attorney-at-Law - Sri Lanka Law College
12.	Mrs. D.P.M. Gamage	Internal Auditor	Certified Business Accountant (CBA) - The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka
			Bachelor of Science (Business Administration) Degree - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			AAT (SL) - The Association of Accounting Technicians of Sri Lanka
13.	Mr. M.A.W. Marasinghe	Assistant Director – Outreach Retired on 30.04.2022	Diploma in Psychology - Psychology Institute
			Diploma in Counseling - Psychology Institute
14.	Mrs. A.W.A. Kumari	Assistant Director – Administration	Master of Business Administration - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			Bachelor of Science in Human Resource Management (Special) Degree - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
15.	Mr. K. Pradeep Kumara	Assistant Director – Preventive	Master of International Studies - Uppsala University, Sweden

		Education & Training	Bachelor of Arts (Hons) - University of Colombo
			Post Graduate Diploma in Counseling - PGDC
			International Certificate of Addiction Professional - NIL US State Department at Colombo Plan
16.	Mrs. D.P.P. Weerasinghe	Assistant Director – Scientific Research Passed away on 24.11.2022	Master of Science (Analytical Chemistry) - University of Peradeniya
			Bachelor of Science (Hons) in Chemistry - University of Delhi, India
17.	Mr. K.V. Ranjith Wickramasinghe	Assistant Director – Scientific Research (Cover up) (Appointed on 28.11.2022)	Diploma in Computer Applications – Solarize Computer Studies
			Diploma in Laboratory Technology in Chemistry – Institute of Chemistry, Ceylon
18.	Mr. G.R. Gunawardane	Assistant Director – Designated & Private Treatment Centers	Bachelor of Arts (Sociology) - University of Kelaniya
			Master of Arts (Sociology) - University of Kelaniya
19.	Mrs. T.K.R. Dissanayaka	Assistant Director - Precursor Chemicals	Bachelor of Science in Chemistry (Hons) - University of Colombo
20.	Mr. A.T. Darshana	Assistant Director - Research	Master of Social Science in Sociology - University of Kelaniya
			Bachelor of Art (Hons) in Sociology - University of Colombo
			Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo

08. Current Drug Abuse Situation in Sri Lanka

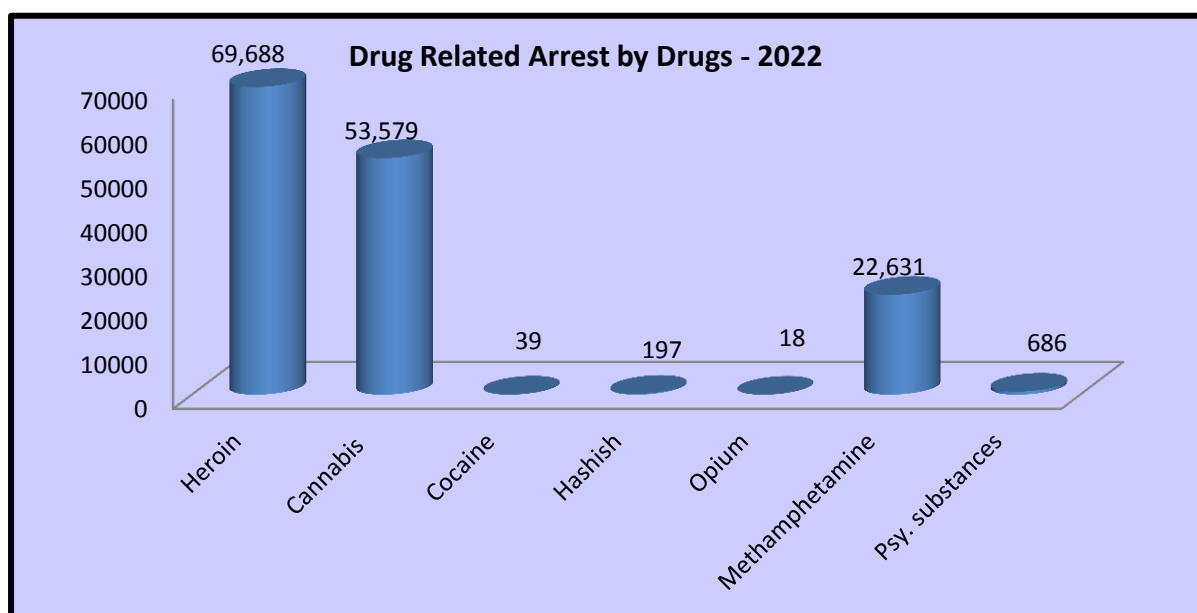
Timely Trends of drug abuse in Sri Lanka - 2022

A statistical increase has been observed in the data analysis of drug-related arrests and admissions for treatment and rehabilitation services in 2022. The number of seizures and respective drug quantities effected by the law enforcement agencies are summarized below.

Drug Type	Arrested Individuals	Percentage
Heroin	69,688	45.6
Cannabis	53,579	35.0
Cocaine	39	0.0
Hashish	197	0.1
Methamphetamine	22,631	14.8
Psychotropic Substances	686	0.4
Opium	18	0.1
Other	6141	4.0
Total	152,979	100

(Source: Police Narcotic Bureau -2022)

The total number of persons arrested for drug offenses in Sri Lanka in 2022 was 152,972 which signify a 36% increase in contrast to 2021.



(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau-2022)

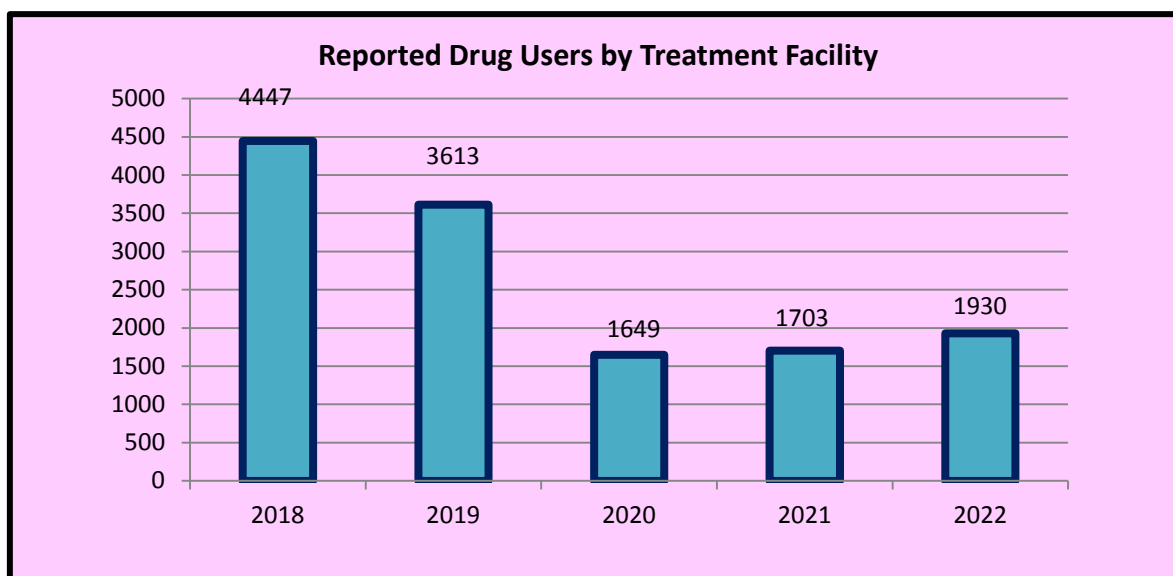
The highest number of drug-related offenses was reported from the western province (119,258). The number of arrests reported from the Kalutara district was 63,009.

The quantities of arrested drugs of drug seizures during 2022 were summarized below.

Drug Type	Arrested Quantity (kg)
Heroin	1345.119
Cannabis	16,165.854
Cocaine	370.112
Hashish	39.261
Methamphetamine	241.596
Opium	10.809
Psychotropic Substance	0.141
Other	82.820

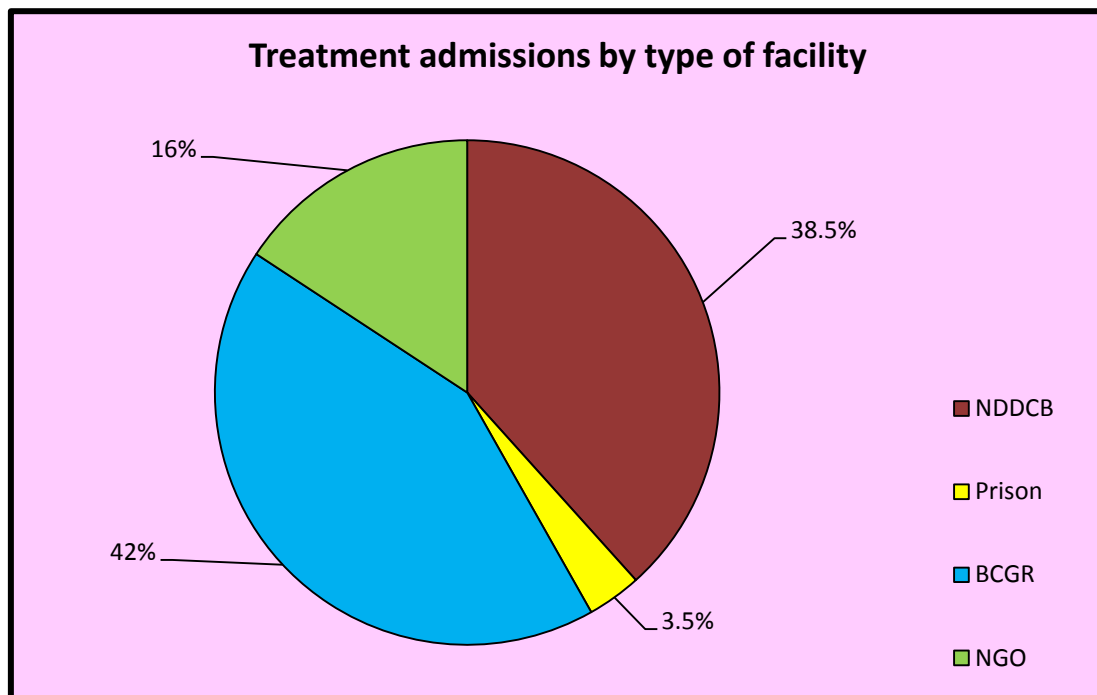
(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau - 2022)

In Sri Lanka, treatment and rehabilitation services are affected by governmental and non-governmental agencies. During 2022, 1930 number of drug-dependent had obtained treatment and rehabilitation services comprised 740 (38.5%) from the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 67 (3.5%) from prison treatment programmes, 304 (16%) from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), 819 (42%) from Kandakadu treatment and rehabilitation center administered by the Bureau of Commissioner General Rehabilitation. The majority were reported from the Colombo district (26%).



(Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System-2022)

The majority of treated persons (39%) represent 30 years of age or above 30 years. In contrast to 2021, clients referred to treatment services increased by 13% in 2022.



(Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System-2022)

09. Corporate Governance

In terms of the Section 6 (3) of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984, the Board shall meet at least once in a month.

Sub-Committees

In terms of the Section 8 of the above said Act, the Board may appoint any sub-committee for the purpose of this Act, which shall be charged with the exercise, performance and discharge of such powers and duties as may be delegated to them by the Minister.

In the respective year, following sub-committees were established and operated under the Board.

1. Legislation Sub Committee on Amending of Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Act No. 1 of 2008

2. Legislation Sub Committee on Amending of Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007

3. Legislation Sub Committee on Amending of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984

10. Analysis of Financial and Operational Performance

	2022 (Rs.)	2021 (Rs.)	Difference (Rs.)	Ratio	
Recurrent Grant	234,850,000.00	243,944,000.00	9,094,000.00	3%	Decrease
Other Income (Note 2)	9,634,530.52	1,568,026.21	1,933,495.69	76%	Decrease
Total Expenses	292,837,266.19	270,493,976.89	22,343,289.30	8%	Increase

11. Segmental Review of Operation

11.1 Preventive Education and Training Division

The Preventive Education and Training Division of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, which has the primary responsibility to “maintain for children and adults the National Education Programmes for the Prevention and misuse of drugs” in accordance with the powers delegated under Section 7 (e) of the National Dangerous Drugs Board Act No 11 of 1984 ; *“We empower people to create a safe environment in which drug abuse is minimized and prevented through quality education and training and launches its programmes annually”*.

These Programmes aim at social inclusion and Sustainable Development Goals (*Goal No 3.5* strength the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drugs and harmful use of alcohol, *Goal No 5.1* End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere, (as a tool of participating all kind of preventive, education and training programmes) *Goal No 16 b:* Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies (as accelerating the access of all individual for preventive activities) for sustainable development) and implement the six (6) main streams recommended by the *World Health Organization (WHO)* by a trained staff based on scientific and qualitative methods and psychological learning principles.

- School Based Drug Prevention and Training Programmes
- Youth and Community Based Drug Prevention, Education and Training Programmes
- Family Based Drugs Prevention, Education Programmes
- Larger Workplace Based Drugs Prevention, Education and Training Programmes
- Media Based Drugs Prevention, Education and Training Programmes
- Environment Based (Substance abuse policy) Drug Prevention, Education and Training Programmes

The programmes implemented in these six areas are implemented as sub – subjects and ancillary programmes to cover the entire Sri Lankan people. The real purpose of this is to adhere to the five-year corporate plan presented by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for the next 05 years, referring to the Sustainable Development Goals that we have globally guaranteed, and to what extent the tasks expected in the annual action plan have been achieved qualitatively and quantitatively. Through the qualitative analysis of our plans

for this purpose, it was possible to see a strong combination of long-term results as well as intermediate outcomes, and the PET Division successfully met the initiate conversation about the use of methamphetamine by school children, which was raised throughout the year, to reduce it through the media and through its active partner program which was great dealt with.

During this period, as another matter that drew the attention of children, legalization of cannabis and the breaking of the attractive belief system about its health benefits were made a main topic of the programmes and efforts were made to reduce it.

The programmes focused on changing the illusory attitudes about the use of hand-made drugs “*Thul*”, which are more popular among children, and the programmes aimed at reducing it had direct long-term results.



Picture 11.1.1

We were able to create and implement a network of sustainable programmes to reduce many emerging and new trends and to create a generation of children who are able to successfully confront drug promotion in the school community. Teachers were made the driving force behind student’s drug promotion by creating short-intervention programmes in schools that benefited from school curricula. The results are long-lasting and *Students Quality Circles (SQS)* has ensured its future and long-term survival.

11.1.1 School Based Drug Prevention, Education and Training programmes

11.1.1.1 Education Programmes for School Students

The development of drug abuse in children is strongly supported by environmental factors that influence their developmental age. Here, the goal was to reduce the desire for drugs in children by reducing the factors that make drugs interesting in children, as well as the

environmental factors that create attractiveness. Meanwhile, the strategy of the school drug prevention programmes was to change the knowledge, skills and attitudes of the children towards the drug market behavior and how not to be deceived by it as children and the strategies to successfully get out of these situations. The success of this has been remarkable so far. The emerging drug-related trends have been greatly reduced in the school system.

The appointment of these programmes as sustainable development programmes that generate long-term results with the aim of *School Quality Circles (SQS)* was also done in the year 2022. Additionally, these programmes were low-cost and cost-effective programmes. The number of school programmes planned for 2022 was 500, but this number was clearly increased and 763 programmes were physically carried out, but the quality results were that school teachers were used as trainers to release a large number of *Echo* programmes throughout the school system and conducted at the classroom level throughout the year.

An analysis of the physical progress of 05 years is shown in the table below. Accordingly, PET has managed to achieve the highest progress in the past five years in 2022 which is 152.6% over the Annual Action plan.

School Based Drug Preventive Education Programmes 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	500	500	500	500	500
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	670	390	79	239	763
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	134%	78%	15.8%	47.8%	152.6%
<i>Estimated no of educated students</i>	130 000	130 000	130 000	130 000	200 000
<i>Educated no of students</i>	121 536	79 863	15 665	39 837	129 848
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	93.48%	61.43%	12.05%	30.64%	64.92%

Table No 11.113

11.1.2 International School Based Preventive Education and Training Programmes

School drug policies are directly informed by environment-based drug prevention strategies. But international schools are not bound to follow this regulation as they are bound to implement the policies of the Companies Registration Act. But in the last year, by establishing the "National Drug Prevention Policy" in many international schools, PET managed to change the image of drugs in children.

International schools identified their own problems and invited us is another progressive step taken by PET. The year 2022 succeeded in completing the programmes by surpassing the expected annual action plan and its progress is 120%.

**International School Based Preventive Education and Training Programmes
2018 - 2022**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	13	9	0	3	12
<i>As a percentage of total Number</i>	130%	90%	0%	30%	120%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	2000	2000	2000	2000	4000
<i>Educated number of students</i>	1671	1443	0	183	2166
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	83.55%	72.15%	0%	9.15%	54.15%

Table No 11.1.2

11.1.3 Parenting Skill Development Programmes

Both the micro and macro environment play a powerful role in shaping the foundation of children's drug use. The family is the most powerful institution of the child's socialization in the perfect environment. Children tend to use drugs due to the risk factor such as parental drug use, conflictual and process. In the year 2022, reaching 104 programmes (52%) in terms of quality, skill-based preventive programmes were distressing family environment, child abuse and neglect, and fathering impairment in children originates from within the family and caregivers. Parenting skills promotion programmes improve the child's preservation strategies by reducing the risk factors for the later socialization conducted for long-term quality change in parents.

11.1.3 Parenting Skill Development Programmes 2018 - 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	200	200	200	200	200
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	204	121	0	117	104
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	102%	60.5%	0%	58.5%	52%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	22 000	22 000	22 000	22000	22 000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	24 919	14 652	0	3187	14 448
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	113.26%	66.66%	0%	14.5%	65.67%

Table No 11.1.3

11.1.4 Teacher's Training Programme

The second institution that contributes to the successful socialization process of children is the school. By training teachers in the school system as preventive educators, children have the ability to continue a comprehensive prevention program at the classroom level throughout the year. On the other hand, it was through this series of programmes that teachers were trained as Counselors to identify high-risk children who are already using and to provide brief intervention and referrals to them. The implementation of this as a school policy was carried out in conjunction with the "Shiksha" school-based drug prevention campaign throughout the year 2022 in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

11.1.4 Teacher's Training Programme 2018 - 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	30	30	30	30	30
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	31	07	06	06	18
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	103.33%	23.33%	20%	20%	60%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	1000	1000	1000	1000	4000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	2776	772	268	390	969
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	276.6%	77.2%	26.8%	39%	24.23%

Table No 11.1.4



Picture No 11.1.4.2

11.1.5 Teacher's Education Programme 2018 - 2022

Apart from parents and guardians, teachers are a social group who deal with children and contribute greatly to the social welfare of children. Some teachers' attitudes towards drugs and alcohol, as well as their attraction to them, have a special impact on the future formation of children. For this reason, this new component was added to the school drug prevention strategy in order to promote the skills and attitudes of teachers on how to successfully deal with children while reducing the risk of drug abuse.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	30	30
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	19	18
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	-	-	-	63.33%	60%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	1000	4000
<i>Educated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	793	1000
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	-	79.3%	25%

Table No 11.1.5

11.1.6 Damma School Students Preventive, Education and Programme

With the aim of creating a drug free moral children and young generation in year 2022, the Preventive Education and Training Division has conducted forty universal prevention to awareness programmes for Sunday school students, and 4234 students were participated.

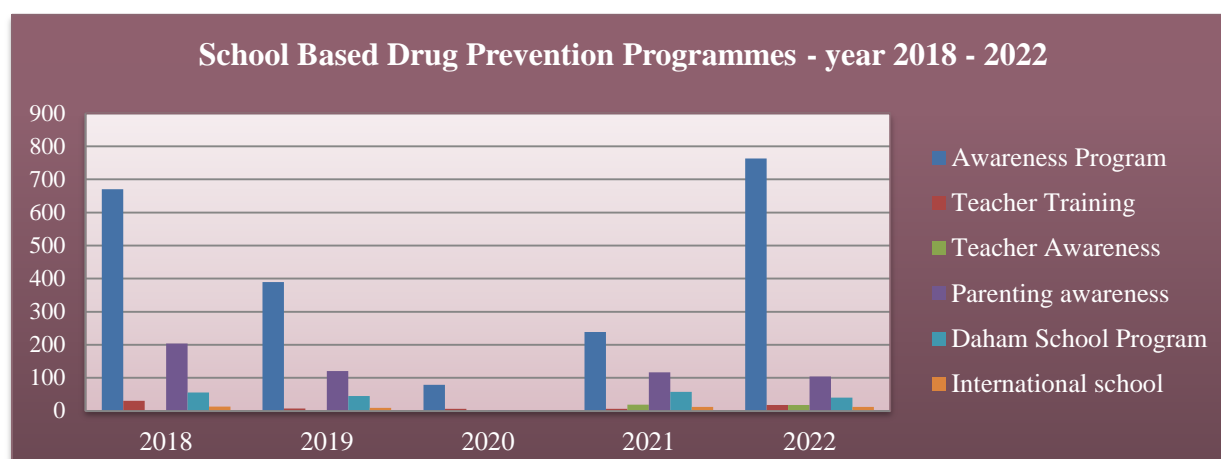
11.1.6 Damma School Students Preventive, Education and Programme 2018 - 2022					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	30	30	-	100	100
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	56	45	-	58	40
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	186.66%	150%	-	58%	40%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	6000	6000	-	10 000	20 000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	7050	7691	-	1955	4234
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	117.5%	128.18%	-	19.6%	21.17%

Table No 11.1.6

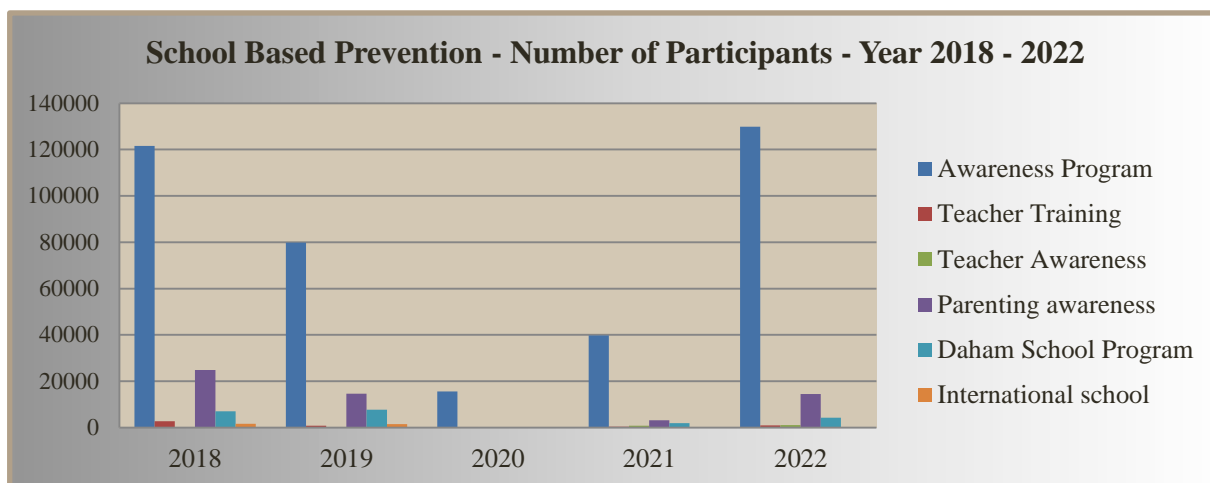
11.1.7 Five year (2018 – 2022) Analysis of School Based Prevention Programmes

Name of the programme	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.
	1 Awareness Program	670	121 536	390	79 863	79	15 665	239	39 837	763
2 Teacher Training	31	2776	07	772	06	268	06	390	18	969
3 Teacher Awareness	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	793	18	1 136
4 Parenting awareness	204	24 919	121	14 652	02	94	117	3 187	104	14 448
5 Daham School Program	56	7 050	45	7 691	-	-	58	1 955	40	4 234
6 International school	13	1 671	09	1 443	-	-	03	183	12	2 166

Table 11.1.7



Graph No 11.1.1



Graph No 11.1.2

11.2 Youth Based Drug Prevention, Education and Training Programmes

11.2.1 Educating Youth Community

The basis of drug prevention is to prevent young people from turning to drug use, delaying their initial use as much as possible, and preventing them from developing drug use disorders if they have already started using. Global research confirms that it is highly desirable to strengthen the drug policies of the socializing institutions that youth are involved with in order to prevent their faith to drugs. Similarly, the administration will also generate short interventions and referrals for the youth who have already started using it. Throughout the past year, PET has planned and implemented many programmes for the development of social and personal skills of youths to prevent from starting to use drugs and its positive results had been spreaded throughout the society.

11.2.1 Educating Youth Community 2018 - 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	150	150	150	150	150
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	141	135	71	170	173
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	94%	90%	47.33%	113.3%	115.33%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	22 000	22 000	22 000	22 000	12 000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	12 229	14 652	8396	7 991	10 301
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	55.58%	66.66%	38.16%	36.3%	85.84%

Table No 11.2.1

11.2.2 Prevention Education Programmes for University Students

University and University College students are the group of young people who are entering late adolescence or adulthood. Considering their developmental stages, they are no longer at the biological age most at risk of drug experimentation. On the other hand, current research and reports cite that Sri Lankan university students are highly disruptive and show significant weaknesses in impulse control.

On the other hand, they are a driving force of knowledge disintegration in the society, and the tendency to use the message of the young people below them is also high. Currently, the strongest attitude change regarding the use of cannabis is made by the university and its students. PET has worked in the year 2022 to change the attitudes of 1552 university students by educating them for the change of these false attitudes and for changing the ideas built on them.

11.2.2 Prevention Education Programmes for University Students 2018 - 2022					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	10	10	20	20	20
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	14	20	1	14	7
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	130%	200%	5%	70%	35%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	2000	3000	4000	4000	12 000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	1671	3209%	57	952	1552
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	83.55%	106.96%	1.43%	23.8%	12.93%

Table No 11.2.1

11.2.3 Youth Based Drug Training Programme

Since the youth community has the ability to address the peer groups more closely, with the aim of training and educating them as drug prevention trainees. Eighteen youth community trainer training programmes were conducted by the Preventive Education and Training Division in the year 2022 and compared to the year 2021; this number indicates an increase of 36.7%. The total numbers of involved is 1283.

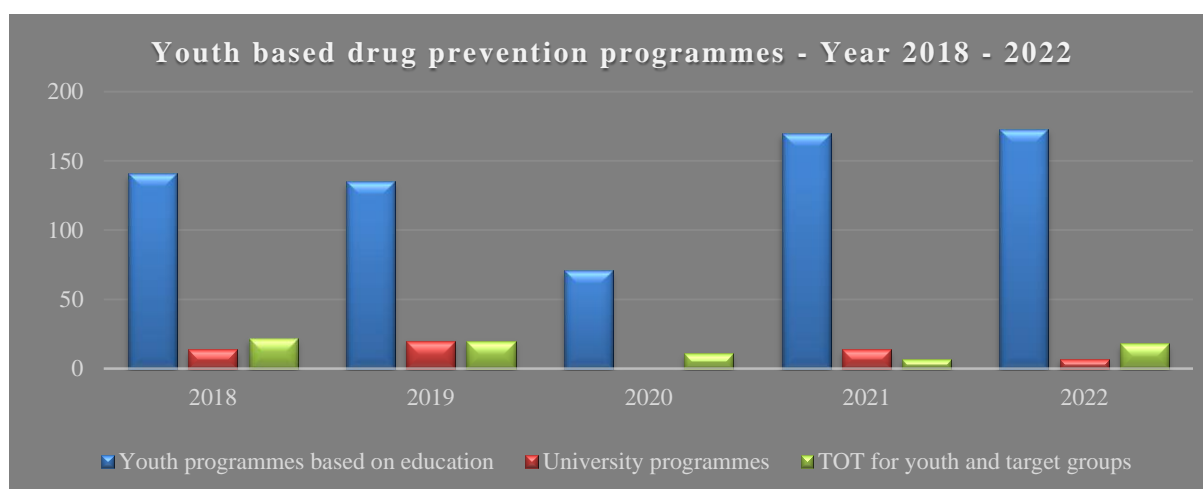
11.2.3 Youth Based Drug Training Programme 2018 - 2022					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of Programmes</i>	30	30	30	30	30
<i>Completed No of Programmes</i>	22	20	11	7	18
<i>As % of Total Number</i>	73.33%	66.66%	36.6%	23.3%	60%
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	1000	1000	1000	1000	4000
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	1252	995	475	298	1283
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	125.2%	99.5%	47.5%	29.8%	32.08%

Table No 11.2.3

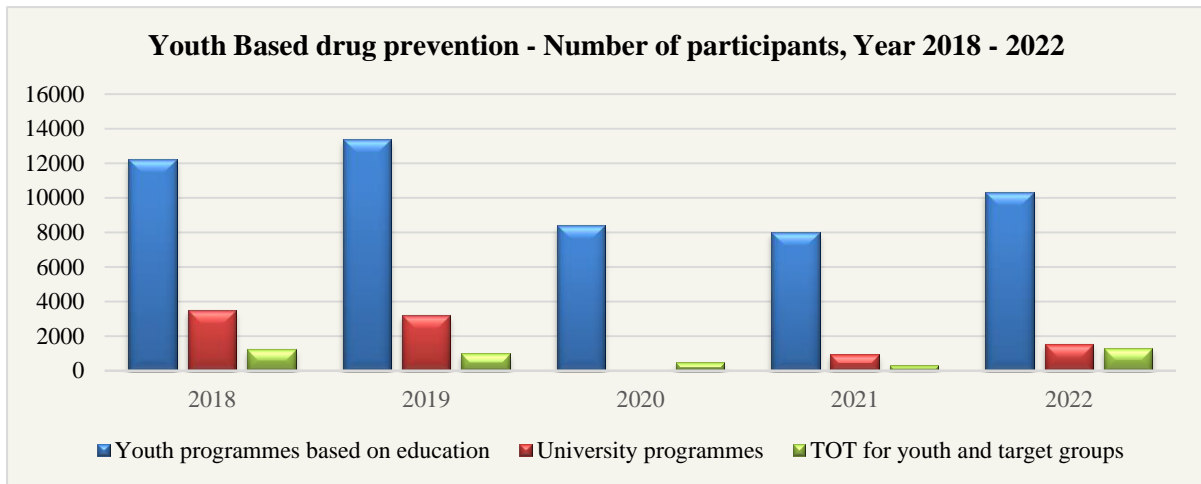
11.2.4 Youth Based Prevention Programmes

Name of the programm	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.
	1 Youth programmes based on education	141	12 229	135	13 373	71	8 396	170	7 991	173
2 University programmes	14	3 498	20	3 209	-	-	14	952	07	1 552
3 TOT for youth and target groups	22	1 252	20	995	11	475	07	298	18	1 283

Table 11.2.4



Graph No 11.2.1



Graphic No 11.2.1

11.3. Family Based Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Programmes.

As we have pointed out before, the family is the primary social institution for a child. Here, the attitudes of the parents, guardians and caregivers who take care of the children and the adoption of the children give a strong support for the use of drugs and other bad behaviors in the children.

Caregivers' willingness to use drugs, their encouragement of drug use, and the conditioning of drug use in children at an early age increase the risk of drug addiction in later youth. PET is concerned with this, creating both parenting prevention programmes as well as skills and implementing programmes to create the necessary environment for children's later development to take place in a healthy and safe manner.

11.3.1 Family Based Drug Prevention Education Programme.

These programmes are implemented under two categories as family based preventive programmes as well as parenting skills development programmes. 100 Parental Prevention Programmes have been conducted throughout the year 2022 which shows a growth of 29% compared to the year 2021, and the number of people who have become aware of these programmes is 6458. Accordingly 25 family-based parenting skills programmes have been conducted in the year 2021 and 2022.

11.3.1 Family Based Drug Prevention Education Programme 2018 - 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	-	-	200	200	200
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	-	-	27	42	100
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	-	-	13.5%	21%	50%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	22 000	22 000	22 000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	2591	1725	6458
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	11.77%	7.8%	29.35%

Table 11.3.1

11.3.2 Family Based Skill Development and Training Programmes

11.3.2 Family Based skill and development training programmes 2018 - 2022					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	25	25
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	02	02
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	-	-	-	8%	8%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	1000	1000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	145	44
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	-	14.5%	4.4%

Table 11.3.2

11.3.3 Family Based Counseling and Referral Service

As a result of skills-based family prevention or awareness programmes, it is common for some families to have long-standing drug problems referred to our officers. These problems are brought exclusively by women. As an extension of the prevention of this situation, PET officers are doing the necessary activities to make brief interventions and referrals. The results of these investments are long-term and this increases the chance for new patients who are unable to access existing treatment methods to turn to any treatment methods.

11.3.3 Family Based Counseling and Referral Service 2018 - 2022

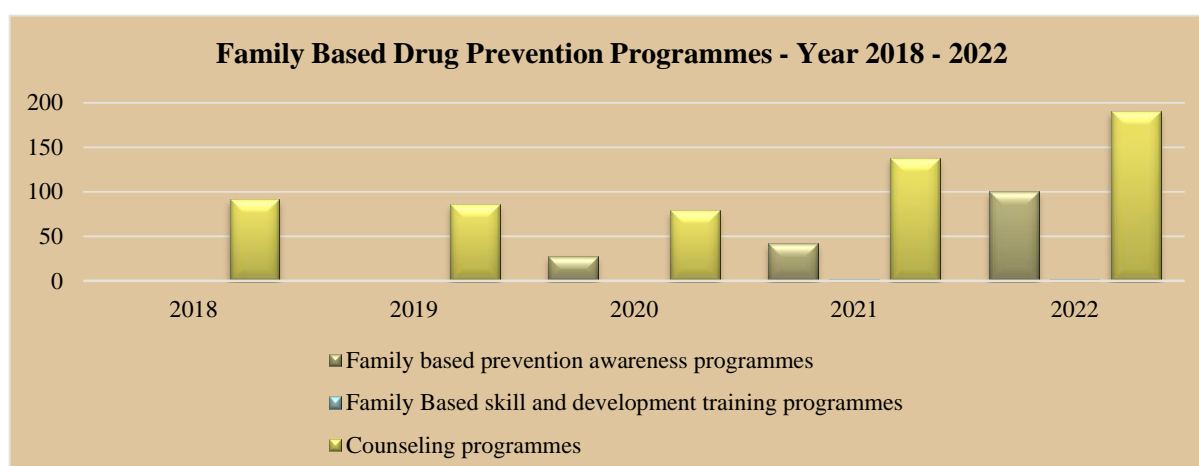
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated No of Programmes</i>	-	-	-	25	25
<i>Completed No of Programmes</i>	-	-	-	02	190
<i>As % of Total Number</i>	-	-	-	8%	760%
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	-	-	-	1000	1000
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	-	-	-	145	553
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	-	14.5%	55.3%

Table No 11.3.3

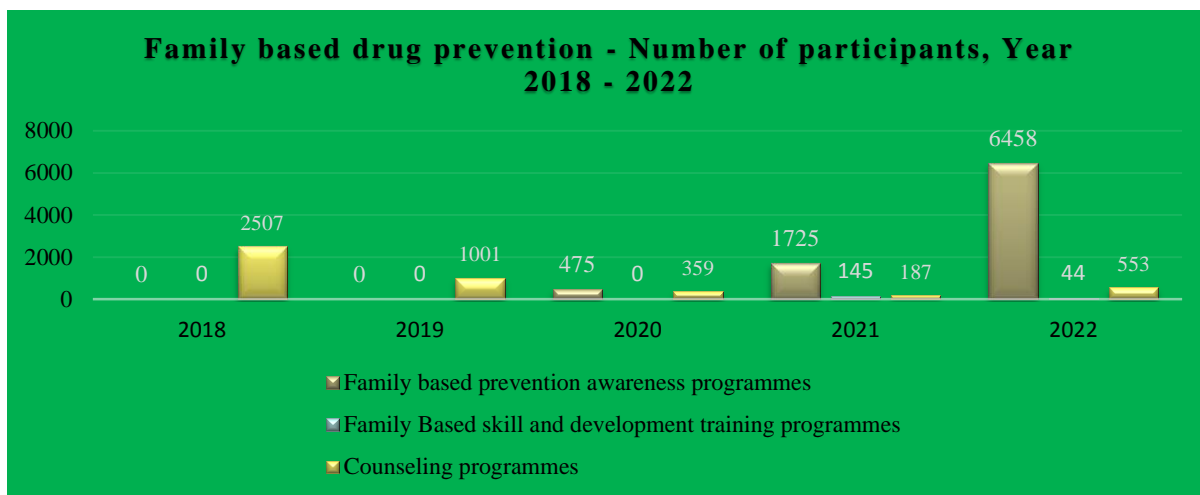
11.3.4. Family Based Prevention Programmes

Name of the programm	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.
1 <i>Family based prevention awareness programmes</i>	-	-	-	-	27	475	42	1 725	100	6 458
2 <i>Family Based skill and development training programmes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	145	02	44
3 <i>Counseling programmes</i>	91	2507	86	1001	79	359	138	187	190	553

Table 11.3.4



Graph No 11.3.1



Graph No 11.3.2

11.4 Larger Work Place Based Substance Abuse Prevention Education and Training Programme

Another powerful entity in the microenvironment that reinforces an individual's socialization process is the workplace. The workplace environment influences drug prevention in several ways. The drug policy that implements the work environment, the employee health, and their welfare is not only directly the employees, but also the health of their family members, the community as well as the reason for the good existence of the society. Throughout the past year, PET carried out many tasks such as working with the workplaces, creating policies, changing the attitudes of employees towards drugs, and directing people who need support to treatment. These tasks affected the effectiveness of the regime's institutions. Many activities were launched in the field of BOI. Because of this, PET officers have indirectly contributed to the country's economy. Further, the background of the need to rapidly develop these activities has been extended to the year 2023.

11.4.1 Preventive, Education and Training Programmes to the Law Enforcement Agencies.

Law enforcement officials are doing a great job of reducing the narcotics supply in the country. But recent reports confirm that some turn to drugs and the desire to do so is strong. Another preventive task of ours is to make the army of a country a health and wealthy people group. This is an investment that yields long-term results.

The long-term isolation of law enforcement officers in the military, their isolation from their families, and the normalization of drug and alcohol use as an attitude in the military have had

dire consequences. Therefore, 32 programmes have been conducted and 4896 soldiers have been educated in the year 2022 in order to keep army soldiers permanently away from drug use.

11.4.1 Preventive, Education and Training Programmes to the Law Enforcement Agencies. 2018 - 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated No of Programmes</i>	55	55	55	55	55
<i>Completed No of Programmes</i>	44	57	16	32	32
<i>As % of Total Number</i>	80%	103.63%	29.09%	58.2%	58.2%
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	11 000	11 000	11 000	11 000	12 000
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	9204	8672	2504	3797	4896
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	83.67%	78.83%	22.76%	34.5%	40.8%

Table 11.4.1

11.4.2 Government Officers Awareness Programmes

Sri Lanka's government service has over 1.5 million employees. Apart from this, a number of officers are attached as social welfare. But their habits like alcoholism, drug use and their attitudes have greatly undermined the social welfare of their families. In this regard, PET has worked throughout the past years to create a drug-free public servant and create a drug-free public service by informing them for a change in their attitude before becoming a societal model.

11.4.2 Government Officers Awareness Programmes 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	150	150	150	150	150
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	85	147	74	149	45
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	56.66%	98%	49.33%	99.33%	30%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	12000	12000	12000	12000	8000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	6582	11260	4260	8736	3979
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	54.85%	93.83%	35.5%	72.8%	49.74%

Table 11.4.2

11.4.3 Training of Trainers to Government Officers

When it comes to the nature of the drug crisis in Sri Lanka, it cannot be managed by any single agency. In the same way that school counselor teachers are trained and educated as mentors, government employees are also trained and networked in drug prevention work was started in 2021. Thus, these preventive measures are more social than we expect and have directly contributed to reducing the social demand for drugs. On the other hand, with the increase in the knowledge of the people about the spread of drugs, the awareness about the tactics employed by the industry has also caused the supply to shrink. Thus, 44 programmes have been conducted quantitatively in this year and PET officials have succeeded in developing 1598 government officials as trainers and donating them to the society.

11.4.3 Training of Trainers to Government Officers 2018 - 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated No of Programmes</i>	-	-	-	50	50
<i>Completed No of Programmes</i>	-	-	-	51	44
<i>As % of Total Number</i>	-	-	-	102%	88%
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	-	-	-	3000	3000
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	-	-	-	2474	1598
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	-	82.5%	53.27%

Table 11.4.3

11.4.4 Larger Workplace Based Preventive, Education and Training programmes

Reports indicate that another central pillar of the current drug problem is covering the BOI sector. Due to this, the most important problem faced by the organizations is the effect on the production process by removing the trained employees from the organizations. It directly contributes to the country's dollar crisis.

On the other hand, the health, family crisis, and financial decline of the employee who turns to drugs is another social crisis. From formulating policies to making referrals for employees in drug crises, PET officers have been running programmes throughout the years. Here the total cost was borne by those institutions and these programmes can be characterized as zero expenditure programmes. Last year, the number of educated BOI workers was 15,095. Its natural growth is 188.69%.

11.4.4 Larger Workplace Based Preventive, Education and Training programmes					
2018 - 2022					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	40	40	40	40	40
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	77	95	18	21	59
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	192.2%	237.5%	45%	52.5%	147.5%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	1000	1000	6000	6000	8000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	7593	20 173	7630	5674	15095
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	759.3	2017.3%	127.16%	94.6%	188.69%

Table 11.4.4

11.4.5 Drug Preventive Education Programmes for Health Sector

Drug prevention is a concept directly related to the health sector and currently it is included in epidemiology. It is very easy to socialize this message by using health officials as preventive agents. Pregnant women through MOH and other social sections through PHI can be easily informed. On the other hand, drug misuse is also being reported as another problem in the health sector. PET officials were able to empower 2164 officers through 45 quality programmes. It is 108.2% completion of the desired target.

11.4.5 Drug Preventive Education Programmes for Health Sector					
2018 - 2022					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	20	20	20	20	20
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	21	26	13	5	45
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	105%	130%	65%	25%	225%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	1242	1780	618	182	2164
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	62.1%	89%	30.9%	9.1%	108.2%

Table 11.4.5

11.4.6 Drug Prevention and Education Programmes for the Plantation Sector

The plantation community can be identified as a marginalized group within the community. Drug use has also become another catalyst to increase the misery of their peer and economically backward lives. The PET group as aware of this and has used to preventive and educational programmes to promote their health and welfare.

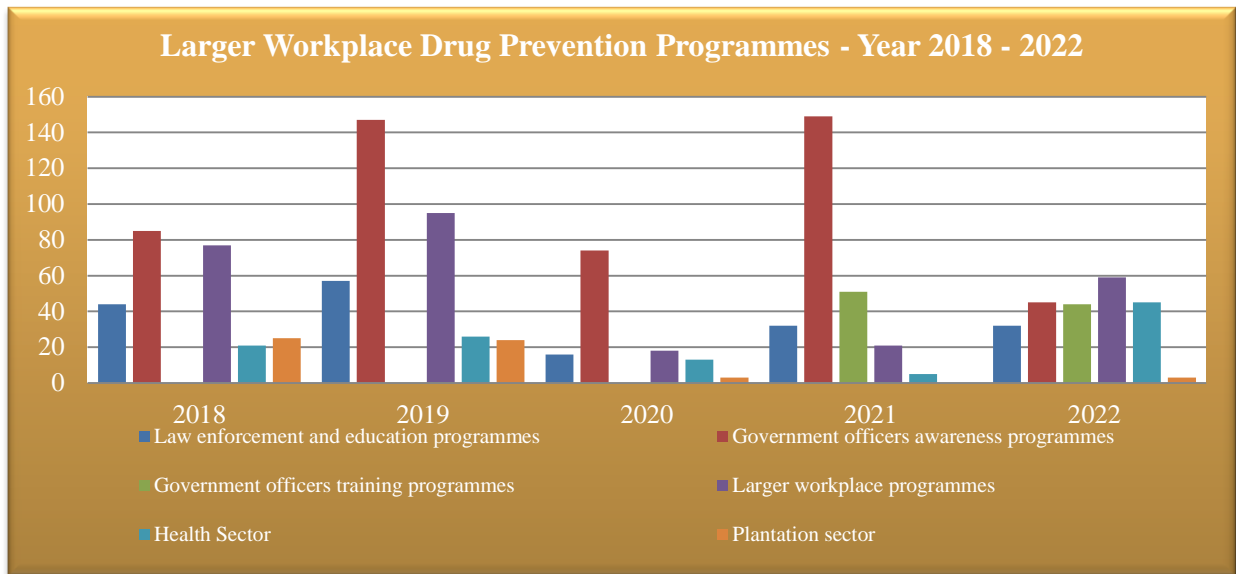
11.4.6 Drug Prevention and Education Programmes for the Plantation Sector					
2018 - 2022					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	20	20	20	20	20
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	25	24	03	-	03
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	125%	120%	15%	0%	15%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	1492	1148	140	-	152
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	74.85%	72.4%	7%	0%	7.6%

Table 11.4.6

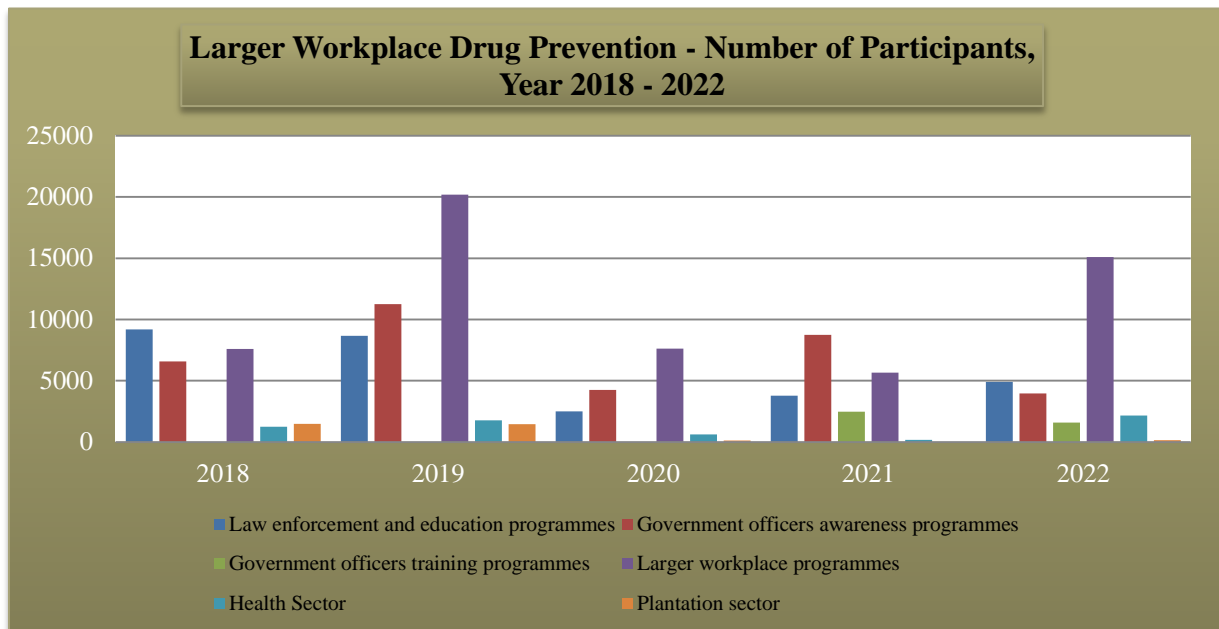
11.4.7. Five year (2018 – 2022) Analysis of Workplace Based Prevention Program

	Name of the programm	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Nu. Pro	Nu. Par.	Nu. Pro.	Nu. Par.	Nu. Pro.	Nu. Par.	Nu. Pro.	Nu. Par.	Nu. Pro	Nu. Par.
01	<i>Law enforcement and education programmes</i>	44	9 204	57	8 672	16	2 504	32	3 797	32	4 896
02	<i>Government officers awareness programmes</i>	85	6 582	147	11 260	74	4 260	149	8 736	45	3 979
03	<i>Government officers training programmes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	2 474	44	1 598
04	<i>Larger workplace programmes</i>	77	7 593	95	20 173	18	7 630	21	5 674	59	15 095
05	<i>Health Sector</i>	21	1 242	26	1 780	13	618	05	182	45	2 164
06	<i>Plantation sector</i>	25	1 492	24	1 448	03	140	-	-	03	152

Table 11.4.7



Graph No 11.3.1



Graph No 11.3.2

11.5 Media - Based Substance Abuse Prevention

Media is the most powerful public opinion manipulation tool in today's society. Media-based awareness grew rapidly in the face of the pandemic and the economic crisis. In the past few years, PET has worked to help the use of electronic, print and social media as much as possible. PET members used a local television channel, radio channels as well as newspapers for their preventive work. Further, activation of **YouTube** channel "**Talk with Counselor**" and Facebook pages like "**Machan**" and "**Addiction**" were also carried out in social media. A

media unit was established in PET for this purpose. A media officer was also appointed. Coordinating these functions without any root involvement is a unique development of PET.

11.5.1 Educational Exhibition and Community Mobilizing for Substance Prevention

In the last two years, the public exhibition and social mobilizing activities in the country are limited, but the following table shows that PET has been able to fulfill its role.

**11.5.1 Educational Exhibition and Community Mobilizing for Substance Prevention
2018 - 2022**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	20	20	20	20	20
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	16	17	06	-	10
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	80%	85%	30%	-	50%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000	20 000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	32 240	38 552	11 460	-	9 896
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	161.2%	192.76%	57.3%	-	49.48%

Table 11.5.1

11.5.2 Newspaper Articles and Printed Materials

As a media, a newspaper design circulates in the society in two ways. It is published in electronic mode in the electronic medium, just like a direct printed newspaper. These two methods reached readers of the article numbers that were published for prevention during the year and thus the prevention message reached them beyond the required target.

11.5.2 Newspaper Articles and Printed Materials 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	160	12
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	44	18
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	-	-	-	27.5%	150%
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	-	-	-	900 000	50 000
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	-	-	-	461 500	263 000
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	-	51.27%	526%

Table 11.5.2

11.5.3 Radio Programmes

The distribution of the radio programmes has increased significantly over the last two years. The reason for this is the increased attention paid to such electronic media due to the pandemic situation.

11.5.3 Radio Programmes 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated No of Programmes</i>	-	-	-	120	15
<i>Completed No of Programmes</i>	-	-	-	109	25
<i>As % of Total Number</i>	-	-	-	90.8%	166.67%
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	-	-	-	1 200 000	150 000
<i>Estimated No of Participants</i>	-	-	-	948 660	189 500
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	-	82.1%	126.33%

Table 11.5.3

11.5.4 Television Programmes

In the early days, there was no understanding of how much television programmes would be estimated, but now PET Division has managed to plan and implement television programmes in a very impressive manner. The PET afflicted Media Unit has done a greater job in disseminating these programmes free of cost on government as well as private television channels.

11.5.4 Television Programmes 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	150	25
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	117	98
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	-	-	-	78%	392%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	1 000 000	250 000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	948 192	1 162 000
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	-	94.8%	464.8%

Table 11.5.4

11.5.5 Social Media Intervention

During prevention is being spread by understanding the importer of social media and using social media effectively for drug prevention, the PET has been implemented in these two years.

11.5.5 Social Media Intervention 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	448	168
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	244	63
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	-	-	-	54.46%	36.3%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	6k	6k
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	2.1k	65.4k
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	-	35%	10900%

Table 11.5.5

11.5.6 Media Publication

11.4.2 Media Publications 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	20	10
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	9	03
<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	-	-	-	45%	15%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	10k	10k
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	5k	14.4k
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	-	50%	144%

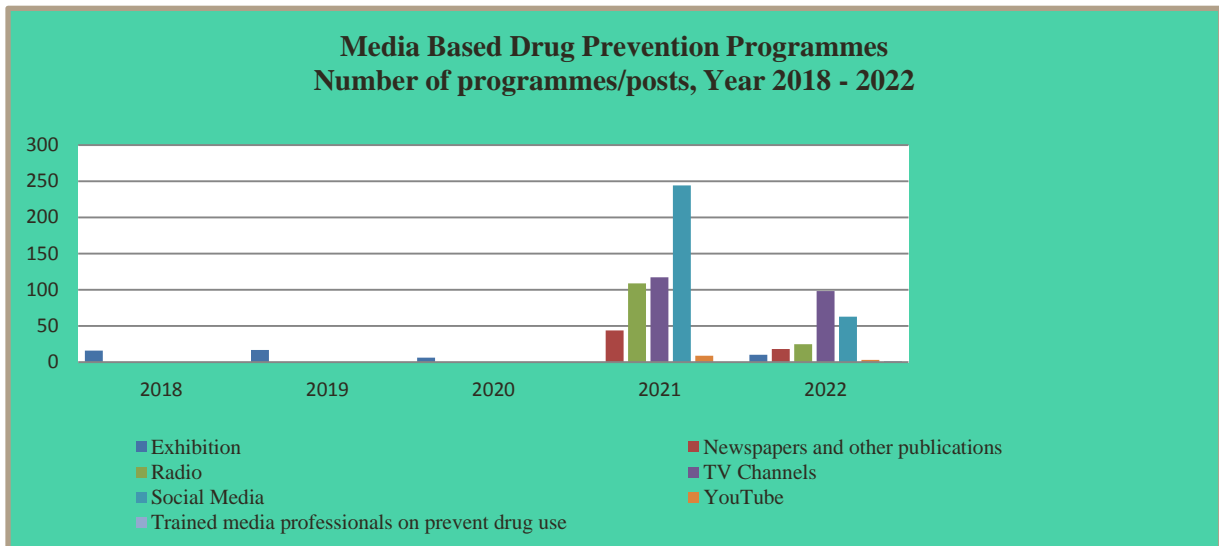
Table 11.5.6

11.5.7 Five year (2018 – 2022) Analysis of Media Based Prevention Programmes

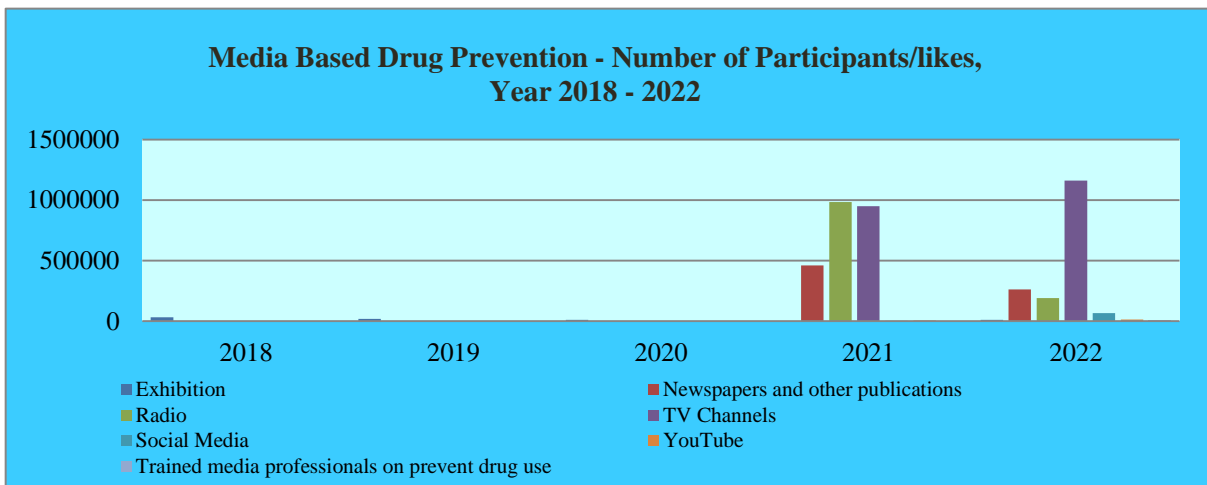
	Name of the programm	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.
01	<i>Exhibition</i>	16	32	17	20	06	11 460	-	-	10	9 896
			240		000						

02	Newspapers and other publications						44	461 500	18	263 000
03	Radio						109	984 660	25	189 500
04	TV Channels						117	948 192	98	1 162 000
05	Social Media						244	2120	63	65 436
06	YouTube						09	5012	03	14 400
07	Trained media professionals on prevent drug use						-	-	01	60

Table 11.5.7



Graph No 11.5.1



Graph No 11.5.2

11.6 Environmental Based Substance Abuse Prevention

Contributing to environment based drug prevention and policy making is the sixth sub-category of PET. Here public exhibition and assistance to the government and other institution for policy formulation are carried-out.

11.6.1 Community Empowerment Programmes

We take this diversity into consideration when conducting preventive, educational and training programmes in Sri Lanka which is multi-racial, multi-religious and multi-cultural. Also, women and children bear a definite risk of the drug problem, so we will also take their needs into consideration. Thus, as we indicated earlier, in accordance with the sustainable development goals, (SDG: 3.1, 5.6, 16b) we will carry out community awareness to cover the entire district of the island. We will do this in the three mediums Sinhala, Tamil and English as a PET unit. Starting from the smallest unit that is freed from the drug problem, we have targeted a community unit at the ground level and have networked in these programmes.

11.6.1 Community Empowerment Programmes 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	300	300
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	93	215
<i>As % of total number</i>	-	-	-	31%	71.67%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	42 000	42 000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	11 841	28 214
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	-	28.2%	67.18%

Table 11.6.1

11.6.2 Community Training Programmes

PET conducts a series of programmes to transit the message to the society throughout the training of public leaders as trainers.

11.6.2 Community Training Programmes 2018 – 2022

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<i>Estimated no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	20	20
<i>Completed no of programmes</i>	-	-	-	5	1

<i>As a percentage of total number</i>	-	-	-	20%	5%
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	1000	1000
<i>Estimated no of participants</i>	-	-	-	210	50
<i>As a percentage of total estimation</i>	-	-	-	21%	5%

Table 11.6.2

11.6.3 International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 26th June 2022

Despite the current pandemic situation and economic recession, PET organized on June 26th to celebrate the International-Anti Drug Day.

For this purpose, it was done with the participation of officials of government institutions, around Rajagiriya school children, officials of law enforcement agencies, religious leaders, and community leaders. Sri Lanka Telecom joined forces from the ground up.

11.6.4 International Children’s Day Programme

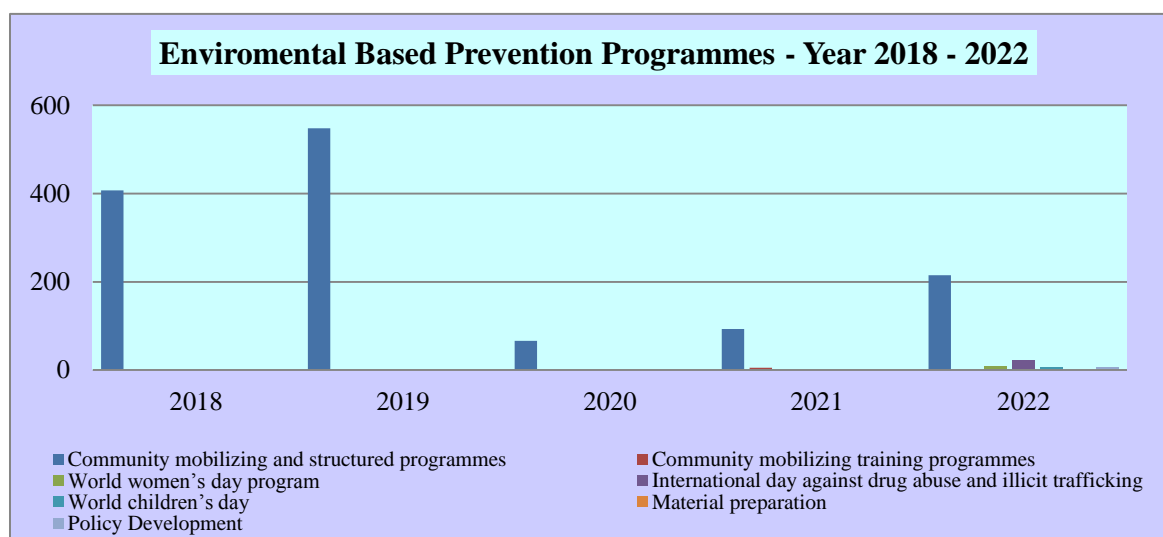
International Children’s day celebration was also done in the year of *Dehiwala Zoological Garden* in conjunction with *World Children’s Day on 1st October 2022*. For this, the initial contribution was made *by John Keels Foundation*. Institute and the media coverage were provided by “*Sanda*” TV. This year again PET Division was able to organized a wonderful Children’s Day celebration full of fun events. It was notable that over 4000 children and their parents had a great time throughout the day joining in the fun activities organized by PET.



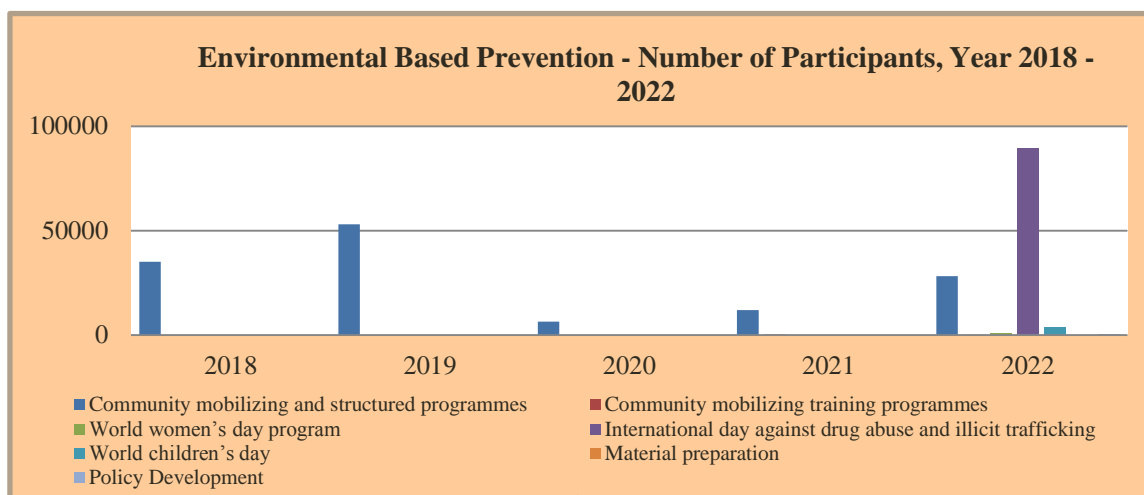
11.6.5. Five years (2018 – 2022) Analysis of Environmental Based Drug Prevention Programmes

	Name of the programm	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.	Num. Pro	Num. Partic.
01	Community mobilizing and structured programmes	407	35,004	548	53,052	66	6,392	93	11,841	215	28 214
02	Community mobilizing training programmes					-	-	05	210	01	50
03	World women's day program									08	649
04	International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking									22	89 382
05	World children's day									05	3 621
06	Material preparation									-	-
07	Policy Development									05	05

Table 11.6.5



Graph No 11.5.1



Graph No 11.5.2

11.6.6 Certificate Course on Drug Abuse Prevention

From the year 2022, efforts were made to disseminate long-term knowledge to society by starting a series of drug prevention certificates that will support the foundation of covering expenses only from government funds in the long run. The amount handed over to the treasury is 3.49 million rupees and the aim of this is to move forward as a public institution by including NDDCB in the academic category.

Comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the Preventive Education and Training Division in the year 2021/22

Year	Physical progress	Financial progress
2021	55.06%	14.61%
2022	91.52%	31.52%

The physical progress in the year 2021 of the division was 55.06%, and in the year 2022, it was recorded at 91.52%. Also, the financial progress in 2021 was 14.61%, and in 2022 it was 31.52%. Due to the epidemic situation in 2021 and the economic crisis that arose throughout the country, the number of programs had to be significantly limited, and the financial allocations provided by the government were cut on several occasions, making it impossible to achieve financial and physical progress in 2022. But the economic stability of the country was no longer strong and continued throughout the year 2022, and due to receiving only 50% of the annual approved financial estimates for the division, the preventive education and training was able to implement the proposed programs in the reactivated country despite the setback in financial progress. For this, the support received from external parties also led to a high physical progress of 91.52% in the year 2022.

11.2 Outreach Unit

11.2.1 Introduction and tasks of the Outreach Unit

The Outreach unit functions with the intent of preventing the drug use of risky groups through the minimization of demand for drugs, supporting the drug users to eliminate drug use and creating a proper environment, and conducting counseling programmes and follow-ups for drug users and their families by offering treatment facilities and offering the support to live a life free of drug use for drug users and their family members. Outreach officers serve as agents and coordinators to expand drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board up to district, divisional, grama niladhari, and community levels whilst offering technical support to empower relevant administrative structures, community, and civil organizations.

In order to achieve the said objectives, Outreach Officers intervene from the identifying drug users to get rid of drug use ensuring the admissions for relevant services for persons with limited access to the said services. In addition, by activating drug prevention committees in relevant administrative structures, medical clinics for mental disorders, and primary health promotion programmes, Outreach unit empowers the government institutional structure, non-government parties, and civil society and voluntary organizations concerning the elimination of drugs.

11.2.2 The performance of 2022

In 2022, in order to achieve the said tasks, 27 Outreach Officers have covered Colombo, Kalutara, Matara, Galle, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Ratnapura, Polonnaruwa, Kandy, Nuwara-Eliya, Ampara, Badulla, Jaffna, Monaragala, Kegalle districts, and all other districts have been covered based on the requirement of services. As per the approved Action Plan of 2022, drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programmes have been implemented by applying the following measures.

11.2.3 Drug prevention programmes for different sectors

Programme sector	Number of programmes	Number of participants
Community awareness programmes	366	34,325
Awareness programmes for government officers	246	15,169
Awareness programmes for the health sector	38	1,220
Awareness programmes for the law enforcement sector	73	2,333
Awareness programmes for school students and parents	53	9,215
Awareness programmes for the apparel sector	2	3,050
Awareness programmes for labours	13	2,616
Awareness programmes for the transport sector	42	3,458

Through awareness programmes implemented for different target groups, it has been possible to change the existing wrong and negative perceptions and beliefs about drug use into correct and positive ones. Further, they have been given the opportunity to make the reality of drug use known to them, and refer identified people and groups who need further intervention to the necessary treatment and care programmes.

11.2.4 Drug prevention programmes parallel to the special days and occasions.

- **International Women's Day – 2022**

No.	Target group	Venue	Number of participants
I.	Female workers in the apparel sector	MAS garment factory, Awissawella	1,200
II.	Female workers in the apparel sector	MAS garment factory, Thulhiriya	3,200
III.	Females	Mosque - Mawanella	300
IV.	Women from low-income settlements	Divisional secretariat - Kolonnawa	75
V.	Wives of drug users	Kavidhaja meditation centre, Moratuwa	50

VI.	Females in the plantation sector	Divisional secretariat – Haputhale	60
VII.	Females	Manikkawatta temple – Awissawella	60

Through these programmes, the knowledge is essential to empower women for drug prevention and to understand the reality of drug promotions. Especially for the women who become victims due to the use of drugs by men. Women have been given the opportunity to provide necessary knowledge and skills for how they should be freed from that pressure, and the changes they should make in the family unit.

- **International Day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking 26th June**

No.	Target group	Venue	Number of participants
I.	Workers	Maliban apparel industry, Deraniyagala	1,500
II.	Urban Community	Divisional secretariat , Warakapola	1,500
III.	Workers	Methliya garment factory, Thulhiriya	1,500



- **World Children’s Day and Adult’s Day**

No.	Target group	Types of programme	Venue
I.	Children and parents	Educational exhibition on the theme of “Sihina Dakina Lama lowak”	National School, Ruwanwella
II.	Children and parents	Awareness programme with Si Lanka Telecom Mobitel	Modara, Mattakkuliya

III.	Children	Attitude development programme	Holly family convent, Kalutara
IV.	Children	Awareness programme with activities	S.D.S Jayasinghe ground, Dehiwala
V.	Children	Children in families of substance abuse clients and children in at-risk environments	Padukka
VI.	Children	School arts competition	Kurunegala divisional secretariat

The main objective of these programmes was to empower children in drug prevention and guide children's creative thinking to create correct understanding. The children participated in these programmes with high interest and enthusiasm; through this, they have been able to create a correct attitude towards drug use.



11.2.5 Community awareness programmes parallel with special religious festivals

No.	District	Pogramme
I.	Ratnapura	Mobile drug prevention programme parallel to the Ratnapura Saman Dewala Perahera

II.	Jaffna	Awareness campaign parallel to the Nallur Kovil Annual Festival
III.		Awareness campaign parallel to the Wallipuram Hindu Kovil
IV.	Kandy	Drug prevention campaign parallel to the Kandy Esala Perahera
V.	Ratnapura	Special prevention programme at Adams Peak
VI.	Monaragala	Awareness campaign parallel to the Kataragama Perahera
VII.	Anuradhapura	Public awareness programmes by distributing posters and leaflets on the occasion of Poson Pohoya.
VIII.	Colombo	Awareness campaign at Bellanwila Raja Maha Viharaya

The above activities aimed to create attention to drug prevention among the people and provide information regarding the treatment services currently in operation.

11.2.6 Training Programmes

- **Training programmes for Development Officers**

Training programmes have been conducted under relevant technical subjects for the capacity building of Development Officers assigned to the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation under the line ministry.

No	Date	District
1	2022.09.07 – 2022.09.07	Kurunegala
2	2022.09.30	Kalutara
3	2022.10.20 – 2022.10.21	Ratnapura
4	2022.09.11 -2022.09.13	Hambantota
5	2022.10.18 – 2022.10.19	Jaffna
6	2022.11.14 – 2022.11.16	Matale
7	2022.12.19 – 2022.12.23	Matara
8	2022.12.23 - 2022.12.25	Anuradhapura
9	2022.11.12 - 2022.12.13	Batticaloa
10	2022.11.16 - 2022.11.19	Kandy and Nuwara Eliya
11	2022.12.22	Galle

Through these training programmes, the necessary knowledge has been provided regarding how to conduct a drug prevention program and therapeutic interventions using the correct technical knowledge. The above officials are currently implementing preventive programmes at the relevant divisional secretariat divisions.

- **Training programme for the officers of Kandakadu treatment and rehabilitation centre**

	Date	Number of participants
1 st Programme	2022.02.21 - 25	34
2 nd Programme	2022.05.17 - 21	35
3 rd Programme	2022.09.06 - 10	38

11.2.7 Treatment interventions

Types of programme	Number of persons
Identification of drug users and maintaining a registry	4,435
Referels to the treatment and rehabilitation services	3,980
Conducting follow-up programmes	7,627
Providing counseling services for persons who have substance use disorders and their family members	10,346
Recovered from drug addiction	888
Providing services under the community-based rehabilitation programme	1,195

The Outreach Officers are referring people to treatment and rehabilitation services and making necessary interventions within the community, and by providing the above treatment services in the year 2022, a significant contribution has been made to the reintegration of drug addicts to the society.

11.2.8 Providing counseling services for persons attending psychiatric clinics at hospitals

The Outreach Officers provide counseling services to the mental health clinics functions at the districts and divisional level health services for drug-addicted persons. Medical and

clinical intervention is fulfilled by Consultant Psychiatrists for those who attend relevant clinics voluntarily, and various counseling services have been provided for the psycho-social development of relevant persons, the constant sustenance of recovery from drug addiction, and personality development.

11.2.9 Providing counselling services for prison inmates

No.	District	Prisons
I.	Hambantota	Angunukolapelessa prison
II.	Monaragala	Monaragala prison
III.	Matara	Matara prison
IV.	Anuradhapura	Anuradhapura prison
V.	Polonnaruwa	Polonnaruwa prison
VI.	Kurunegala	Wariyapola prison
VII.	Colombo	Welikada prison (Male and Female)
VIII.	Ratnapura	Kuruwita prison
IX.	Badulla	Badulla priosn
X.	Jaffna	Jaffna prison

11.2.10 The formalization of the follow-up Process

The Outreach Officers create the required background for the constant sustenance of recovery by providing continuous follow-up services for clients departing after receiving treatment services from treatment and rehabilitation centers and necessary intervention in this regard. In 2022, a special internal mechanism has been initiated with the intent of formalizing and making efficient the follow-up process. Accordingly, the details of clients are referred to the Outreach unit two weeks prior to the discharge of clients from the treatment centers via email, and the relevant details are separated according to residential area and referred to the relevant Outreach Officer of the relevant district. After the completion of the follow-up, a progress report is referred to the relevant treatment center by the Outreach unit. Through this process, a formal and efficient follow-up process is ensured.

11.2.11 Introducing standardized screening test

WHO ASSIST V – 3 Screening Test has been identified and introduced during the technical training programmes to determine the addiction level of drug users in the community

identified by the Outreach Officers, and based on that, the intervention method can be decided.

11.2.12 Activation and continuous functioning of drug prevention committee

The Outreach Officers have established drug prevention committees. Accordingly, in 2022, 37 drug prevention committees have established and supported the continued functioning of said committees.

11.2.13 Coordination with healthcare service providers

While coordinating with the National STD/AIDS Control Programme, Tuberculosis Control Programme, Cancer Control Programme, Youth Clinics (Yovun Piyasa), Maternity and Childcare Clinics, clinics for newly married couples at the level of divisional medical officer of health, services have been provided for drug-addicted persons and their families.

11.2.14 Prioritizing and conducting community-based treatment programmes

The community-based treatment programme has been initiated and obtained the support for government and non-governmental agencies, and community and civil society organizations as well as offering priority for community-based programmes considering the demand for treatment services and the limited capacity in the residential treatment and rehabilitation centers. Under this, getting active and maximum support from the wife/mother or other relatives of the drug-addicted persons, training programmes have been conducted them by assuming tasks individually. This has been initiated as a pilot project in selected areas by all Outreach Officers.

11.2.15 Telephone counseling service

This telephone counseling service has been used to provide counseling services on physical and mental problems and related difficulties of drug-addicted persons and their family members and to provide other required services.

Under these primary interventions, counseling officers provide services to the clients under 3 main areas.

- Providing counselling to the clients or their family members to avoid physical and mental complications due to drug abuse and withdrawal symptoms

- Providing information on referring to Psychiatric clinics or other treatment services to get rid of drug use.
- Planning upcoming counseling sessions to be freed from drug use, doing tertiary interventions, and follow-ups.

Progress of telephone counseling services is mentioned below.

Referrals based on the requests	
Outreach officers of NDDCB	1,132
Treatment and rehabilitation centres of NDDCB	263
Drug education and information officers of NDDCB	29
Psychiatric clinics at government hospitals	155
1948 hotline of the National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol	134
Providing telephone counseling	38
Referral to the private treatment centres	32
Providing basic information without referrals	484
Total calls received	2,267

Comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the Outreach Unit in the year 2021/22

Year	Financial progress	Physical progress
2021	41%	40%
2022	42%	54%

In 2021, financial and physical progress is declined amid the Covid-19 pandemic, whereas, in 2022 there is a slight increase in financial and physical progress compared to the previous year.

11.3 Treatment and Rehabilitation Division

Among the services of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, treatment and rehabilitation division is also occupying a significant place. Counselling, Treatment and Rehabilitation services are provided for drug use individuals by this division. During this year, Rehabilitation Centers nurtured treatment process through qualitative changes such as relieving people of drug addiction and their families, strengthening their coping skills, spiritual development and personality development. This division has provided its necessary contribution to community based treatment programme related to community awareness through drug prevention and outreach activities implementing island wide.

11.3.1 Introduction of Residential Treatment Programme

Admission for the Treatment Programme

Admission of drug dependents for the residential treatment centres has been carried out according to the above mentioned classification. The following methods were followed in admission of clients to treatment centres in this year as usual:

- Admission on voluntarily basis
- Admission at the request of a guardian/ caretaker
- Admissions referred by courts community based correctional facility
- Admissions based on referrals through other government organizations
- Admissions referred by outreach services

The above mentioned admissions were carried out by experienced counselors. Clients were admitted to treatment centres through pre-counselling sessions and screening test.

Treatment Programme

After the admission process counselors prepare a treatment plan and provide treatment services that are customized for each client according to their personality traits and mental status. Mainly all the treatment centres apply counselling and psychotherapy to treat clients. The treatment process involves identifying, defining and exploring drug addict's problems to create a treatment plan customized for each client. The treatment plan is formulated by Counselors and Assistant Counselors with the support of Counseling Assistants involving

clients in the treatment programme. The treatment plan includes services such as individual counselling, group counselling, family counselling, vocational training, entertainment programmes that improve client’s self-esteem, counselling for spirituality development and creativity, activities associated to enjoy the nature and develop entertaining aspects etc.

Special Programmes

In addition to the treatment and daily events are scheduled to take place for entertainment. Special events such as essay, Paduru Party for once a month at centres and activities like religious activities, sport competitions, Bakthi Gee, year-end concerts and motivational programmes are among them.

Generating revenue

In 2022 there were two main ways of generating revenue. They are, the income generated from coconut cultivation project in Nawadiganthaya and Kandy centres and payment based admissions to treatment centres.

Counselling and Treatment Services

The reported number of client’s counselling services for drug addicts was 2263 in this year by the treatment centres, and head office. The total number of admissions was 788 for residential treatment.

11.3.2 Western Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Thalangama

Residential treatment can be provided for 40 clients at once. During this year centre has provided counselling services for 846 clients, from that 124 clients were provided residential services.

Counselling Residential Treatments Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	846
Residential treatments	124

From this year, the Thalangama Center has been modernized to enhance the residential treatment capacity of the clients. Also, training programs for drug prevention training at the national level were implemented this year.

11.3.3 Central Province (Youth) Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Kandy

Treatments can be provided for 35 clients at once. During this year, centre has provided its counselling service to 222 clients and among them residential treatment has been provided for 143 clients.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	222
Residential Treatments	143

11.3.4 Southern Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Galle

This centre can serve 40 clients at once. According to that, centre has provided counselling service to 222 clients and 153 clients were being admitted for residential treatments on daily basis.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	222
Residential Treatments	153

11.3.5 Nawadigantha Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Nittambuwa

This centre can serve 100 clients at once. Counselling services were provided for 730 clients among them 368 clients were residentially treated in 2022.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	730
Residential Treatments	368

New Trends of Treatment Programme at Nawadiganthaya Centre in 2022

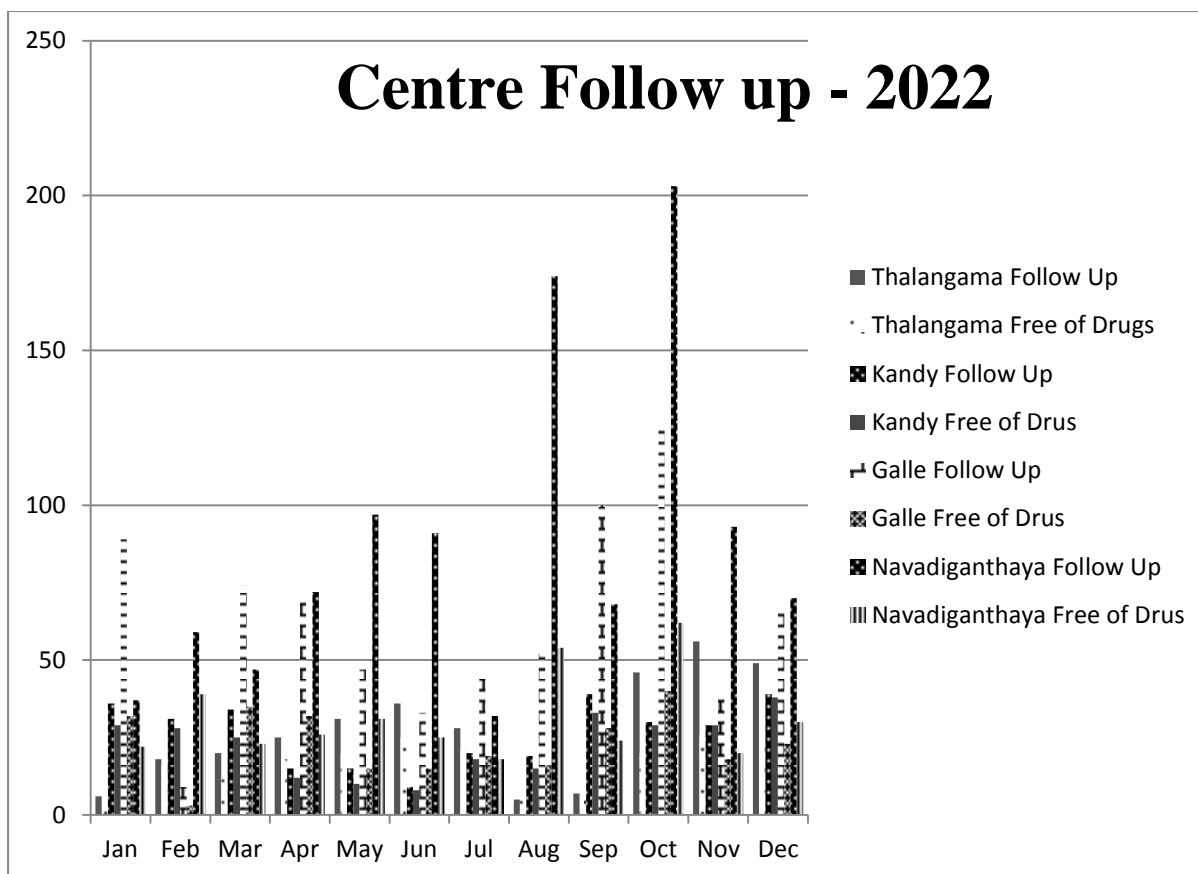
The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) donated funds for one building under the project to provide rehabilitation services to 1,000 clients at a time and build a building complex, and the work on the building was completed by the end of 2022.

11.3.6 Follow-up Programme - 2022

Follow-up details are mentioned during this year by each centre. In this case methods like asking clients to come to centre, obtaining information through the telephone and outreach services were used.

Number of clients referred for the follow-up program

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Thalangama	06	18	20	25	31	36	28	05	07	46	56	49
Follow-up	06	16	12	18	20	25	21	05	07	20	26	25
NR												
Kandy	36	31	34	15	15	09	20	19	39	30	29	39
Follow-up	29	28	25	12	10	08	18	15	33	29	29	38
NR												
Galle	89	09	74	70	47	33	45	52	100	125	39	67
Follow-up	32	03	35	32	15	15	19	16	28	40	18	23
NR												
Nawadiganthaya	37	59	47	72	97	91	32	174	68	203	93	70
Follow-up	22	39	23	26	31	25	18	54	24	62	20	30
NR												



According to the above information clients who underwent follow up programme reported as 327 from Thalangama centre, 750 from Galle centre, 1043 from Nawadiganthaya centre and 316 from Kandy centre. Among them, it reports that 201 clients from Thalangama centre, 276 clients from Galle centre, 374 clients from Nawadiganthaya centre and 274 clients from Kandy centre are totally free of drugs. According to that, it reports in total 1125 clients are completely free of drugs from our all treatment centres.

A comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the treatment and rehabilitation division in 2021/22

Year	Physical progress	Financial progress
2021	73%	78%
2022	67%	98%

In the treatment and rehabilitation division, the physical progress in 2021 was 73%, the physical progress in 2022 was 67%, and the financial progress was 78% and 98%,

respectively, in the years 2021 and 2022. The following general factors can be cited as reasons for these variations.

- Due to the fuel crisis and transportation difficulties, there has been a reduction in the number of clients brought to the centers for follow-up.
- The fact that the treatment process has to be maintained with minimal staff compared to the amount of staff that should be present in the treatment centers

11.4 Designated and Private Treatment Centers Division

Designated & Private Treatment centers division has been established under the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. The treatment programme has been extended with the implementation of the Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) in terms of Act No. 54 of 2007 and Gazette No. 1653/19 of 2010 and there under to register all the designated prisons, two social service departments, treatment centers controlled by the Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation and 25 private treatment centers established within Sri Lanka. This unit provides special directions as needed to ensure the efficient management of treatment centers to assist in the treatment and care of drug dependent people at treatment centers designated or licensed under this Act.

The Designated Treatment centers are listed below

1. Pallekele
2. Wataraka
3. Thaldena
4. Weeravila
5. Anuradhapura
6. Pallansena
7. Kandewaththa
8. Meethirigala
9. Kaluthara
10. Ambepussa
11. Kandakadu

Counselors from the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board have been appointed to the designated treatment centers, and each day these Counselors are required to carry out counseling programmes for prisoners in these centers.

Treatment activities and investigation programmes conducted at designated and private treatment centers during 2022.

Programme	Number of programmes conducted during the year	Number of programmes	Number of Participants
Individual Counseling	360	350	350

Group Counseling	120	110	750
Family Counseling	60	50	105
Special Programme (Prisons & Private Treatment Centers)	04	04	600
Staff Training Programme for Designated Treatment Centers	04	02	40
Staff Training Programme for Private Treatment Centers	04	03	75
Prevention & Treatment Rehabilitation Programmes (Prisons & Private Treatment Centers)	48	45	850
Investigation of Private Drug Treatment & Rehabilitation Centers	60	47	-
Investigation of Designated Treatment Centers (Prison)	24	10	-

It is the main responsibility and task of the Counsellors working in the centers to provide the necessary support to the clients who come to the designated and private treatment centers to get free from drugs. Accordingly, the above-mentioned treatment activities have been conducted in the centers with the investigations of counseling officers.

The clients who were discharged from the drug treatment and rehabilitation centers after completing the above treatment programme have achieved the following sustainable development: First of all, the client will live a healthier and longer life. Drug abuse leads to malnutrition, affecting their health and family life. They enjoy financial freedom and spend all their earnings the right way, rather than spending it all on buying drugs or alcohol. Financial freedom offers a lot of benefits and is one of the important advantages of being drug-free. And they have the opportunity to live a respectable life in society. Also, they can be a better parent and a good role model for their kids, not only that they can save their careers. If they are sincere and dedicated, they have better job prospects and earn more money. By avoiding drugs, the client can improve their appearance, and energy and friendship can survive with reliable behaviour, mutual care, and respect. Also, as a result of the investigation of the treatment centers, regularization of the centers, improvement of the quality of treatment, and recruitment of counseling officers with technical knowledge have been done.

The number of clients rehabilitated in the private treatment and rehabilitation centers within the year – 2022

S/N	Treatment Center Name	Address	Telephone number	The number of clients admitted
01	Mithuru – Mithuro Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Mithuru – Mithuro Treatment & Rehabilitation Center Rilhena, Palmadulla	045 2274363	212
02	Nidahasa Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Nidahasa Treatment & Rehabilitation Center No. 26, Shri Sadhdhathissa Mw, Higgashena, Kuruwita	071 8714377	108
03	Senehasa Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Senehasa Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	011 2613242	88

	Rehabilitation Center	No. 80, Thunbowila, Piliyandala	077 1251578	
04	Nisansala Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Nisansala Treatment & Rehabilitation Center No. 108, Kinigama, Buthpitiya	033 3555740	68
05	Mercy House Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Mercy House Treatment & Rehabilitation Center Aliba, Kadana, Horana	077 5110259	245
06	Miduma Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Miduma Treatment & Rehabilitation Center Sawan Piyasa, Wijaya Kumarathunga Mw, Ederamulla, Waththala	077 7368332	64
07	Power House Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Power House Treatment & Rehabilitation Center Paramawalahena waththa, Bamunumulla, Bandaragama	0112 721812/20	45
08	Sumithrayo Treatment Center	Sumithrayo Treatment Center No. 60, Mal Madura, Hortan Pedesa, Colombo 07	011 2694665	Only Counseling
09	Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center (Social	Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center North Ambalam waththa, Puwakpitiya, Awissawella	071 4445957	71

	Service Department)			
10	Samadhi Niwahana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center (Uwa province Social Service Department)	Samadhi Niwahana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center Uwa Province Social service Department, Hali Ela, Uduwara	072 3930891	46
11	Wimochana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Wimochana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center New Kalmunei Road, Batticaloa	077 6684671	103
12	Bethesda Punarjiwa Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Bethesda Punarjiwa Treatment & Rehabilitation Center No. 60/14, Fathima waththa, Daluwakotuwa, Kochchikade	077 3955286	Male - 1401 Female - 31
13	Yawwana Kithu Maga Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Yawwana Kithu Maga Treatment & Rehabilitation Center No. 289/1/A, Kalu Adura, Hewainna, Awissawella	077 7250754	165
14	Pathuma Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Pathuma Treatment & Rehabilitation Center Malwaththa, Siyabalagoda, Polgasowita	077 7368332	Clients who are admitted to the Miduma Treatment Center are referred to these

				treatment centers for vocational training after a treatment period of six months.
15	Al – Ano Club Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Al – Ano Club Treatment & Rehabilitation Center Was center, F.R. Daias Mw, Wennappuwa	077 7898232	21
16	Nawajeewana Amadyapa Hada Sewaya Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Nawajeewana Amadyapa Hada Sewaya Treatment & Rehabilitation Center Unawatuna, Galle	077 1277474 077 9563207	573
17	Promise Land Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Promise Land Treatment & Rehabilitation Center No. 389/B, Madampitiya, Colombo 14	077 6763138 072 9870969	517
18	CRADA Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	CRADA Treatment & Rehabilitation Center Crada Train Station Rd, Thottamweli Farm, Mannar	0770724838	116
19	Andurin Alokaya Church Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Andurin Alokaya Church Treatment & Rehabilitation Center No. 56, Eastern Kaluwarippuwa, Katana	077 7222974	127

	Center			
20	Sathuta Balaporothisu we Sewaya Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Sathuta Balaporothisu we Sewaya Treatment & Rehabilitation Center, Nawinna waththa, Kadigawa, Rasnayakapura	076 5821740	139
21	Nawajiwana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Nawajiwana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center Nishshanka Mallawapura, Polonnaruwa	076 7727680	47
22	Silowam Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Silowam Treatment & Rehabilitation Center Dalupotha, Negambo	077 1146266 071 1258090	273
23	Mithuru Sewana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Mithuru Sewana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center, No. 607/10, Pitipana Junction, Homagama	077 8144414	33
24	Siripa Sewana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center	Mr. Manoj Ganepalla, Siripa Sewana Treatment & Rehabilitation Center, Kuruwita	071 1100501 076 0214377	63

25	Jeewanadiya Amadyapa sanwidhanaya rehabilitation center	Jeewanadiya amadyapa sanwidhanaya rehabilitation center, No. 275/19, Base line Rd, Amandoluwa, Seeduwa	077 1388347	49
Total no of clients				4,605

During the year 2022, private treatment centers provided treatment services to four thousand six hundred clients. Clients are reintegrated into society after getting treatment services, and clients' families have reorganized and become happy families. Also, children's education can be done well, poverty in the family will be eradicated, and happiness and harmony will be created in the families.

Number of clients rehabilitated at designated treatment and rehabilitation centers in 2022.

S/N	Designated treatment and rehabilitation centers	Address	Telephone number	The number of clients admitted
01	Open prison Pallekele	Open prison Pallekele Pallekele, Kundasale	081 4677546	1053
02	Wataraka prison	Wataraka prison Western Provision,	0114 677517	312

		Meegoda		
03	Correctional Center for Young Offenders Thaldena	Correctional Center for Young Offenders Thaldena, Badulla	055 3128437	555
04	Open prison Weeravila	Open prison, Weeravila	047 4933609 047 4927832	635
05	Anuradhapura prison	Anuradhapura prison Anuradhapura	025 4677501	195
06	Correctional Center for Young Offenders Pallensena	Correctional Center for Young Offenders Pallensena, Dalupotha, Negambo	031 4677501	4896
07	Open prison Kandewaththa	Open prison Kandewaththa, Mithirigala	011 4677545 011 4677576	185
08	Open work camp Meethirigala	Open work camp, Meethirigala	011 4677545 011 4677578	The inmates of Meethirigala prison have been admitted to Kandewatta prison.
09	Kaluthara prison	Kaluthara prison, Kaluthara	034 4939552	1426
10	Pabodha Methsewana Treatment & rehabilitation center, Ambepussa	Pabodha Methsewana Treatment & rehabilitation center, Ambepussa	035 4677525	282

11	Kandakadu Treatment & rehabilitation center	Kandakadu Treatment & rehabilitation center, Kankadu	024 3244959	1287
The number of clients Admitted				10,826

Comparative overview of the physical and financial progress of the Designated and Private Centers division in 2021 - 2022

Year	Physical progress	Financial progress
2021	56%	5%
2022	76%	29%

During the year 2021, due to the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic throughout the country, there were problems in the implementation of the planned programmes due to the difficulty in entering the private treatment centers and designated treatment centers and the closure of the country in 2021, the physical progress was 56% and the financial progress was 5%. The physical progress in 2022 was up 76% and a financial progress of 29%.

11.5 Research Division

The main role of the research division is to provide evidence-based recommendations for policy-making and implementation of programmes to reduce the prevalence of drug use and harmful consequences of drug use. According to Section No. 07 (E) of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984, the research division carries out duties by conducting research studies on the causes of the spread of dangerous drugs and related legal, medical, social, cultural, and economic issues. In 2022, the Research Division achieved its tasks related to the six main strategies mentioned below.

1. Conduct research studies and surveys.
2. Research publications
3. Training workshops and Dissemination of research findings
4. Exchange information with International Agencies/ organizations
5. Management of data systems
6. Trend analysis

1. Research studies and surveys.

I. The assessment study on the standards of treatment and rehabilitation centers.

This study is conducted to assess the sustenance of the expected minimum standards in terms of treatment and rehabilitation Act No.54 of 2007 by government and non-government agencies. 26 government and non-government treatment centers were selected for the sample. While focusing on the recommended standards of the said Act and the recommended international standards of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), this study has been conducted with a focus on practical adaptations and diversion of standards.

Summary

Infrastructure facilities were provided in accordance with the approved standards in most treatment centers that were studied. Most treatment centers (52%) have functioned with their own income. The permanent internal staff of private treatment and rehabilitation centers functions at a minimum level compared to the permanent internal staff of the treatment and rehabilitation centers in the government sector. Obtaining services from external resource

persons enriched with professional knowledge for the sustenance of productivity in the treatment process is at a low level in most treatment centers. Three centers have reportedly provided residential treatment facilities for females. The treatment services for special drug-addicted groups are also provided at a low level. Twelve treatment centers have used screen tests prior to the treatment process. Only twenty two treatment centers have the possibility to audit financial matters.

II. Cross-sectional study on newly emerging drug-using trends and behaviors among high-risk groups (Colombo and suburbs)

This study was conducted with the intent of presenting recommendations on drug abuse and behavioral patterns and traits associated with drug use of high-risk groups identified for drug addiction. Sixty eight persons with different sexual dimensions were used for the sample including a group of beach boys, persons engaged in commercial sex belonging to sexual diversities, persons who inject drugs, and persons partaking in clubs.

Summary

High-risk behavioral traits associated with drug abuse of all groups who were used for the study were identified and involvement of insecure sexual activities with drug abuse, risk of spreading sexually transmitted diseases (STD) including AIDS, being involved in Chemsex, and collapse of persons infected with HIV along with drug addiction to an insecure state were identified.

III. Covid – 19 pandemic and trends associated with drug abuse in Sri Lanka.

This study was conducted on the impact of Covid – 19 pandemic on the consumption of drugs of drug abusive persons. The main objectives of this study were to identify the trends associated with admission to treatment centers during the pandemic, and arrests for drug-related offenses during the pandemic.

Summary

Considering the pre and post-situations of the Covid-19 pandemic, considerable change has not been observed yet the transportation associated with drug trafficking has changed. It is not a condition to normalize and incidentally reported from certain places. A minimum trend

is identified on certain facts such as the spread of drugs, and drug trafficking during the Covid – 19 pandemic.

IV. Survey on the prevalence of female drug abuse – 2022

This study has started with the objectives of estimating the drug-addicted female population at the levels of divisional secretariats/ police divisions, identification of social demographic profiles of drug-addicted females, identification of new trends associated with the consumption of drugs of female drug users in Sri Lanka, referring female drug addicts to treatment and rehabilitation centers. The data were collected from selected prisons and the compilation of the research report is currently in progress.

V. Assessment of the overall mechanism associated with drug control, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation – 2021/2022.

This research study was conducted with the objective of reviewing the policies/ laws/ acts/ guidance, reviewing the coordination among agencies, and proper implementation of planning and evaluation. This study included fifteen legislative bodies, fifteen treatment and rehabilitation centers, twenty five drug preventive agencies, five national-level experts. The editing of the research report is currently in progress.

VI. The study on the health behaviors of drug-addicted persons

The main objectives of this study were the identification of risky health behaviours of drug-addicted persons and suggestions to offer necessary interventions to promote proper health behaviors. Other specific objectives of this study were the identification of differences in the daily routine of drug-addicted persons, identification of diseases caused by risky health behaviors, measurement of awareness on the current state of good health. Selecting a few mental health clinics as the research field, the collection of data from drug-addicted persons is currently in progress.

VII. National survey on the prevalence of methamphetamine use

The research problem is what was the nature of the prevalence of methamphetamine drug users in Sri Lanka. And the objectives were the estimation of the methamphetamine-drug-using population at the geographical level, and the comparative measurement of the prevalence of methamphetamine use under demographical criteria such as gender, and age. This survey was conducted with the department of police as a collective effort and the data

collection is in progress with the direct interventions of community police officers at the level of islandwide police divisions.

VIII. The impact of parental substance abuse on the psycho-social development of children

The main objective of this research was to study the impact of parental substance abuse on the psycho-social development of children. Other specific objectives were studying the impact of parental substance abuse on families, identification of specific psycho-social issues of children arising from parental substance abuse individually, and identification of other issues of children from parental substance abuse resulting from psycho-social issues. The research report is currently in progress.

IX. The study on the social-economic scenario associated with illicit cannabis cultivation (based on Monaragala and Hambantota Districts)

This study was conducted with the objective of finding the social-economic state of illicit cannabis cultivators and identifying the factors affecting to involve in illicit cannabis cultivation. Thirty illicit cultivators in the Monaragala and Hambantota districts were selected under the purposive sampling method and data were gathered using structured questionnaires. The research report is currently in progress.

X. Situation assessment on the drug use of the Sri Jayawardenapura divisional secretariate.

The objective of this study was to identify social problems and risky situations emerging from the assessment of the availability/ popularity of drugs and drug abuse in the Sri Jayawardenapura Divisional Secretariate for programme planning and situational analysis of drug abuse.

Summary

The drug use in the grama niladari divisions of Obesekarapura, Bandaranayakapura, Ethul Kotte, Welikada (West), and Pitakotte is reported higher than the drug use reported in the grama niladari divisions of Nugegoda, Nawala (West), Pitakotte (West) and Koswatta. A variety of social problems have been created in the area such as problems related to the

family environment, problems with children, problems related to the economy, and mental health problems.

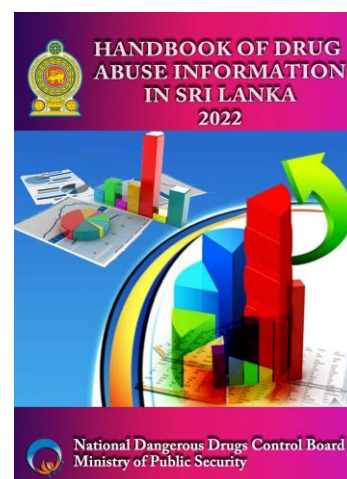
It is identified that there is a considerable risk created around schools due to drug abuse and particularly revealed that there is a high risk of this regards for schools in Obesekarapura and Bandaranayakapura. It is clear that it is essential to reduce supply in order to minimize drug abuse in the area, eliminate drug trafficking, enforce the law, conduct preventive and counseling programmes and provide vocational training and opportunities for effective social re-integration by intervening in all stakeholder agencies and the report is currently in progress on the actions that must be fairly offered the priority.

2. Research publications

I. Handbook of Drug Abuse Information - 2022

Handbook of Drug Abuse Information was compiled by including data from the year 2021 and 4 years prior to it under different criteria. Data related to drug abuse by law enforcement agencies in Sri Lanka, institutes providing treatment services, and institutes working on the prevention and control of drugs, have been analytically presented under different criteria in it.

Handbook of Drug Abuse Information – 2022 is referred to print.

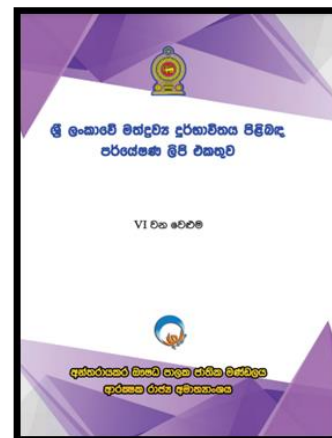


Data are presented under the following criteria

- Arrests related to drugs
- Prices of drugs and purity levels
- Consumption of Cannabis for medical purposes
- Imprisonment for drug related offences
- Treatment admissions
- Drug related hospital admissions
- Information on HIV AIDS
- Import and export of precursor chemicals
- Information on alcohol and tobacco
- Drug related crimes

I. The collection of research papers on drug abuse- VI volume

The collection of research papers on drug abuse – volume VI is compiled by collecting few studies/ surveys conducted via different dimensions of drug abuse. These research reports are published with the objective of using them as a reliable source for the effective implementation of policy formulation and programme planning, particularly for those who have a keen interest on research studies and surveys on drug abuse. The following research articles are included in this publication.



- The survey on the trends of methamphetamine use.
- The survey on the drug use among university students.
- The study on psycho-social attributes related to drug use of youths and adolescents.
- The study on smokeless tobacco related products and related trends.
- Rapid assessment on effectiveness of the retreatment process.

II. Quarterly “Newsletter” of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

This quarterly newsletter is published with the intent of aware the general public of services as well as various programs and activities of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. The main objective of this is to gain the attention of the public towards drug prevention and controlling mechanisms while promoting the services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. During 2022, Volume 31 (January-March), Volume 32 (April-June), Volume 33 (July-September) were launched and referred to relevant institutes and Volume 34 (October-December) is still compiling.



III. Compiling of academic articles

- The situation of drug abuse in Sri Lanka
- The arrests related to drug abuse in Sri Lanka

- Equality in gender for a sustainable tomorrow
- The impact of social stigma on the identity of drug-addicted persons (Theoretical explanation)

3. Training programmes and dissemination of research findings

I. International Symposium on Drug-Related Studies 2022

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has successfully concluded the first-ever International Symposium on Drug-Related Studies on the 1st and 2nd December 2022 at the Waters Edge, Colombo, honored by the distinguished presence of the Secretary to the Ministry of Public Security and the dignitaries from our treasured collaborative partners – The Colombo Plan and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) provided the technical support and particularly offered an International expert as our honored Keynote speaker - Ms. Giovanna Campello who has been the foremost of the Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Section of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.



The overall goal of the conference was to facilitate an active exchange of information among scientists and other national and international level stakeholders, on the research of drug abuse and innovative concepts aimed at providing effective drug control strategies. The theme of the Conference depicted a broad range of issues particularly on scientific knowledge of drugs and effective evidence-based interventions, at each level of the mechanism for coordinating illicit drug-related activities. We are proud to mention that we were able to fruitfully accomplish the objectives/ outcomes as depicted in the theme.

The six main sessions with significant relevance to the field of drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation were conducted. More than hundred academics/ scholars/ researchers gathered at the event and engaged in sharing insights, and expertise related to drug control, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. It was certainly a platform that enabled making recommendations for the formulation of policies. We were able to offer the prospect to forty four presenters to present their abstracts.

Session 1 focused particularly on mindfulness practices associated with drug prevention under the topic of “Envisioning the new countenance of drug addiction recovery.” which was honored by the distinguished presence of the Chair Mr. Shakya Nanayakkara, Chairman, of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. Furthermore, paper presentations were delivered by the researchers under the topics of drug prevention, execution of drug law, drug treatment and rehabilitation and social re-integration, scientific analyses on drugs, and technical challenges in overcoming drug trafficking and abuse.

This is the first-ever International Symposium in the 38 years of history of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.



II. Research findings dissemination sessions

The following research findings were presented with the main objective of educating external partners and all technical officers of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board on the emerging trends and patterns of drug abuse and related recommendations.

- The study on the use and current trends of Smokeless tobacco-related products.
- The assessment of the standards of treatment and rehabilitation centers in Sri Lanka.

III. Training programme in statistics.

This practical training programme on statistical techniques required to research studies, surveys, and analytical reports is conducted with the resource contribution of Research Officers. This programme is conducted targeting the officers in technical divisions of the Board.

III. The presentation of research papers for international and national research sessions.

In 2022, the following research papers have been presented to national and international research sessions.

Serial Number	Research Symposium	Research Paper
1	International Research Symposium on Contemporary uncertainties in south Asian societies – 2022, University of Colobmo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Psycho-social attributes related to drug abuse of youths and adolescents.• Newly emerging risky behaviors and drug-using patterns among beach boys.• Newly emerging drug-using patterns and risky behaviors among female sex workers• Prevalence of drug use and behavioral patterns among university students
2	National Symposium on social sciences and humanities, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Psycho-social attributes related to drug abuse of youths and adolescents• Sociological study on the health and behavioral problems associated with Methamphetamine use.• Drug-using trends and patterns of construction workers.
3	The International Symposium on Drug-Related Studies 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The drug use and attitudes towards drug use among university students• Newly emerging trends and patterns of heroin use among females. (Based on the Colombo district)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment methods and approaches used in treatment and rehabilitation centers in Sri Lanka • Covid – 19 pandemic and trends associated with drug use. • A study on the newly emerging drug-using patterns and behaviors among homosexual men. (Based on Colombo and suburbs) • Prison admission and new trends associated with drugs in Sri Lanka • Psycho-social factors on relapse after the rehabilitation process. • Family impact on the recovery of drug-using disorder. • A study on drug-using patterns of persons obtaining residential treatment and rehabilitation. • The importance of national-level drug abuse-related data management system: need and existing gaps
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IV. Conducting training programmes

Serial Number	The programme and the number of programmes	participation
1	Training programme based on scientific evidence for the implementation of community-based rehabilitation programmes. 03	Police officers in the Gampaha and Negombo Police Divisions Kurunegala District Western Province
2	programme for newly recruited officers to the Kandakadu rehabilitation center - 01	Rehabilitation officers
3	Training programme for Navy officers - 01	Navy officers

4	Workshop based on evidence of legalizing cannabis - 01	University students of Leo club
5	Workshop for internship students reading special degrees in psychology - 01	KAATSU students
6	Workshops under the theme of “Drug-using disorders in Sri Lanka and what we know about the persons being rehabilitated for drug use” with the participation of KAATSU.	
7	Drug counseling certificate course – 67 th group (From 11 th November to 31 st December)	

Establishment of the ethical review committee related to the conduct of research studies and surveys related to drugs.

The project proposal to establish an internal ethical review sub-committee has been prepared and related recommendations have been made to obtain approval regarding the research ethics that should be considered in research studies and surveys related to drug abuse by various individuals and institutions under various objectives.

4. International Cooperation

I. Exchange of information with the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB)

Monthly and every three months the information and data related to articles included in the conventions of international drug control signed by the Sri Lankan government and other related matters are referred to International Narcotic Control Board on behalf of the Sri Lankan government. The referring of required data coordinating with different drug control agencies.

The reports of data referred to every three months.

- Statistical reports on the import and export of Narcotic drugs (Form A) 4th quarter in 2021, 1st quarter in 2022, 2nd quarter in 2022, 3rd quarter in 2022.
- Statistical reports on the import and export of Psychotropic substances stated in list 2 of the 1971 Conventions. (Form A/P) 4th quarter in 2021, 1st quarter in 2021, 2nd quarter in 2022, 3rd quarter in 2022.

The annual reports of data

1. Estimations of the requirement of Narcotic drugs. (Form B)
2. Types of drugs for medical and scientific requirements contained in list 2 of the 1971 convention on Psychotropic drugs. (Form B/P)
3. Statistical reports on the production, consumption, storage, and raids of Narcotic and Psychotropic substances. (Form C)
4. Statistical reports on Psychotropic substances. (Form P)
5. Submission of the annual data reporting questionnaire to the compilation of the World Drug Report (Form E)

II. Exchange of information with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

- The reporting of large scale drug seizures among the drug-related arrests (IDS) – 1st quarter (January – March), 2nd quarter (April – June), and 3rd quarter (July – September)

III. Cooperation for international research conferences.

- Workshop for policymakers on the nature of drug abuse and the prevention of drugs organized by the UNODC.
- Online workshop on the data collection of Individual Drug Seize (IDS) and Annual Report Questionnaire (ARQ) in the Asian and Pacific region organized by the UNODC: regional summary on the circle of drug data collection in 2022.

5. Database management

Drug Abuse Monitoring System - DAMS

This data base is maintained with the objective of presenting analytical reports on the persons arrested for drug-related offenses and clients admitted for treatment services. The data have been reported from all police stations and treatment centers (government / nongovernmental /

prisons). The reports have been presented after the quarterly analysis of information on clients admitted for drug treatments. Accordingly, three reports have been published in 2022.

- The statistical report on clients admitted for drug treatment – (1st quarter – Volume 124 / 2nd quarter – Volume 125/ 3rd quarter – Volume 126)

The statistical report on drug related arrests –06 months report containing information on persons arrested for drug-related offenses reported to Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) (The statistical report on arrests related drugs – Volume 62), and an annual report. The statistical report on arrests related drugs – Volume 63) have been published in 2022.

Updating and maintaining Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS)

From 2022-01-01 to 2022-12-31	
Number of arrested persons reported from the police stations	80,000
Number of clients reported from the treatment centers	1,850

DAMS assist to the printing of data reporting forms and referred them to police stations and treatment centers. Further, assist in resolving technical matters in the data system.

Training programme for police officers for the maintenance and update of the Drug Abuse Monitoring System

Police division where the workshop conducted	Number of participating police officers
Rathnapura	55
Ambilipitiya	55
Kegalle	70

6. Trend Analysis

The following analysis reports were compiled in 2022.

- The report was compiled based on statistical data on clients admitted for drug treatments in 2020 and 2021.

- The statistical report on drug abuse (based on the arrests data and prison admissions)
- The report on treatment and rehabilitation services (January – October 2022)
- The report of arrests related to drugs (January – October, 2022)
- The trend analysis on the promotion of cannabis through Facebook
- Analysis on the street-level prices of drugs and availability

7. The compilation of progress reports

The following activities were completed in 2022 on planning and compiling progress reports.

- The submission of physical and financial progress report (1st quarter) to the line ministry.
- The submission of the progress reports and inputs for the budget debate to the line ministry.
- The compiling of quarterly audit reports.

8. The projects implemented to receive national and international aid and technical support.

- I. Submitted Project proposals for improving the capacity of the staff of the Research Division under the 2022 annual grant project of the World Health Organization (WHO). Total amount of the fund is Rs. 1,690,912.15.
- II. Submitted Project proposals for improving the capacity of the staff of the Prevention, treatment and Rehabilitation and Outreach staff under the 2022 annual grant project of the World Health Organization (WHO).
- III. Coordinated with the JICA for organizing training programmes on the prevention of illicit drug abuse.
- IV. Knowledge-sharing programmes with the Korean government (KOICA - KSP)
- V. A meeting was conducted to initiate Tuberculosis prevention processes concurrently with drug prevention after coordinating with National Tuberculosis Control Programme.

VI. Establishment of a voluntary group for drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation

The comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the Research Division in 2021/22

Year	Physical progress	Financial progress
2021	77%	45%
2022	93%	63.1%

As stated in the above table, in 2021 the physical progress was 77% while it was 93% in 2022. In 2021, the financial progress was 45% while it was 63.1% in 2022. Accordingly, in accordance with the objectives and targets, the Research Division offered a considerable contribution in the 2022.

11.6 The National Narcotics Laboratory

The National Narcotics Laboratory (NNL) of the NDDCB has been established as a vital entity for covering up all the scientific aspects with respect to prevention and control of drug abuse. The NNL is engaged in conducting laboratory analysis, scientific research, scientific training, providing technical assistance, scientific recommendations and consultancy services for drug supply control and demand reduction.

Analytical functions of the NNL consists of suspected drugs (narcotic and psychotropic substance, precursor chemicals) analysis for samples submitted by law enforcement agencies, for investigation and intelligence purposes and for courts purposes; samples of alcohol, pharmaceutical drugs, controlled chemicals (precursors), sports related nutritional supplements are also being analysed for regulatory purposes. Moreover biological specimens, such as urine, submitted by hospitals, courts, treatment centres, government and private sector work places are analysed for identification of drug dependent persons.

Moreover, the NNL executes its routine and development plans to promote scientific evidence based practices focusing on supply control, demand reduction and prevention of drugs of abuse.

11.6.1 Provision of scientific support to law enforcement and other agencies

I. Identification and analysis of suspected drugs of abuse available in Sri Lanka

One hundred and one (101) suspected drug samples related to 52 cases have been analysed by the NNL during the year 2022. The results of these analyses have been shared with other national institutions and agencies, and are being used for various investigations, analysis of drug trends; strategic analysis, policy making, regulatory needs, legislation and reducing health hazards. This information has a significant impact on the country's law enforcement, crime prevention and health policy.

Furthermore the analytical reports issued with respect to the court orders of Magistrate's courts are being used for the legislative measures to be taken with respect to prosecution related cases. Following are the research-based analysis conducted by the NNL in cases of suspected drugs sent by government and non-government organizations in order to identify the presence or absence of drugs controlled under the *Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drugs*

Ordinance and Conventions against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, No. 01 of 2008.

Institution		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Magistrate's Courts	Cases	06		04	02	02	02	04	-	-	-
	Samples	10		07	06	03	06	08	-	-	-
State Intelligence Service	Cases	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Samples	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Narcotic Bureau	Cases	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Samples	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Corps of Military Police	Cases	-	02	01	01	02	02	-	01	01	04
	Samples	-	04	01	01	09	02	-	01	01	08
Sri Lanka Air Force Base	Cases	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Samples	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Customs	Cases	-	-	-	02	01	-	-	-	-	-
	Samples	-	-	-	02	01	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Police	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-
	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	-	-
Sri Lanka Excise Department	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	01	-
	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	01	-
Health Office-Bulathsinhala	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-
	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-
NDDCB- Education Unit	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	04
	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	08
Special Task Force	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Total	Cases	06	05	06	05	05	04	04	04	04	09
	Samples	10	16	09	09	13	08	08	07	04	17

Table 01: Suspected drug samples analyzed in the year 2022

Total no. of cases : 52

Total no. of samples : 101

II. Research Project on “street” Heroin

The study of purity and prices of “street” Heroin is essential for the understanding of Heroin user market and it is the most important indicator for the monitoring of the changes in the availability of Heroin. In addition, the evaluation of the relationship between the price and the purity is important in elucidating the patterns of drug supply and thereby better designing and targeting measures for effective enforcement of law against production, smuggling, trafficking and use of Heroin. The present study, therefore, sought to systematically identify the price vs. purity of street Heroin samples available in street and to provide drug policymakers and law enforcement officers with information about the domestic Heroin problem at the street level and to address the question of whether large scale seizures of Heroin influence its price and/or purity at street level.

The "on-going" research project on the following was continued

- Analysis on the price vs. purity relationship of heroin available on the "street".
- Source identification of street samples of Heroin.
- Identification of new adulterants in street samples of Heroin.

Thirteen “street” samples, received for the year 2022, from different areas of the western province, were analyzed in respect of adulterants/diluents present and their Diacetylmorphine (DAM) contents.

Institution	Drug	No. of Samples
Police Narcotics Bureau	Heroin	13
Total		13

Table 02: ‘Street’ Heroin samples analyzed in the year 2022

III. Research Project on “Street” Methamphetamine

The "on-going" research project on the following was continued;

- Source identification of Street samples of Methamphetamine
- Identification of new adulterants in street samples of Methamphetamine

Institution	Drug	No. of Samples
Police Narcotics Bureau	Methamphetamine	01
Total		01

Table 03: Methamphetamine samples analyzed in the year 2022

IV. Manufacture of Field Drug Detection kits for strengthening Drug law enforcement

Manufacturing and assessment of the accuracy of drug detection field test kits and refilling of field identification kits for the identification of narcotic drugs and precursor chemicals are being conducted by the National Narcotics Laboratory.

With related to above, Cost Evaluation conducted for Narcotic Detection Kits to submit the quotation to Maldives.

V. Testing of degree of performance and refilling of field test kits

Three (03) test kits submitted by the law enforcement and regulatory authorities were tested for the degree of performance and all the test kits were refilled with the reagents. The details of the test kits are as follows;

Institution	Type of Test kits	No of kits
Police Narcotics Bureau	Narcotic Detection kits	01
	Precursor Detection kits	01
SL Customs	Narcotic Detection kits	01
Total		03

Table 04: Details of the refilled test kits in 2022

VI. Scientific recommendations and consultancy services on supply related matters

The NNL is responsible for providing scientific support with technical assistance and making scientific recommendations relating to prevention and control of drugs of abuse.

Institution	Requested details / Technical assistance	Summery
Magistrate's Courts	Expert Evidences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expert Evidences provided for 09 cases.
Government Analyst Department	Identification of narcotic, psychotropic and other substances.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FT-IR analysis conducted for ten (10) samples
Legal Draftsman Department	Sinhala translation of proposed list of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (dangerous drugs) scheduled under 3 rd Schedule of the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance as amended	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sinhala translation of proposed list submitted.
Secretary, Ministry of Public Security	Technical Specifications for Disposal Methods of seized drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on Technical Specifications for Disposal Methods of seized drugs Comments on disparities identified in the amended drug list of PO&DD and provision of necessary recommendations for finalization of PO&DD drug list
Police Narcotics Bureau	Technical assistance and scientific support for the investigations to be continued based on implementing a database consisting of relevant information, chemical profiling data with reference to the recent drug seizure operation conducted, a consignment of heroin in 309 packages, were seized at the international waters by the Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The>NNL requested from international official institutions with the mandate of drug supply control request to disseminate Information and share expertise on Heroin Maritime Trafficking related data to strengthen the Drug Law enforcement for Investigations.

	Navy with the assistance of the Police Narcotic Bureau	
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Table 05: Details of the technical assistance provided by the NNL during 2022

VII. The Computer Based Training Programmes (CBT) for drug law enforcement officers

Drug law enforcement training is central to the fight against illicit drugs desiring to bring about high calibre-training of drug law enforcement personnel throughout Sri Lanka as a matter of high priority, in terms of the *Sri Lanka National Policy for Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse*.

CBT is particularly effective in imparting knowledge and raising awareness of specific issues on modules on below mentioned subjects in law enforcement agencies which are very essential for effective enforcement of law.

Computer Based Training Programmes on Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement Capacities which is a new integrated global e-learning strategy was organized by the NDDCB, with the technical assistance provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in order to strengthen the drug law enforcement capacities in Sri Lanka.

Institution/ Programme	No of Programmes	No. of participants
State Intelligence Service	2	15
Total	2	15

Table 06: Details of the CBT training programmes conducted by the NNL during 2022

VIII. Scientific training programs for drug law enforcement and other agencies

Scientific training programmes on “Identification of Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances” were conducted during the period.

The training objectives are as follows;

1. To provide knowledge regarding an overview of illicit traffic of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances
2. To provide comprehensive knowledge on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances

3. To provide practical knowledge on identification of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances using field test kits

4. To update participants on new type of drugs and their effect.

Institution		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Dec
Special Task Force	Trainings	32 Hrs	-	-	16 Hrs	32 Hrs	16 Hrs	-	-	06 Hrs	-	-
	Participants	40	-	-	20	40	20	-	-	25	-	-
Sri Lanka Prison	Trainings	08 Hrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Navy	Trainings	-	16 Hrs	16 Hrs	-	16 Hrs	16 Hrs	16 Hrs	-	51 Hrs	04 Hrs	-
	Participants	-	50	50	-	50	35	35	-	47	30	-
Sri Lanka Navy (Drivers)	Trainings	-	03 Hrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Coast Guard	Trainings	-	-	08 Hrs	-	07 Hrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	30	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Air Force	Trainings	-	-	06 Hrs	-	-	-	-	-	5 Hrs	-	-
	Participants	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-
Flag officers of Sri Lanka Navy Trincomalee Naval base	Trainings	-	-	-	03 Hrs	-	-	-	-	-	05 Hrs	-
	Participants	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
Police Narcotics	Trainings	-	-	-	-	16 Hrs	64 Hrs	-	-	-	-	02 Hrs

Bureau-	Participants	-	-	-	-	25	120	-	-	-	-	40
Sri Lanka Police (Kurunagala division)	Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03 Hrs	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Police - (Puttalam division)	Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03 Hrs	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Corps of Military Police	Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16 Hrs	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Awareness program for the Judicial officers	Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03 Hrs	-
	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-
Total	Trainings	40	19	30	19	72	84	16	06	78	12	02
		Hrs	Hrs	Hrs	Hrs	Hrs	Hrs	Hrs	Hrs	Hrs	Hrs	Hrs
	Participants	75	90	100	45	150	175	35	155	157	150	40

Table 07: Details of conducted training programs during 2022

Total no of training programmes : 27 (378 Hrs)

Total no of participants : 1132

IX. Counter measures against Internet and Social media drug sale and Postal/ Courier drug trafficking

Initial steps have been taken to develop action plan for the combatting against Internet and Social media drug sale and Postal/ Courier drug trafficking and to activate the Working Group and Sub-working groups established for combating against the internet drug trafficking.

11.6.2 Scientific support for regulatory purposes to prevent diversion of drugs/ substance

I. Screening of Dietary Supplements for performance enhancing drugs in Sports prohibited by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA)

The NDDCB which holds the national responsibility of controlling all the drug related problems has taken action to extend the services of the NNL in testing of performance enhancing drugs in sports in order to cater more effectively to the current requirement of the country.

The usage of nutritional supplements or performance enhancing substances has become a trend in present day in Sri Lanka especially in Sports. Incidence of doping are becoming alarmingly visible during recent past years and sportsmen who represented the country and as well as at school level, were proven positive for using banned substances.

Therefore, analysis of food supplements for the substances prohibited by World Anti-Doping Agency had been commenced at the NNL as this is of importance both nationally for the Sports Sector and for the NDDCB which holds the national responsibility of controlling all the drug related problems. In related to these suppliers of Food Supplements are directed by the National Institute of Sports Medicine/Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency to get their products tested for the prohibited substances.

The details of the samples analysed for Screening of Dietary Supplements for performance enhancing drugs in Sports prohibited by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) are as follows

Institution	Purpose	No. of Samples
Department of Sport Sciences and Physical Education, Faculty of Applied Science, Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka	Examination for the presence/absence substances banned by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) in Shwaskutara Rasa ayurvedic medicine in Sri Lanka for undergraduate research	03
Total		03

Table 8: Food supplements analyzed during the period, 2022

Total no. of cases : 01

Total no. of samples : 03

II. Analysis of products containing narcotic drugs/ psychotropic substances/ precursor chemicals/ alcohol / tobacco/other for regulatory purposes

Following are the research based analysis conducted by the NNL in cases of samples of narcotic drugs/ psychotropic substances/ precursor chemicals/ alcohol / tobacco/other and /or their preparations for regulatory purposes in order to identify the presence such substances and/or other additives. Two (02) sample of alcohol related to 01 case and tobacco related to 01 case was analyzed during the period and the details of the tests conducted, are as follows;

Institution	Type of analysis conducted	Cases	Samples
Individual	Identification for the presence of tobacco	01	01
Sri Lanka Excise Department	Identification for the presence of alcohol	01	01
Total		02	02

Table 9: alcohol samples analyzed in the year 2022

Total no. of cases : 02

Total no. of samples : 02

III. Provision of technical assistance and scientific recommendations to strengthen regulatory measures

The NNL is responsible for providing scientific support with technical assistance and making scientific recommendations relating to regulatory measures *of narcotic drugs/ psychotropic substances/ precursor chemicals/ alcohol/ tobacco/other and /or their preparations.*

Name of the agency	Authorization provided for
Department of Drug Supervision, National Medical Products Administration, People's Republic of China.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import of Remifentanil Hydrochloride Injection
Narcotic Commissioner, Central Bureau of Narcotics, India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Import of Tramadol Hydrochloride IP 50mg • Import of Tramadol Hydrochloride ampoules • Import of Tramadol DF granules

Table 10: Provision of technical assistance related to import of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance in the year 2022

IV. Capacity building of medical and counselling practitioners

Training programmes/ sessions on scientific aspects Drugs of Abuse with special reference to scientific evidence based practices in treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes are conducted by the National Narcotics Laboratory.

Institution		Jan	Feb	Mar	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Nov	Dec
Scientific evidence based community based drug treatment and Rehabilitation Program	Trainings	16 Hrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jaywardenepura	Trainings	04 Hrs	-	-	-	-	-	04 Hrs	06 Hrs	03 Hrs
	Participants	23	-	-	-	-	-	20	49	30
SMI Vocational Training Institute	Trainings	04 Hrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Police	Trainings	-	64 Hrs	32 Hrs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	305	194	-	-	-	-	-	-
University and High school Students	Trainings	-	02 Hrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residences of kandakadu treatment & rehabilitation center	Trainings	-	-	-	03 Hrs	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Department of pharmacy and	Trainings	-	-	-	-	160 Hrs	80 Hrs	-	-	-

pharmaceutical sciences - University of Sri Jayawardenapura	Participants	-	-	-	-	20	10	-	-	-
Students of Diploma in Drugs Abuse Management Studies	Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	08 Hrs	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Development officers in Mathale and Kandy	Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 Hrs	-
	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Training for school teachers of western province	Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06 Hrs
	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
samurdhi development officers of galle district	Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05 Hrs
	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Total	Trainings	24 Hrs	66 Hrs	32 Hrs	03 Hrs	160 Hrs	80 Hrs	12 Hrs	46 Hrs	14 Hrs
	Participants	208	330	194	200	20	10	35	56	260

Table 11: Details of the training programmes conducted by the NNL on 2022

Total no of training programmes : 16 (437 Hrs)

Total no of participants : 1313

11.6.3 Scientific evidence based Prevention, treatment, rehabilitation & reintegration strategies

I. Identification and analysis metabolites of drugs of abuse

In relation to this, biological specimens, such as urine, were analysed in order to detect the presence of controlled drugs therein for individuals and institutions seeking "drug-free" certificates for a variety of reasons. Such laboratory results are useful for the diagnosis and prescribing medical treatment for the drug dependent persons and their rehabilitation process

for identification of drug dependent persons for Magistrate's Courts as a requirement of **Drug Dependant Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007**, educational purposes, workplaces etc.

The details of the biological specimens analysed during the period by the NNL in order to identify the presence or absence of metabolites of drugs controlled under the *Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance* and *Conventions against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, No. 01 of 2008* are as follows;

Institution		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Government / Private Hospitals	Samples	15	10	18	10	04	07	07	09	06	13	13	11
	Tests	76	50	107	62	38	07	44	46	28	67	80	28
Law enforcement institutions/ hospitals	Samples	05	01	04	-	02	03	-	-	02	02	03	03
	Tests	05	01	15	-	24	36	-	-	24	17	36	36
Magistrate's Courts	Samples	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	-	-
	Tests	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-
NDDCB	Samples	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	-
	Tests	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	-
National Transport Medical Institute- Werahara Branch	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-
Other	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	Samples	20	11	24	10	06	10	07	10	09	18	17	14
	Tests	81	51	135	62	62	43	44	47	53	109	117	64

Table 12: Biological specimen analyzed in the year 2022

Total no of samples : 80

Total no of tests : 465

II. Confirmatory analysis of biological specimen for investigational and operational purposes

Biological specimen (urine) screening tests (the initial tests) are a qualitative analysis and indicate the presence or absence of drugs/substances of abuse or its metabolites but also can indicate the presence of a cross-reacting, chemically similar substance. Therefore, detailed confirmatory analysis need to be performed in order to conclude the consumption of drugs/substances in illicit form and either to verify or refute the result of the screening assay.

During the year 2022 the NNL performed, confirmatory analysis for the biological specimens (urine) submitted by the law enforcement institutions based on the requests for investigational and operational purposes using gas chromatography/mass spectrometry technique .The details of the samples analysed for the presence of metabolites of drugs of abuse in relation to confirmatory analysis are as follows;

Institution/ programme	Purpose	Samples	Targeted analysts for confirmation
Sri Lanka Air Force, Colombo	Investigation	02	02

Table 13: Details of the confirmatory analysis performed during the period

III. Work place drug testing

The consumption of drugs during working hours implicates the health and safety of the individual and others as well as the productivity which has an impact on the country. Therefore to mitigate these risks, the NNL has introduced a drug free policy for workplaces in coordination with BOI companies and has expanded the service of NNL on workplace drug testing for the presence and/or absence of the metabolites of drugs of abuse.

Institution		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Aug	Sep	Nov	Dec
Envoy Ortus Pvt Ltd	Samples	23	19	10	09	13	03	-	-	-	-
	Tests	47	104	53	54	65	14	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Ports Authority	Samples	-	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tests	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ABC Containers	Samples	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Tests	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Astron (Pvt) Ltd	Samples	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-	-	-
	Tests	-	-	02	-	03	-	-	-	-	-
Acuty Knowledge Partners	Samples	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	03	01	-
	Tests	-	-	-	-	05	-	05	15	05	-
Silueta (Pvt) Ltd	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-
Employment Trust Board	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Total	Samples	23	19	23	09	16	03	02	03	01	01
	Tests	47	104	109	54	73	14	06	15	05	12

Table 14: The details of the samples analysed for the presence of metabolites of drugs of abuse in relation to the workplace drug screening in the year 2022

Total samples : 100

Total tests : 439

IV. Pilot study on roadside examination of drug impaired drivers

According to the action plan, proposed activities has been discussed and completed with the participation of relevant stake holders.

11.6.4 Institutional Strengthening

I. International Proficiency Testing Scheme

The National Narcotics Laboratory participated for the International Proficiency Testing Scheme conducted by the United Nations Drugs Control Program known as International Collaborative Exercise (ICE).

This exercise allow laboratories, from both developing and developed countries

- To continuously to assess, improve and standardize their performance in drug testing on a truly global scale and taking corrective actions.
- To achieve uniform and harmonized results and reporting from all Laboratories.

UNODC provides participating laboratories with unknown test samples (seized materials and biological specimens) for identification and analysis and reference samples needed for the analysis.

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2021 Round 02

Summary of activities performed relevant to above programme:

1. Qualitative Screening Analysis, confirmatory analysis for Biological Specimen Samples of ICE Round 2 and FT-IR analysis for seized materials of ICE Round 02 of 2021 sent by UNODC were completed. With regard to the participation of SM group analysis of ICE R2/2021, The National Narcotics Laboratory has been evaluated by the UNODC- Laboratory and Scientific Section (LSS) for qualitative analysis of all the four samples as accurate with a high satisfactory level.
2. Further for Quantitative analysis of the two (02) compulsory SM group samples, the Quantified results for two samples identified as Cocaine and Methamphetamine was achieved the high level of accuracy and was evaluated by the UNODC –LSS.

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2022 Round 01

All the relevant analysis conducted for all test samples, Seized Materials (SM) , Biological Specimens (BS) unknown NPS test sample and highest level of accuracy for all the samples analysed were achieved.

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2022 Round 02

With respect to participation for the International Proficiency testing programme conducted by the laboratory and the scientific section of the UNODC, the NNL has submitted the import permit to UNODC in order to receive the respective samples of ICE Round 1I, 2022.

II. Strengthen resources, effectiveness of the services of NNL and facility development - Laboratory Quality Management Certification - ISO 17025

Documentation for obtaining the ISO 17025 laboratory quality management certification is being progressed with a view to enhancing the scientific capability of the laboratory in the field of testing of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursor chemicals and performance enhancing drugs in sports and to maintain the laboratory services with higher standards of practice.

Initiative actions were taken to implement laboratory procedures with reference on

documentation related to laboratory works and as per the request made related to consultancy services, Proposal forwarded by ITI regarding the Reorganization of the National Narcotics Laboratory for effective implementation of ISO 17025 Laboratory Quality Management System.

III. Strengthening International Coordination and cooperation

Institution	Programme	Technical assistance
Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Side Event programmes in parallel to the 65th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Submission of a Draft Resolution to Commission on Narcotic Drugs related to Mindfulness-Based-Interventions (MBI) to Drug Use Prevention in age groups of early childhood, middle childhood and adolescence
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Policymakers Training on the Nature, Prevention, Treatment and Care of Drug Use Disorders	Participated for the training
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Three-days, Policymakers Training on the Nature, Prevention, and Treatment of Drug Use Disorders (ISSUP Conference), at Abu Dhabi, UAE	Participated for the training
JICA training programme	JICA Country-Focused online Training programme on “Prevention of Usage of Illegal Drugs”	Participated for the training

Table 15: Events on international coordination and cooperation in the year 2022

IV. Scientific articles/technical reports and other publications

Following publications has been made by the scientific officers of the NNL.

1. ‘Enhanced toxicity in seizures containing new psychoactive substances caused by intentional adulteration and/or presence of contaminants’, Muthumala K.M., Weerasinghe

D.P.P. - scientific sessions of the 14th AFSN Annual Meeting & Symposium on Nov 2-5 2022.

2. 'Scientific evidence based practices to address the challenge of road traffic accidents and injuries due to driving under influence of drugs' Weerasinghe D.P.P., Athauda A.D.Y.K., Muthumala K.M., Mahalekam M.M.S.K. Perera D.G.P.M. - International Symposium on Drug Related Studies organized by NDDCB
3. 'Gender Difference in Substance Abuse, Treatment Availability and Difficulties to Access Treatment in Women', Abeynayake M.W.N.M, Weerasinghe D.P.P, Nanayakkara S. - International Symposium on Drug Related Studies organized by NDDCB
4. 'Scientific Evidence Based Strategic Interventions to Combat the Challenge of Substance Use During Pregnancy And to Prevent Its Implications on Neonates', Abeynayake M.W.N.M, Perera D. G. P.M., Weerasinghe D.P.P, Nanayakkara S. - International Symposium on Drug Related Studies organized by NDDCB
5. 'Diversion of Pharmaceutical Substances for Non-Medical Use: Systematic Analysis', Abeynayake M.W.N.M, Muthumala K.M., Weerasinghe D.P.P, Nanayakkara S - International Symposium on Drug Related Studies organized by NDDCB
6. 'Workplace drug abuse management based on scientific evidence based practices', D.P.P. Weerasinghe , K.M Muthumala, A.D.Y.K Athauda, D.G.P.M. Perera, M. M.S. K Mahalekam - International Symposium on Drug Related Studies organized by NDDCB
7. 'Need for new laws to combat against high potency cannabis varieties available in sri lanka', Weerasinghe D.P.P., Athauda A.D.Y.K., Mahalekam M.M.S.K. Perera D.G.P.M., M.W.N.M. Abeynayake, Muthumala K.M. - International Symposium on Drug Related Studies organized by NDDCB

Comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the National Drug Laboratory in 2021/2022

Year	Physical Progress	Financial Progress
2021	68.08%	12.01%
2022	51.4%	35.16%

Due to the lack of sufficient provision to complete certain projects and the provision of analysis reports and technical assistance only based on the requests and requirements made by the relevant government and private institutions, the physical progress for the year 2022 has decreased to 51.4%

11.7 The Precursor Control Authority

11.7.1 Introduction

The Precursor Control Authority (PCA) has been established in terms of the of Section 18 of the Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 01 of 2008, as a vital entity for effective implementation of the provisions of the UN Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 which is an international drug control treaty for which Sri Lanka has been a signatory relating to control of Precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in Sri Lanka.

In general, a precursor chemical is a compound that participates in a chemical reaction that produces another compound. A drug precursor is a substance which can be used to make illicit Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Therefore, stringent mechanism is needed to monitor imports, uses of these chemicals to the country.

11.7.1.1 Adherence to the 1988 UN Convention

Sri Lanka has been a party to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 (1988 UN Convention), since 6 June 1991. The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 contains detailed provisions and requirements relating to the control of precursors (Legislation and Control measures). The general requirements are summarized in paragraph 1 of article 12 as follows:

The basic idea of the Convention is to regulate the trade of a number of chemicals which can be used for the manufacture of drugs by allowing their trade for licit purposes and prevent their diversion for illicit manufacture of drugs. The 1988 UN Convention establishes a legal basis for the control of precursors and calls for the establishment of an appropriate administrative framework, working mechanism and standard operating procedures to prevent the diversion of such substances.

In terms of the Article 12 of the 1988 UN Convention, all the persons and enterprises engaged in the manufacture and distribution of precursor chemicals have to be monitored.

"The parties shall take the measures they deem appropriate to prevent diversion of substances in Table I and Table II used for the purpose of illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, and shall co-operate with one another to this end."

As such, persons and/or persons and enterprises have been registered as 1683 End-users, 244 Importers, 245 Dealers, 4 Exporters and 393 Premises under PCA and actions have been taken to publish a Notice in Sinhala, Tamil and English newspapers to make aware the enterprises/persons who have not been registered under PCA and inspections have to be conducted in the above premises.

11.7.1.2 Role of Precursor Control in terms of the Sri Lanka National Policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse

In terms of the Section 2.2 of the Sri Lanka National Policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse, the PCA is empowered to establish an effective monitoring system in Sri Lanka;

- (a) To issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of precursor chemicals; and to regulate or enforce national controls over precursor and essential chemicals in accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the UN Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 in order to satisfy all requirements of treaties effectively.
- (b) To periodically review the existing procedures, practices, regulations and laws in relation to import, export, storage and distribution of precursor chemicals under control.
- (c) To strengthen the prevention of trafficking, diversion and misuse of precursor chemicals under control by licensing/approving authorities and law enforcement agencies together with other relevant agencies.

During the period of concern actions have been taken to obtain necessary approvals by the Authority to upgrade the cadre, amendment of the Precursor Control Authority Regulation No. 01 of 2010, establishment of real time information sharing mechanisms, online appointment booking option through website of the PCA, establish Standard Operating Procedures with respect to License issuing, Inspection procedure and Chemical Disposal procedure.

11.7.1.3 Implementation of Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 01 of 2008,

In terms of the of Section 19 of the Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 01 of 2008, the Authority has vested with the following duties;

The Authority shall ensure

- (a) that persons seeking to import or export the substances specified in Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act, do so in terms of a valid license in the manner prescribed, taking into consideration the requirements of the respective industries;
- (b) the taking of such measures, as are necessary for the registration of the premises from which the licensee will carry on the activities relating to the import or export of the substances specified in Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act;
- (c) that the substances specified in Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act are used only for the purposes they are imported or exported;
- (d) that any illicit manufacture of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substances using the substances specified in Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act be duly reported and appropriate action taken to punish the offenders;
- (e) that every importer or exporter of any of the substances specified in Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act submit to the Authority, quarterly returns reflecting the import, export, use, manufacture and distribution of such substances;
- (f) that details of all suspicious transactions in relation to any of the substances specified in Table I Table II of the First Schedule to the Act, are notified to the Authority without delay by persons connected with the manufacture, import or export of any of such substances;
- (g) that proper records of matters prescribed are maintained and that such activities and records are monitored in the manner prescribed.

11.7.1.4 Implementation of the Regulations relating to Control of Precursor Chemicals

The Precursor Control Authority came into operation on 04th May, 2010 in terms of the Establishment of Precursor Control Authority Regulations, No. 1of 2010 in order to give

effect to the Section 18 of the Conventions against illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, No. 1 of 2008.

Further, in terms of regulations the Board meetings are conducted regularly once a month in order to take necessary actions for the operations of the Authority relating to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals for illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. As such three (04) meetings were held during the period.

Control measures that have to be taken for precursor chemicals in terms of the Section 31 of the Conventions against illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Act, No. 1 of 2008 are provided in the **Precursor Chemicals (Regulatory Measures) Regulations No. 1 of 2010**.

Approval was granted by the Authority for the amendment of **Establishment of Precursor Control Authority Regulations, No. 1 of 2010 and Precursor Chemicals (Regulatory Measures) Regulations No. 1 of 2010**. in order to give effect to the **Section 18 of the Conventions against illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, No. 1 of 2008** and 1988 UN Convention.

11.7.2 Legitimate requirement of precursor chemicals and monitoring of diversion of precursor chemicals into illicit drug manufacturing

In the Sri Lankan context, drug precursors are primarily used for the legitimate production of a wide range of products including daily necessities like perfumes, cosmetics, paints, dyes, pharmaceuticals, plastics etc. including as reagents in laboratory researches. Among many industrial applications acetone & methyl ethyl ketone are commonly used as solvents in printing ink which are used for date coding in most of the manufacturing industries. Sulphuric acid is mainly used in battery acid manufacturing. Hydrochloric acid and Sulphuric acid are widely used for waste water treatment in industries to adjust the pH and are also used in swimming pool maintenance. Acetone, toluene & methyl ethyl ketone are mostly used in paint industries as solvents in thinner and solvent based paint manufacturing processes such as wood coatings. Toluene is also used as a solvent for adhesive manufacturing. Ethyl ether is used in extraction purposes of spices. Piperonal is used in flavor manufacturing industries such as ice cream and essence manufacturing. Potassium permanganate is used in farms for

fumigation purposes. Anthranilic acid, phenylacetic acid, piperidine, acetic anhydride, n-acetylanthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, norephedrine, 1-phenyl-2-propanone and pseudoephedrine are used in the production of several pharmaceutical drugs. For example, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are used in the manufacturing of bronchodilators nasal decongestant. norephedrine is used in manufacturing of nasal decongestants. Ergometrine and ergotamine prescribed for treatment of migraines. safrole and isosafrole are used in manufacturing of perfumes, piperonal and soaps. lysergic acid used in synthesis of organic compounds.

11.7.2.1 Monitoring of imports and exports of precursor chemicals

As the competent National Authority, the PCA discharges the following functions with the aim of effective monitoring of imports, exports and distribution of precursor chemicals with the aim of prevention of diversion of these chemicals into illicit drug manufacturing which is highly important in eradicating drug menace from Sri Lanka.

- **Issuing of Licenses**

PCA has issued licenses for persons who submit applications to import or export any of the substances specified in the Table I and Table II of the First Schedule of the Act No. 1 of 2008 and during the year 2022, 600 licenses have been issued.

- **Registration of Premises**

Every licensee has to register their premises where the activities relating to the import or export of the substances specified in the Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act and as such eighteen (18) registrations were issued for the premises in the year 2022.

- **Monitoring and Examination**

The registered premises of the Licensee have to be periodically monitored and the activities carried on by using substances specified in the Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act has to be monitored by the PCA and due to COVID 19 pandemic situation in the country number of inspections conducted during the period was limited to Twenty four (24).

During Inspections



11.7.2.2 Monitoring of dealing and end use of precursor chemicals



Every person who intends to deal with any substance specified in Table I and II of the First Schedule to the Act or persons who intends to use any substance specified in Table I and II of the First Schedule to the Act shall make an application for registration to the Authority,

accompanied by the relevant fee. Upon receipt of the application the accuracy of the information provided in the application and the manner in which the activities are carried out by the dealer or end user is ascertained and a certificate or registration is issued for a period of one year. As a result, 636 applications were registered during the period, and 600 registration certificates / licenses were issued.

Year 2022 (As at 31.12.2022)	Area	Registration Certificates/License Type					Total
		End user	Dealer	Importer	Exporter	Premises	
	No of Registered License Applications	449	68	100	01	18	636
	Issued Registration Certificates/Licenses	437	67	94	02	00	600
	Inspection of Premises						24

Table 1: Details of the No. of applications registered and licenses issued during the period from 2022.01.01 to 2022.12.31

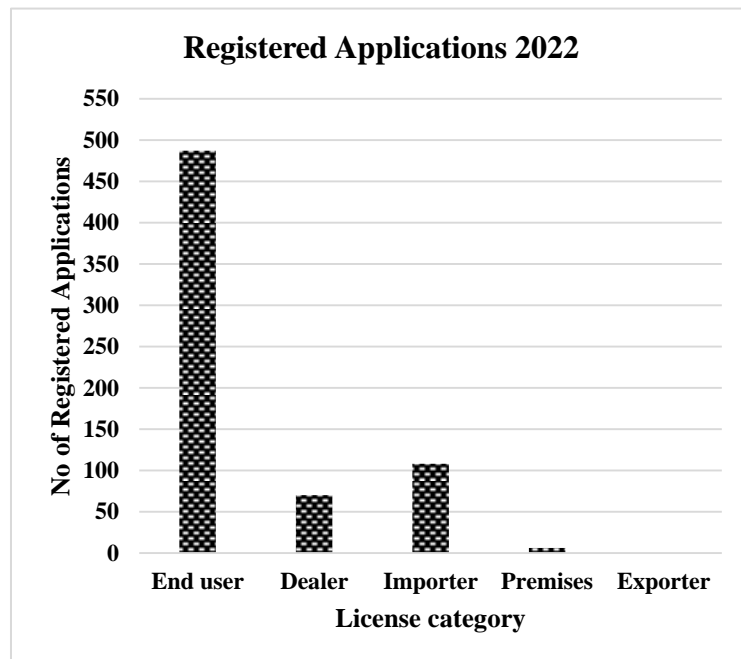


Figure 1: Details of the No. of applications registered for different license categories during the period from 2022.01.01 to 2022.12.31

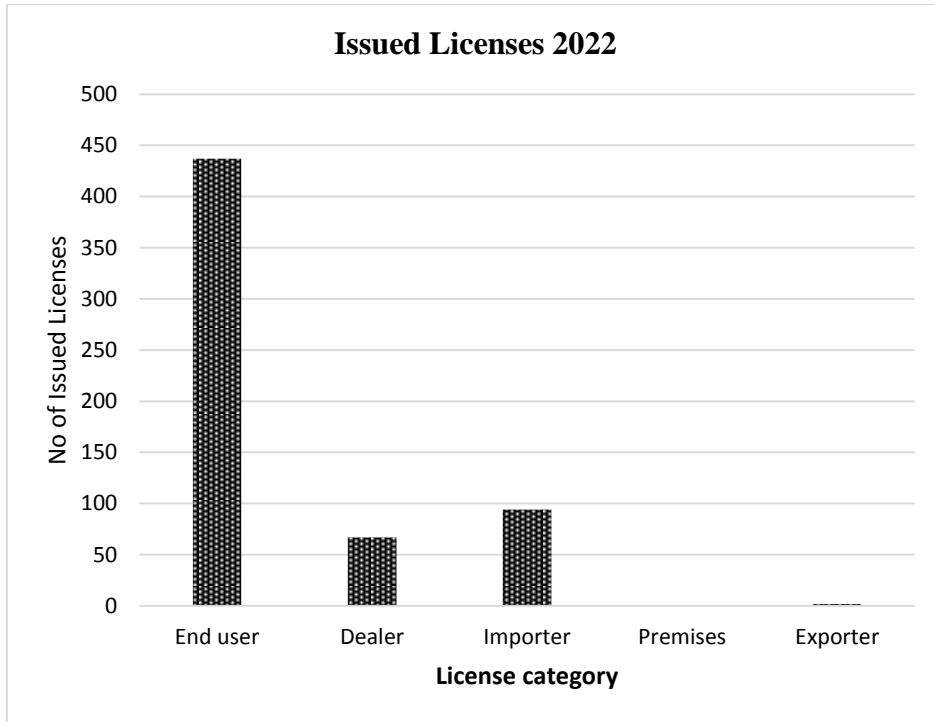


Figure 2: Details of the No. of licenses issued for different license categories during the period from 2022.01.01 to 2022.12.31

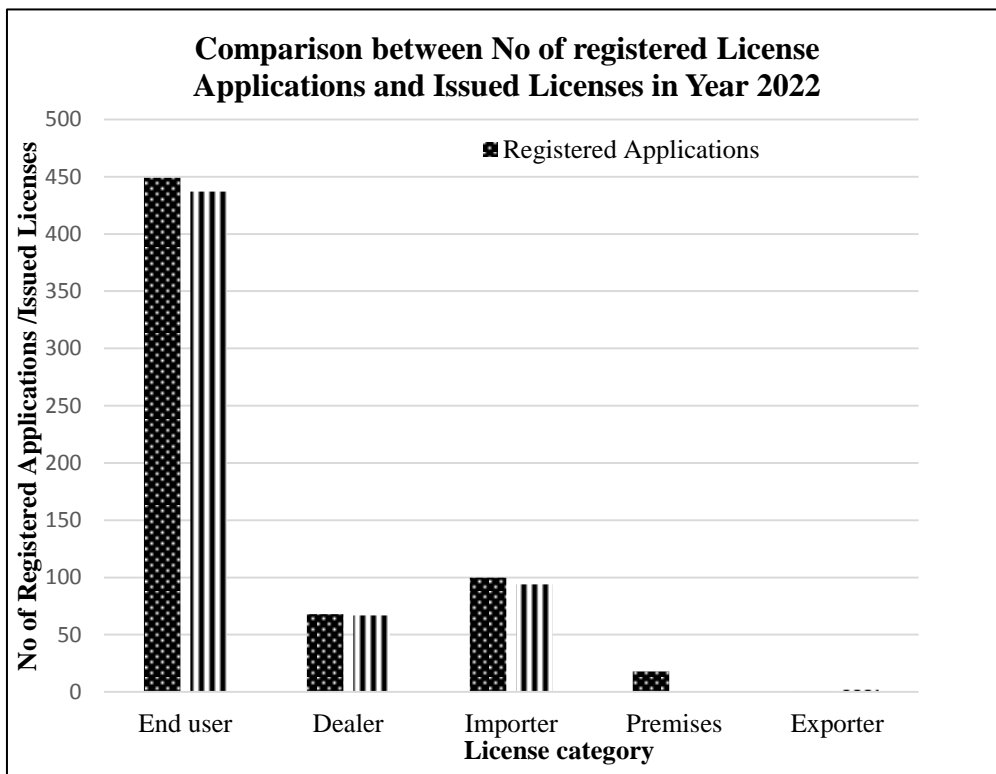


Figure 3: Comparison of No. of applications registered and licenses issued for different license categories during the period from 2022.01.01 to 2022.12.31

Month	2022	
	Inspected	Cancelled
January	07	00
February	03	00
March	00	00
April	00	00
May	00	00
June	00	00
July	00	00
August	00	00
September	00	00
October	00	00
November	05	00
December	09	00
Total	24	00

Table 2: Details of the Inspections conducted during the period from 2022.01.01 to 2022.12.31

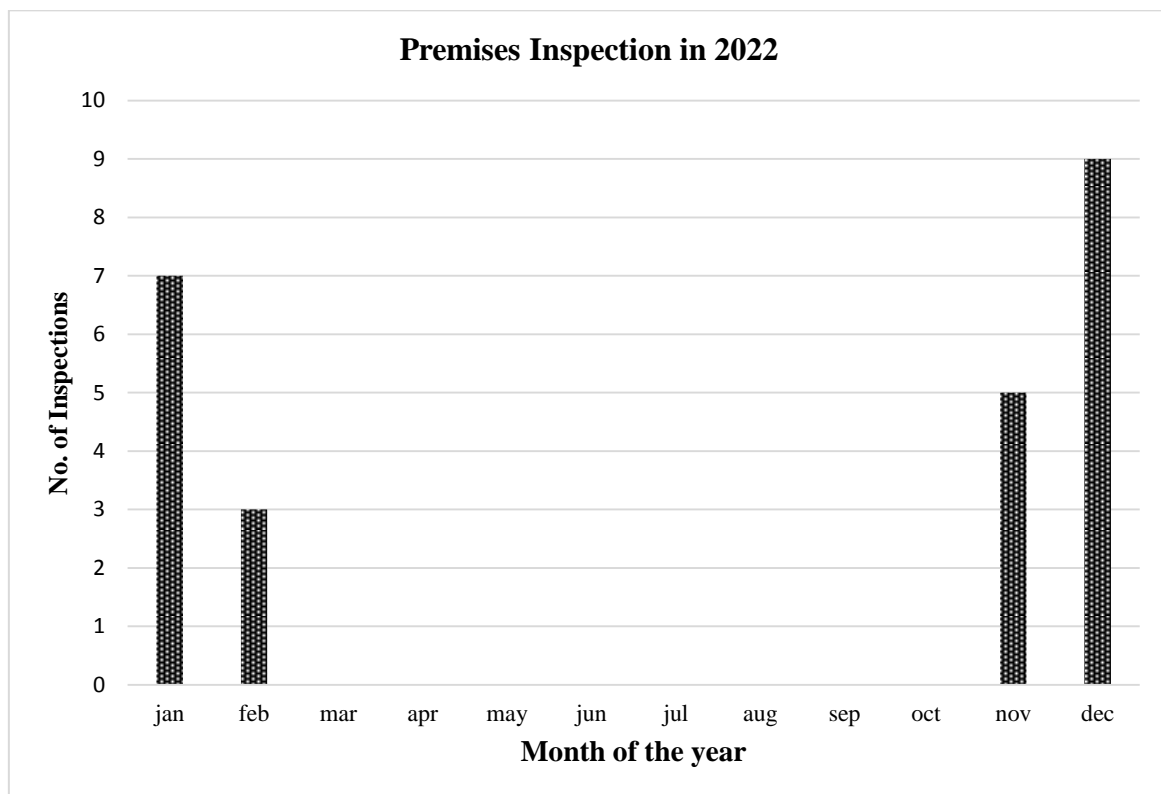


Figure 4: Details of the Inspections conducted during the period from 2022.01.01 to 2022.12.31

Fees are charged for the licenses issued for import or export of precursor chemicals, their amendments and renewals as Rs. 5,000/-, 2,000/- and Rs. 4,500/- respectively. A fee of Rs. 5,000/- is charged for the registration of premises and fees are charged for the registration of dealers, their amendments and renewals such as Rs. 4,000/-, Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 3,500/- respectively. Further fees of Rs. 1,500/-, Rs. 500/- and Rs. 1,000/- are charged for the registration, amendment and renewal of registration certificate issued for end users respectively. The total of Rs. 1,354,650 were generated as income of the Precursor Control Authority by issuing of licenses and registration certificates during the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022 is are h) Fee for the registration of end users and the details are given in the Table 03.

Month	End User Rs.	Dealer Rs.	Importer Rs.	Premises Rs.	Exporter Rs.	Total Rs.
Jan	49,500.00	35,200.00	50,050.00	11,000.00	00,00	145,750.00
Feb	46,200.00	26,950.00	27,500.00	5,500.00	4,950.00	111,100.00
Mar	44,550.00	7,700.00	37,400.00	11,000.00	00.00	100,650.00
Apr	35,750.00	7,700.00	14,850.00	5,500.00	00.00	63,800.00
May	31,900.00	11,550.00	12,100.00	5,500.00	00.00	61,050.00
Jun	31,350.00	11,550.00	17,050.00	00.00	00.00	71,500.00
Jul	34,100.00	4,400.00	27,500.00	11,000.00	00.00	77,000.00
Aug	56,100.00	19,800.00	44,000.00	5,500.00	00.00	125,400.00
Sep	40,700.00	31,350.00	69,850.00	11,000.00	00.00	152,900.00
Oct	40,700.00	39,600.00	45,650.00	11,000.00	00.00	136,950.00
Nov	64,350.00	34,650.00	54,450.00	5,500.00	00.00	158,950.00
Dec	51,700.00	23,650.00	57,750.00	16,500.00	00.00	149,600.00
Total	526,900.00	265,650.00	458,150.00	99,000.00	4,950.00	1,354,650.00

Table 03: Income generated by the Precursor Control Authority during the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2022 under different license categories.

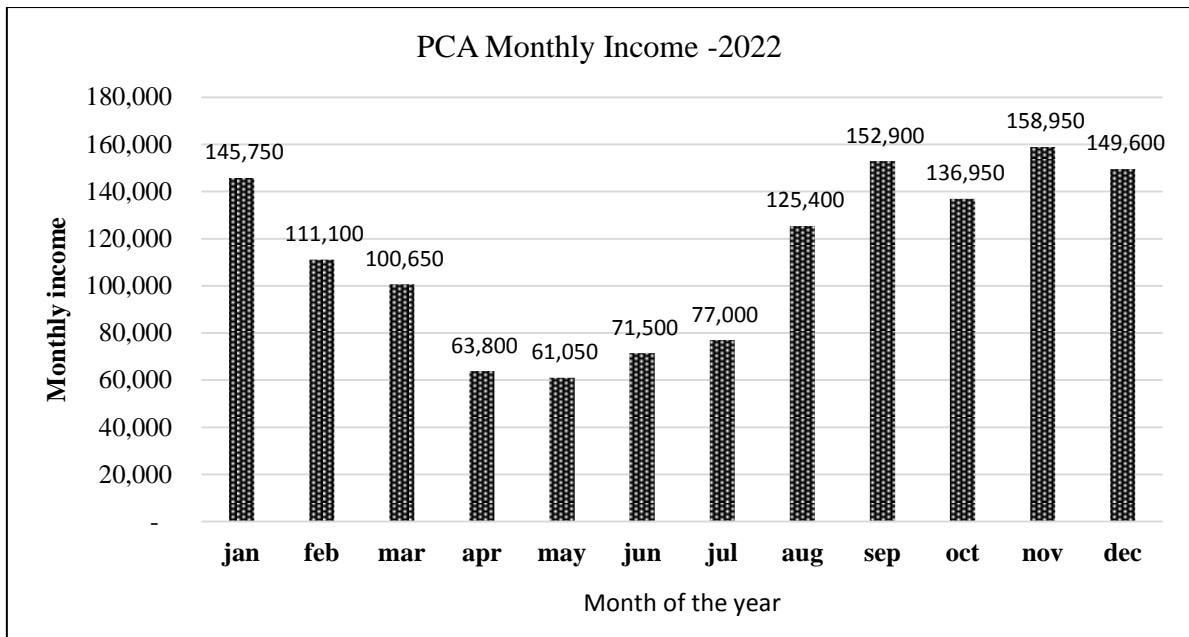


Figure 5: Details of the variation of monthly income during the period from 2022.01.01 to 2022.12.31

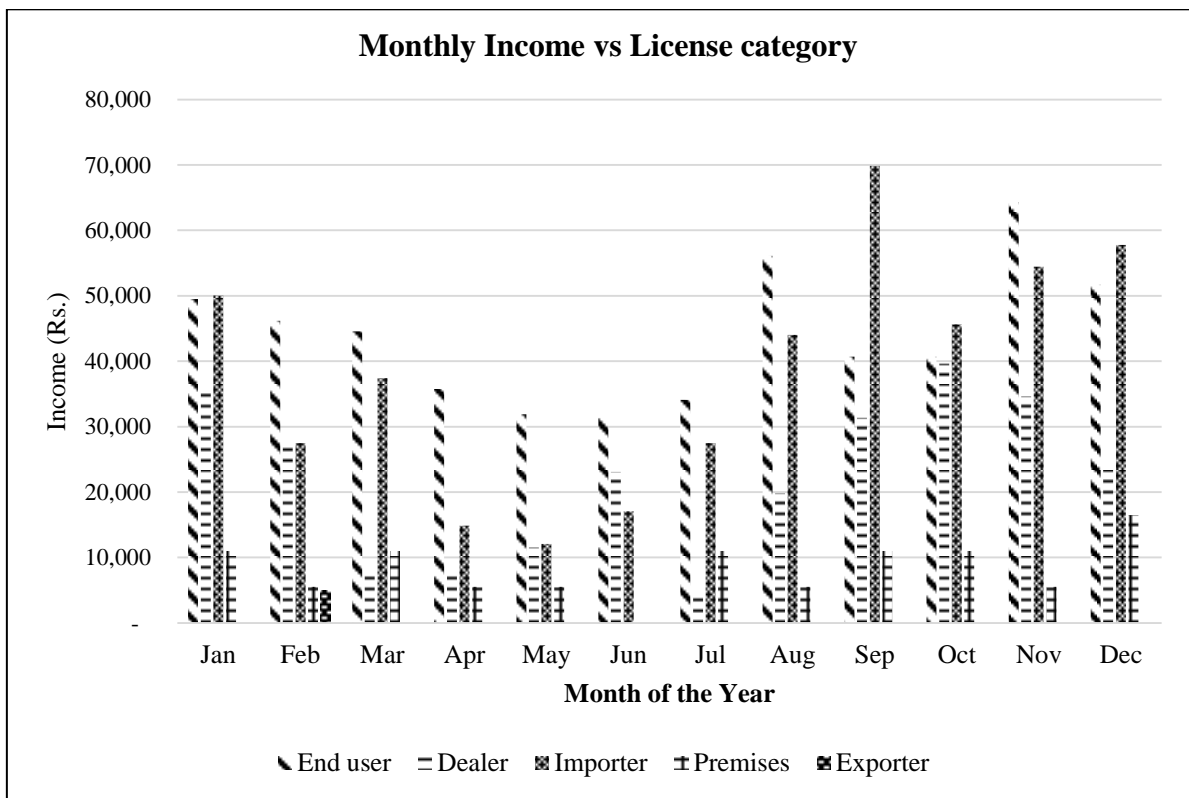


Figure 6: Details of the variation of monthly income under different license categories during the period from 2022.01.01 to 2022.12.31

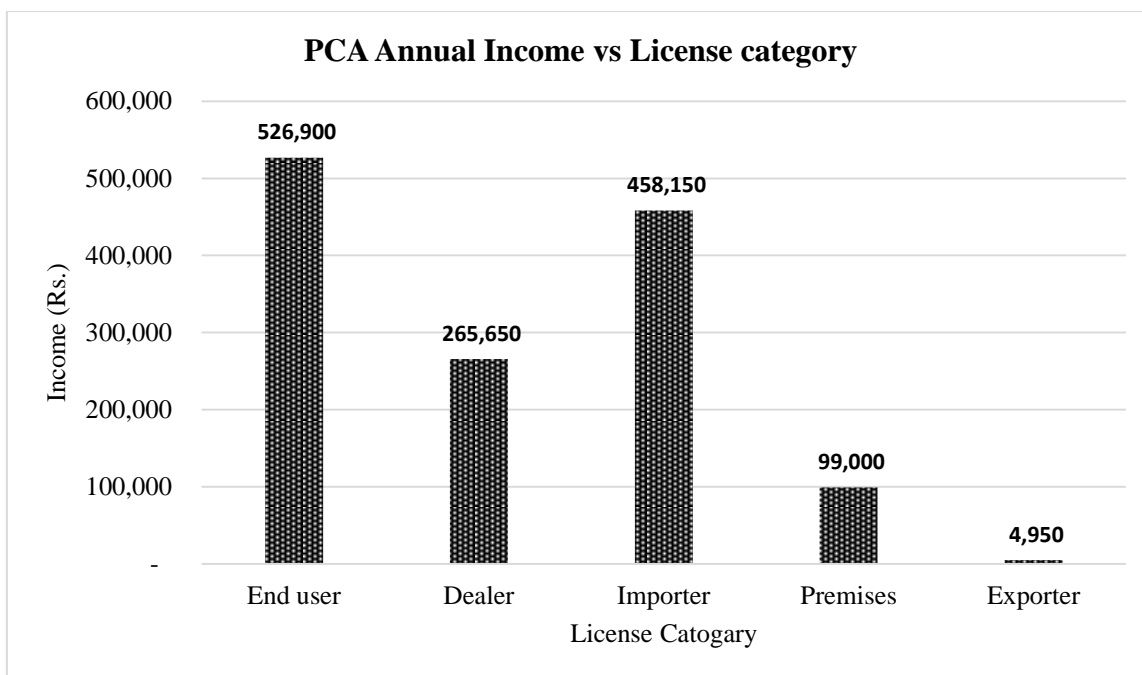


Figure 7: Annual income under different license categories during the period from 2022.01.01 to 2022.12.31

11.7.3 Review of the fees for the Issuance of the Licenses and the Registration Certificates Issued by the Precursor Control Authority

Having considered the facts that fees have not been amended for eleven (11) years since its inception, inconsistencies within the existing system of charging fees, impose of similar fees to all categories of importers, exporters, dealers and endusers irrespective of the purpose which include whole sale level, retail level, small scale and large scale end use or import and export without taking into consideration the quantities, expenses of inspections checks to verify the accuracy of the information, cost of sample analysis which are being conducted to verify the chemicals therein, it has identified that the existing fees do not fully recover the costs involved by the Authority. Therefore, as a vital task and in order to ensure full cost recovery of the Authority expenses in relation to technical & operational activities, chemical analysis and with the objective of avoiding discrepancies approval was obtained for the amendment to Precursor Chemical (Control Measures) Regulation No. 01 of 2010 on revised fees for the issuance of the licenses and registration certificates of the Precursor Control Authority.

11.7.4 Implementation of a Smart PCA project in order to overcome customer related information sharing

In order to address the customer related issues and to ensure expedite the services of the PCA more efficiently and productively in terms of the Section 19 of the Conventions against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, No. 01 of 2008, on approval of the Authority following functions were initiated;

- a. Establishment of real time information sharing mechanisms including online appointment booking through website of the PCA, online license status check, update the website with list of license holders, license validity period, inspection notifications, options for online application submission and access for law enforcement authorities for verification of information, provision of information for customers on application submission procedure, lessening procedure and other information via a recording system.
- b. The checklists submitted with the applications for importer, exporter, premises, dealer and end-user for the verification of the accuracy of information by the Authority along with the applications were reviewed and updated in order to effectively monitor the domestic manufacture, trade, distribution and end-use of Precursor Chemicals in the process of issue of the licenses or registration certificates.

11.7.5 Strengthening Coordination and Cooperation among National agencies for effective mechanism of diversion prevention of precursor chemicals

11.7.5.1 Strengthening Coordination and Cooperative mechanisms between Sri Lanka Customs and Precursor Control Authority to monitor and control of importation, exportation and transshipment of precursor chemicals

11.7.5.1.1 In order to develop a mechanism to ensure effective monitoring of precursor chemical in coordination with Sri Lanka Customs, a meeting was organized and following actions were taken to accelerate the monitoring mechanism;

- a. Utilization of ASYCUDA system of Sri Lanka Customs for effective monitoring of importation and exportation of Precursor Chemicals, generating reports and risk

assessment purposes with the submission of all the relevant HS Codes of precursor chemicals by the Authority.

- b. Establish a communication channel with the PCA for authorization for the clearance of relevant shipments, to promptly respond for clearance of shipments related to precursor chemicals on real time basis and submit authorization of PCA avoiding delays ensuring of 24-hour service of the Precursor Control Authority for 7 days for effective implementation of the system.
- c. Nomination of Superintendent of Customs of Port Control Unit of Sri Lanka Customs for effective communication and coordination with Precursor Control Authority on real-time basis.
- d. Actions to overcome the challenges faced by the Precursor Control Authority on the importation of Precursor chemical containing preparations under different HS Codes which are imported as pharmaceutical drugs such as ephedrine. HCl, ephedrine sulphate, norephedrine, pseudoephedrine, ergometrine and ergotamine subject to approval of National Medicines Regulatory Authority, preparation of Ink containing Methylethylketone and nitric acid which are proposed to be included in the list of controlled chemicals due to its risk of being diverted for manufacture of drugs and as well as for the manufacture of explosives.

11.7.5.2 Coordinated actions of Precursor Control Authority with Import and Export Control Department

Establishment of coordination measures between Precursor Control Authority and Import and Export Control Department to ensure the extension of the validity period of the import license by Import and Export Control Department and the approval of its by Precursor Control Authority.

11.7.5.3 Strengthening Coordination and Cooperative mechanisms between Ministry of Health, related Authorities and the Precursor Control Authority

Initiative actions have been taken to implementation of monitoring mechanism to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical preparations containing precursor chemicals with special reference to Ephedrine.

11.7.5.4 Strengthening Coordination and Cooperative mechanisms between Central Environmental Authority and the Precursor Control Authority

Initiative actions have been made to establish online link between the Central Environmental Authority and Precursor Control Authority to monitor the status of the issuance of the Environmental Protection License and recommendations as a requirement of Section 20 of the Precursor Control (Regulatory Measures) No. 01 of 2010.

11.7.6 Strengthening International Coordination and Cooperation for effective monitoring of precursor chemicals

On consideration of the persistent and emerging challenges related to the rise of diversion of precursor chemicals to illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, proliferation of range of new synthetic drugs and drugs markets which are expanding and diversifying, it is highly significant that strengthening bilateral, regional, international coordination and cooperative mechanisms through the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drugs, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, other international agencies and Competent National Authorities of member states.

Therefore, with a view to upgrade and enhance precursor chemicals control measures at bilateral, regional and international cooperation and to strengthen the use of national, regional and internationally established platforms for reporting, early warnings and information exchange systems, sharing of intelligence, lessons learned and best practices, technical cooperation, financial and technical assistance programmes, joint investigations etc., the Action plan for Strengthening of International Coordination and Cooperation has been submitted for the meeting of the Authority which include the following;

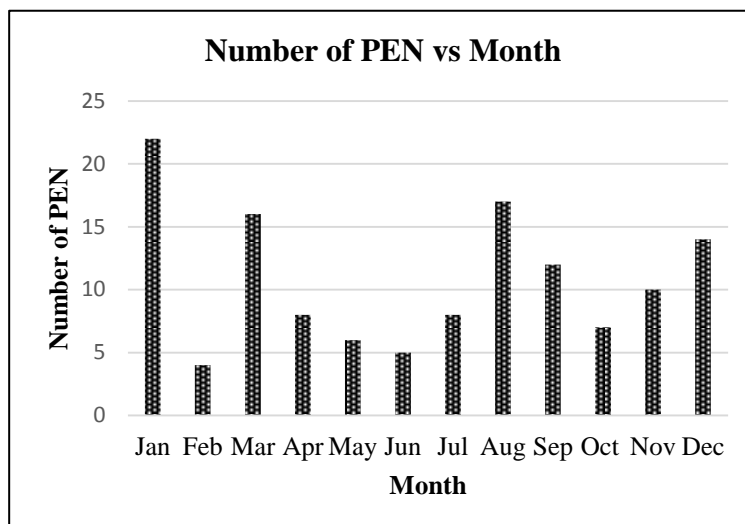
1. Ensure compliance of the national legislative frame work on precursor chemicals aligning with the international treaties as applied to the Sri Lankan context.
 - a. Collection of three international conventions, SAARC Convention and all the resolutions issued by INCB, UNODC and CND on combatting the drug problem addressing adverse consequences with respect to precursor control

and make recommendations for Act No. 01 of 2008 regulations there under for non-compliances.

2. Ensure updated, standardized, scientific evidence based technical procedures are applied aligning with internationally accepted standards
 - a. As such all manuals/guidelines issued by INCB and UNODC with respect to precursor control have been collected and internal procedures are being revived as relevant.
 - b. Scientific Officers of the PCA successfully completed the virtual training sessions offered by experts of the INCB secretariat in video conference format from 16th of March 2021 to 23rd of March 2021 on the topics of “The Estimates System for Narcotic Drugs, The Assessment System for Psychotropic Substances and Estimates of ALRs for Imports of Precursors of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants”.
3. Ensure collection of information to monitor trends and patterns of illicit drug trafficking and abuse (regional and global)

In order to ensure strengthened partnerships on identification of suspicious transactions of precursor chemicals, Precursor Control Authority maintain active engagement of partnership programmes of regional and international agencies for technical assistance. One of such platform is the Pen Online system, an online platform which allows exporting countries to electronically notify receiving countries of precursor chemicals in accordance with Article 12 of 1988 UN Convention. As such 129 notifications have been received and reviewed and import of 01 shipment have been objected during the year 2022 due to discrepancies identified in verification of the lessened details.

Month	Number of PEN
Jan	22
Feb	04
Mar	16
Apr	08
May	06
Jun	05
Jul	08
Aug	17
Sep	12
Oct	07
Nov	10
Dec	14
Total	129



	Number of PEN
objected	01
not objected	128



4. Precursor Control Authority being the Competent National Authority exchanging of information regarding the utilization of these chemicals (licit and illicit uses) international agencies. Precursor Control Authority has exchanged information regarding the annual requirement and the utilization of these chemicals (licit and illicit uses) with International Narcotic Control Board, other international agencies and Competent National Authorities of other countries.
5. Additionally, it takes appropriate measures to make international community more aware regarding utilization of precursor chemicals in the country as obliged by the

International Conventions and awareness of industries on prevention of misuse of precursors by avoiding accumulation of precursor chemical in excess quantities.

6. The following functions are carried out by the division at International level in order to maintain the regional and international cooperation in addition to the provision of Pre-Export Notification (PEN) to importing countries
 - a. Conducting inquiries in respect to PEN and Assistance in investigations
 - b. Real- time interface with International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and competent Authorities of other countries.
 - c. Furnishing of reports and returns to the INCB. (e.g.: Form D)

11.7.7 Provision of technical assistance to Drug Law Enforcement and other Agencies

In terms of the of *Section 19 of the Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 01 of 2008*, the Authority shall ensure that any illicit manufacture of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substances using the substances specified in Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act be duly reported and appropriate action taken to punish the offenders. As such officers of the Precursor Control Authority assist drug law enforcement agencies in identification of suspicious transactions.

Accordingly, following investigations have been conducted during the period;

- a. An observation visit was made by the scientific officers of the Precursor Control Authority and the officers of the National Authority on Chemical Weapons Convention to Devi Company on May 3, 2022, and a report was submitted.

During investigations the officers pay their special attention to check whether the guidelines are met and appropriate safety measures in order to prevent diversion of precursors are adopted at the premises maintained by importers, End users of the precursor chemicals.

11.7.8 Prevention of diversion of Pharmaceutical drugs containing Ephedrine

Possibilities of diversion of Ephedrine dealt by Akbar Pharmaceuticals during the period from 2019 to 2020 were investigated by the officers of the Precursor Control Authority on consideration of the significant increase of the number of methamphetamine related arrests and quantity of methamphetamine seized from year 2018 to 2019. Recommendations were

made to conduct investigation to identify and track the sales details of those unregistered dealers/end users in coordination with Sri Lanka Customs, Import and Export Control Department, Ministry of Health, Medical Supplies Division and National Medicines Regulatory Authority.

11.7.9 Development of Data Management System

A Data Management System which is important in the area of precursor chemical control in preventing diversion of precursor chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs has been created during the period.

This database consists of lists of companies manufacturing, dealing, using, importing & exporting the precursor chemicals listed in Table I and table II of the convention Against Illicit in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, No.1 of 2008. The quantities of the precursor chemicals utilized for manufacturing, dealing, using, importing, exporting, and their quantities are also included in the data base and updated regularly.

The data management developed helps in compiling data which can be used for a purposeful analysis in studying the trend and plugging the loop holes where necessary and the main utilities of this data management are the following,

- Enable trouble shooting in the event of changing in patterns of import/ export/ usage
- Identify stake holders in the field who are under the purview of the registration/ licensing
- Assess the licit needs of each chemicals
- Facilities licit trade in these chemicals

Further, a system which has been initiated by the University of Colombo plan has been reviewed and completed during the period to establish an automated the processes of the precursor control authority including the complete license issuing workflow following six clear steps that is to monitor and manage the license issuing process of the PCA. These steps are proposed to be modularized.

1. Lodgment of applications
2. Processing accepted applications
3. Application workflow and status
4. Payment modes for license applications

5. Reporting
6. Authorization

The system study has been submitted to the Information and Communication Technology Agency (ICTA) and the establishment will be initiated under consultancy of ICTA. The system study is being reviewed by the IT experts of the line Ministry.

Summary

Being the Competent National Authority established under National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, the Precursor Control Authority (PCA) ensure effective control measures to prevent diversion of precursor chemicals by issuing licenses to import, transport, storage, distribution, safeguard and usage. Further, PCA takes appropriate measures to make awareness and to provide technical assistance for law enforcement agencies on prevention of diversion of Precursors and provide guidance and support for the relevant institutions, companies and all the stakeholders in relation to control of precursor chemicals. PCA also responds to one hundred and twenty nine (129) Pre-Export Notifications (PENs) and sending reports to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). During the period of concern PCA has registered six hundred and thirty six (636) applications and issued six hundred (600) licenses while conducting twenty four (24) inspections.

A Comparison of the physical and financial progress of Precursor Control Authority in the years 2021/22

Year	Physical progress	Financial progress
2021	64.86%	56.8%
2022	66.74%	76.9%

In the Precursor Control Authority, the physical progress of the year 2021 was 64.86% and the physical progress of the year 2022 was 66.74% and the financial progress was 56.8% and 76.9% respectively in the years 2021 and 2022. Due to the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic throughout the country and the fuel crisis in the country during these years, the proposed activities according to the action plan were carried out via online. At the same time, periodic country shutdowns prevented premises inspections and other field activities from being carried out as planned.

12. TRAININGS

Foreign Trainings

No	Officer Attended	Designation	Training Programme	Institution/ Country	Date
1	Mr. P.K. Koholanegedara	Assistant Director (Preventive Education and Training)	Training Workshop on Universal Prevention Curriculum For Substance Use Practitioner (UPC – P) Track 1: Family Based Prevention.	Abu Dhabi, UAE	10 th to 20 th May, 2022
2	Mr. W.G. Supun Udana	Drug Education & Information Assistant	Universal Treatment Curriculum Refresher Training and ICAP Examination	Abu Dhabi, UAE	10 th to 20 th May, 2022
3	Mrs. D.P.P. Werasinghe	Assistant Director (Scientific Research)	Participation for 3 rd International Symposium of forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors.	Abu Dhabi, UAE	11 th to 16 th May, 2022
4	Mrs. K.M. Muthumala	Scientific Officer	Participation for 3 rd International Symposium of forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors.	Abu Dhabi, UAE	11 th to 17 th May, 2022
5	Mr.S.P.Shyam Sandamal Madhuhansa	Counseling Assistant	3 rd Global Forum for Youth Leaders on Drug use Prevention (GOFORTH)	Abu Dhabi, UAE	11 th to 17 th May, 2022

No	Officer Attended	Designation	Training Programme	Institution	Date
1	Mrs. A.W.A Kumari	Assistant Director (Administration)	Performance Management & Setting Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Metropolitan Campus	9 th September 2022
2	Ms I.N. Hettiarachchi	Drug Education & Information Officer	IHRA Diploma Course	Colombo Campus	2022
3	Ms. B.P.N. Bulathsinhala	Counselling Assistant	IHRA Diploma Course	Colombo Campus	2022
4	Ms. W.V.B.N. Lakmali	Assistant Outreach Officer	IHRA Diploma Course	Colombo Campus	2022
5	Ms. Surangi Welagedara	Assistant Outreach Officer	IHRA Diploma Course	Colombo Campus	2022

13. Audit and Management Committee Report

The provision is made by the section 41(1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 as a mandatory requirement of establishment of the audit and management committee of the institutions being audited by the National Audit Office. Furthermore, it has been made provisions regarding the requirements for setting up audit and management committees and the composition of the committees by the circular No. DMA 01-2019 dated 12.01.2019 issued by the Department of Management Audit.

Accordingly, the Department of Public Enterprises has been issued relevant guidelines and circulars regarding the appointment of members of the Audit and Management Committee to formalized the functioning of the committee further.

The audit and management committees confirm whether the resources allocated to the organization have been optimally used to achieve the goals of the organization in accordance with the plans prepared in order of priority by reviewing the audits of all aspects of the organization, including finance and asset management.

The Audit and Management Committee of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board consists of a representative of the Treasury and two other non-executive board members. The Internal Audit Division of the Board convenes these Audit Management Meetings quarterly and the Treasury Representative performs as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. In addition, the official representative of the National Audit Office and the Chief Internal Auditor of the Line Ministry participate as observers in this committee.

Role of the committee

Audit and Management Committees have reviewed the annual financial statements of the organization and made necessary recommendations to ensure that they are complete and in compliance with accounting standards and policies.

The internal audit plan for the year 2022 prepares and conducts the evaluations according to the resources of the internal audit department and the role of the organization. It has been pointed out that by improving the control system, in order to reduce the deficiencies in the routine activities of the organization and by maintaining a fixed calendar for the organization activities, the organization activities should be done on the scheduled days and avoid delays.

It conducted four Audit and Management Committees for the year 2022. Attention was drawn to audit management solutions that could be taken in the case of issues that are repeated

without being corrected for several times. The National Board for Control of Dangerous Drugs has followed up on the issues highlighted by the replies given to the audit queries referred by the Auditor General's Department regarding the operations of the Board. In order to obtain a true and fair audit opinion for the institution, it is necessary to take immediate steps to further strengthen the management department of the institute and audit department.

Risk management and meeting minutes reporting to the board.

Audit and management committees also perform as risk management and review committees.

Compliance

The effectiveness of the facts was reviewed including the procedure of documenting related parties in accordance with the definitions of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards, the procedure related to the disclosures to be made by the institution on an annual basis, the related procedures according to a security concept, the rules and regulations and other general and other directives issued by the governing body, effectiveness of matters including special arrangements, disclosures required by the entity to be made in accordance with accounting regulations.

Performance of the Audit and Management Committee in the year 2022

The internal control system of the organization has been assessed by the Audit and Management Committee of the National Dangerous drugs Control Board in the year 2022 and It increases efficiency and effectiveness in all functional areas and necessary guidance was given to overcome the observed deviations. Furthermore, took steps to suggest appropriate solutions to the Board of Directors and report the progress of actions taken to the concerned authorities while reviewing the matters highlighted by the internal and external audit reports.

The support and contribution of the members of the Audit and Management Committee, the Chairman of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board , the members of the Board of Directors, the Director General and the senior staff members will be a key factor in the progress of the institution in order to facilitate the performance of the duties and responsibilities of the Audit and Management Committee.

14. Income Statement

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

		<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
		<u>RS</u>	<u>RS</u>
INCOME BY NATURE	Note.no		
Govt Recurrent Contribution (Recurrent)	Note. 1	234,850,000.00	243,944,000.00
Other Miscellaneous Income	Note. 2	9,634,530.52	41,568,026.21
Profit on Sales of Fixed Assets	Note. 3	(6,601.54)	-
		<u>244,477,928.98</u>	<u>285,512,026.21</u>
<u>EXPENSES BY NATURE</u>			
Personal & Administration Cost	Note. 4	183,529,003.93	177,351,884.47
Other Operating cost	Note. 5	35,332,796.50	38,270,600.52
Contribution To Foreign/Local Agencies	Note. 6	-	330,000.00
Preventive Education & Training	Note. 7	2,540,928.32	1,070,275.03
Treatment & Rehabilitation	Note. 8	44,483,063.03	23,284,159.22
Research Study Expenses	Note. 9	977,452.00	1,422,681.96
Outreach Exepenses	Note. 10	2,656,407.68	3,257,625.21
NNL Lab Exepenses	Note. 11	1,538,032.78	961,112.02
Prison & Other Treatment Centers	Note. 12	52,424.00	49,225.00
Human Resources Development Cost	Note. 13	(77,250.00)	1,149,796.75
Finance Cost	Note. 14	71,835.00	96,974.00
Depreciation	Note. 15	21,732,572.95	23,249,642.71
Total Operating Exepenses		<u>292,837,266.19</u>	<u>270,493,976.89</u>
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year		<u>(48,359,337.21)</u>	<u>15,018,049.32</u>

15. Balance Sheet

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

		<u>2022</u>		<u>2021</u>	
<u>ASSETS</u>				<u>RS</u>	<u>RS</u>
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>					
Cash at Bank	Note.16	5,190,924.75		27,146,690.30	
Inventory	Note.17	5,051,689.65		5,332,586.88	
Prepayment	Note.18	1,025,243.81		857,487.13	
Accounts Receivable				285,422.31	
Receivable Advances	Note.19	<u>1,434,534.50</u>	12,702,392.71	<u>1,782,059.50</u>	35,404,246.12
Debtor-Advance payment	Note.20	696,812.96		508,812.96	
Receivable for Distress loan & Festival Advance	Note.21	16,325,989.00		18,213,396.00	
WIP new building	Note.22	18,056,142.20		18,056,142.20	
Software			<u>35,078,944.16</u>		<u>36,778,351.16</u>
<u>NON CURRENT ASSETS</u>					
Property, Plant & Equipment	Note.23	<u>590,815,390.43</u>	590,815,390.43	<u>500,557,663.81</u>	500,557,663.81
TOTAL ASSETS			<u>638,596,727.30</u>		<u>572,740,261.09</u>
<u>EQUITY & LIABILITIES</u>					
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>					
Creditors	Note.24	154,220.00		144,220.00	
Accrued Expenses	Note.25	19,733,473.75		10,763,382.12	
Retention Money	Note.26	196,140.00		196,140.00	
			20,083,833.75		11,103,742.12
NNL Testing Drug User Drivers			1,344,441.00		10,000,000.00
<u>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>					
Gratuity - Provision	Note.27	61,069,525.00		58,433,472.50	
Gratuity - To be paid	Note.27	2,082,650.00	63,152,175.00	738,078.75	59,171,551.25
<u>EQUITY</u>					
Govt.Capital Grant	Note.28	107,037,946.94		106,737,946.94	
Capital Reserve		65,503,710.68		65,503,710.68	
Revaluation Reserve		574,231,155.51		463,691,481.79	
Suspence		185,685.12		480,899.89	
Acc.Deficit		(192,942,220.70)		(143,949,071.58)	
Total Equity			554,016,277.55		492,464,967.72
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			<u>638,596,727.30</u>		<u>572,740,261.09</u>

The Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts form an integral part of these Financial Statements. We certify that the Financial Statements of the Institute give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31st December 2022 and of its Surplus / (Deficit) for the year ended. These financial statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Government rules and regulations.

Director Finance (Acting)
NDDCB

Chairman/Director General
NDDCB

The Accounting policies and noted on pages 1 to 4 form an intregal part of these Financial Statements. The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf.

Board Member
NDDCB

Board Member
NDDCB

16. Significant Accounting Policies

16.1 Corporate Information

16.1.1 Domicile & Legal Form

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board is a statutory board in Sri Lanka formed under Act no 11 of 1984. The Institute is located at Kotte Road, Rajagiriya.

16.2 Accounting Policies

General

16.2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Board have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards. No adjustment has been made for inflationary factors affecting the financial statements. Where appropriate, the specific policies used have been explained in the succeeding notes. The financial statements are presented on accrual basis.

16.2.2 Comparative Information

Necessary comparative figures have been disclosed in respect of previous period to enhance the understanding of the financial statements of the current period.

When the presentation or reclassification of the items in the financial statements have been amended, comparative amounts have also been reclassified to conform with the current year in order to provide a better presentation.

16.2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation. The provision for depreciation is calculated on the cost or valuation of all property, plant and equipment other than freehold land in order to write off such amount over the estimated useful lives by equal installments as follows.

Description	Rate (%)
Building and Structure	5
Furniture	10
Office Equipment	20
Fixtures	20
Library books	25
Vehicle	25
Kitchenware	20
Garden Equipment	20
NNL Equipment	20
Other Plant & Equipment	20

Full year depreciation is provided in the year of purchased assets on straight line basis whereas depreciation until the date of disposal is provided for assets purchased prior to the year 2016 and depreciation is calculated based on the date of purchase / date of disposal for assets purchased from year the 2016 onwards.

Motor Vehicles and HO land & building at Rajagiriya were shown in revalued amounts and all other assets categories were shown at cost.

Thalangama and Galle center land and building belong to Ministry of Health.

Illicit dangerous drug substances with no commercial value have been kept under the custody of NNL to be used for demonstration purposes in capacity building programs conducted for drug law enforcement agencies.

Following assets were bought under lease/purchase.

Lease Property	Value Rs	Lease Period
NDDCB, No.383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya	4,350,000	99 Years
Pitipana Land	4,027,518	30 Years
Handessa Land, Kandy	1,893,051	-
Mahahena Estate*	13,062,750	30 Years

16.2.4 Leasehold Property

*Lease agreement entered with Janatha Estate Development Board for a period of 30 years starting from 04/03/2016 to 03/03/2046. This amount is including 30 years lease rental, stamp fees and lawyer fees excluding VAT and NBT.

Lease rentals paid for 5 years and that value is depreciated within five years by using straight line method.

16.2.5 Provision for Gratuity

Provision for gratuities has been made in these financial statements equivalent to an amount calculated based on a half month's salary of the last month of the financial year of all employees for each completed one year service, commencing from the first year of service. However, under the payment of Gratuity Act no 12 of 1983, the liability to an employee does arise only on completion of 5 years of continued service.

16.2.6 Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are carried at anticipated realizable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year-end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

16.2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalent

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprises cash in hand, deposits held with banks, net of bank overdrafts. In the balance sheet, bank overdrafts are included on borrowings in current liabilities.

16.2.8 Events after the Balance Sheet date

All material events after the Balance Sheet date are considered and where necessary adjustments and disclosures are made in the financial statements.

16.2.9 Liabilities and Provisions

All known liabilities as at the balance sheet date are included in the Financial Statements and adequate provision is made for liabilities which are known to exist but the amount of which cannot be determined accurately.

16.2.10 Provision for EPF and ETF

Employees are eligible for Employees Provident Fund contribution and Employee's Trust Fund contributions. The Board contributes 12% and 3% on gross salary of employees to EPF and ETF respectively.

16.2.11 Income

16.2.11.1 Grants in the nature of Recurrent

Grant received to the Board from General Treasury for the recurrent expenditure has been recognized as income, and also all the income which generated by the Board is recognized directly to the Income Statement under other income.

16.2.11.2 Grants in the nature of Capital

Grant received to the Board from General Treasury for the Capital expenditure has been deducted in reporting the related expenses.

16.2.12 Expenses

All expenditure in the nature of recurrent incurred and accrued in the running of the Board has been charged to revenue in arriving at the Income over expenditure for the year.

16.2.13 Inventories

Inventory items are recognized at cost and valued under FIFO method.

16.2.13.1 Dangerous Drugs inventory at the National Narcotic Laboratory

Below mentioned substance types are available in the Laboratory for demonstration.

Substance type	Quantity (g)
Opium	537.33
Heroin	607.98
Cannabis/Hemp plant materials	461.60
Cocaine	463.49
Methamphetamine	0.61
MDMA/Ecstasy	9.79
Barbiturates	0.06

LSD	0.054g/04 stamps
Psilocin-NPS	5.86
Phenethylamine	0.01/01 stamps
Ibogamine	6.96
Khat Plant Material	126.08g

16.2.14 Revaluation

Board has revalued motor vehicles and land and building of head office premises at Rajagiriya and details are as follows.

Asset category	Effective date of revaluation	Revalued party	Revalued amount (Rs.)
Land	28-03-2018	Provincial valuer, Valuation Department	365,000,000.00
Building	28-03-2018	Provincial valuer, Valuation Department	81,418,000.00
Motor vehicles	19-02-2014	S Godwin Yapa Associates	
WP KR 4875			4,200,000.00
WP KF 2801			2,300,000.00
301-9695			1,600,000.00
19-9679			1,000,000.00
64-4315			1,700,000.00
32-4515			2,000,000.00
WP NB 1258			7,000,000.00
129-7344			20,000.00
WP XC 8708			135,000.00
51-7214			1,400,000.00
WP HQ 6503			35,000.00
WP HQ 6505			40,000.00
WP YU 6932			350,000.00
WP YU 6934			350,000.00

WP YU 6938			390,000.00
WP YU 6933			375,000.00
54-0014			1,200,000.00
WP PB 4613			2,500,000.00
WP XC 8705			70,000.00

16.3 Change in Accounting Policy

16.3.1 Depreciation Policy

Depreciation method is changed from full year depreciation in the year of purchased to date basis depreciation in the year of purchase for assets purchased from the year 2016.

16.4 Cash Flow Statement

The cash flow statement has been prepared by using the “indirect method”. Cash and cash equivalent comprise of bank balance of the Board.

17. Report of the Auditor General

TAHO/C/NDDCB
FS/2022/03

June 2023

Chairman
National Dangerous Drug Control Board

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements and Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of the National Dangerous Drug Control Board for the year ended 31 December 2022 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified Opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the National Dangerous Drug Control Board for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022 and the statement of statement of income, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018 and Finance Act No. 38 of 1971. My report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution will be tabled in due course.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

1.2 Basis for Qualified Opinion

- (a) According to Section 49 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No. 07, the relevant asset class should be revalued at the same time when revaluing assets belonging to one class but on the contrary, the revaluation was carried out in partly. Accordingly, the total cost of buildings at the cost of Rs. 130,951,185 and the total cost of buildings at the revalue amount of Rs. 21,920,729 had been stated in the financial statements as at 31 December 2022.
- (b) The accounting policy followed in respect of leased land in the financial statements had been disclosed only in relation to the leased land of Janatha Estates Development Board at “Nawa Digantaya” Rehabilitation Centre. Accordingly, the accounting policy followed by the board regarding leased land had not been disclosed.
- (c) The motor vehicles (immovable assets) costing Rs.43,265,362 were fully depreciated but further was being used due to the residual value and useful life of an asset were not reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period according to Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 07 of paragraph 65. Accordingly, the estimated error had not been revised according to Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 03.
- (d) The estimated cost of the “Nawa Digantha” Treatment Rehabilitation Center which is being built on donations is Rs. 5,816,589 contraries to paragraph 42 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No. 7 and although the amount spent on construction work was Rs. 3,598,600 instead of showing the construction cost of the building, the revaluation value was shown as Rs.4,500,000 under work in progress.
- (e) The debit balance amounting of Rs.1,087,009 in the advance account has remained unchanged for more than 20 years as at 31st December 2022 and there had not been sufficient information to verify the balances.
- (f) The outstanding balances of Rs.480,899 in the suspense accounts of the board which have existed for more than 09 years, were settled in the amount of Rs.295,214 in the year 2022 and meanwhile a balance of Rs. 185,685 remained unsettled.

- (g) The coconut income was included at the amount of Rs. 1,734,826 in the financial statements of the year under review and the accounts division had not maintained updated revenue records to verify it.
- (h) It had been calculated as a cost of Rs.3,132,014 the labor contribution given by the Sri Lanka Navy for the construction of the “Nawa Digantha” Treatment and Rehabilitation Center which is being constructed on donations and this had not been accounted for as donations.
- (i) Although the receipt of material and financial donations for the construction of the UNODC building and the “Nawa Digantha” building was recorded, the recognition of the revenue based on the fair value at the date of acquisition in accordance with paragraph 97 and 106 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No. 11 and the board had not been taken action to disclose in the financial statements.
- (j) Gratuity Allocation
- i. The amount of Rs. 694,250 had been accrued for the gratuity allocation for two officers who are still in service.
 - ii. The deficit and the noncurrent liabilities have been over stated by Rs.6,193,135 in the year under review due to accounting the gratuity payable for 09 officers at the amount of Rs.6,193,135 under the current liabilities and noncurrent liabilities as per allocating for gratuity.
 - iii. Although the liability to settle future employee benefits should be measured on a discounted basis, the Board had not considered the present value of money/discount method while calculating allocation to the employee benefits in accordance with paragraph 59 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 19.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). My responsibilities, under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my report. I

believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

1.3 Other information included in the Board's 2022 Annual Report.

The other information comprises the information included in the Board's 2022 Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information.

My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the Company's/ Corporation's/ Board's/ Authority's (As applicable) 2022 Annual Report, if I conclude that there are material misstatements therein, I am required to communicate that matter to those charged with governance for correction. If further material uncorrected misstatements are existed those will be included in my report to Parliament in pursuance of provisions in Article 154 (6) of the Constitution that will be tabled in due course.

1.4 Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards and for such internal control as management determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless

management either intends to liquidate the Board or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Board's financial reporting process.

As per Section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, the Board is required to maintain proper books and records of all its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities, to enable annual and periodic financial statements to be prepared of the Board.

1.5 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for

the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements.

2.1 National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018 include specific provisions for following requirements.

2.1.1 I have obtained all the information and explanation that required for the audit and as far as appears from my examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Board as per the requirement of section 12 (a) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

- 2.1.2 The financial statements presented is consistent with the preceding year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.
- 2.1.3 The financial statements presented includes except above 1.2(a), (c), (e) of the recommendations made by me in the previous year as per the requirement of section 6 (1) (d) (iv) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018
- 2.2 Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained were limited to matters that are material, nothing has come to my attention;
- 2.2.1 to state that any member of the governing body of the Board has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Board which are out of the normal cause of business as per the requirement of section 12 (d) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018;
- 2.2.2 to state that the Board has not complied with any applicable written law, general and special directions issued by the governing body of the Board as per the requirement of section 12 (f) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018;

Reference/direction	observation
<p>(a) Order No. 1653/7-2010 Extraordinary Gazette of dated 10 May 2010 made in accordance with Section 18 of the Convention Act with Article 31 and Article 44 (2) of the Constitution and No. 1 of 2008 Illegal Traffic Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.</p>	

- i. Paragraphs of Order 5

Although the authority should appoint a secretary and other officers and employees that may be necessary for the implementation, maintenance and execution the powers and tasks of the authority, the required staff has not been recruited until the end of 2022 and only two officers were assigned.
 - ii. Paragraphs of Order 5 and 10

The Authority shall be followed in connection with the proceedings of the meetings subject to the provisions of the Act No. 1 of 2008 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Conventions Against Illicit Trafficking and the members of the Board of Pioneer Authority had not conducted a review of its functions as per para of Order 10.
 - iii Paragraphs of Order 13

Although the members of the authority should attend to the registered premises of the licensee at least once in three months and inspect the activities carried out using the substances in the schedule and the way the materials are stored, the books and records maintained by the licensee, only 24 out of 636 premises had inspected in the year 2022. Furthermore, it had not been issued licenses to the 18 institutions which had been registered to obtain licenses for the premises due to not being able to attend the on-site inspection to grant licenses.
- (b) Gazette Notification No. 1653/19-2010 dated 10 May 2010 issued in pursuance of the Drug Addicts (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of

The licenses of 26 private treatment centers had expired by the year 2022 and although the time has been given to further develop of the existing minimum standards for renewal of licenses in the centers. it had been renewed only 08 licenses

2007. related to the year 2023 as of the date of this report.
- (c) Para 15.1 of the Establishment Code and Circular 03/2016 of Public Service Commission. Although the revised service constitution and the officers to be recruited should pass the first efficiency bar within 03 years, the institute had conducted the efficiency bar examination on 26 May 2019 and examinations had not been conducted after that. There are 137 officers who did not complete the efficiency bar examination within 03 years and they are being worked in the institution and action had been taken to give annual salary increments to these officers.
- (d) Section 11 of the Payment of Gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983.
- i. Subsection 5(1) Although the gratuity should be paid to the terminated officers within 30 days from the date of termination, the 09 officers had been paid of Rs.3,010,131 and the delay period for that had spread from 1 month to 15 months in the year 2022. Action had not been taken upon to the Act due to the fact that the delay in the payment of Rs. 4,281,615 for 5 officials in the year 2023 was spread over a period of 01 to 03 months.
- ii. Subsection 5 (2) (1) Where the employer's death occurred before the performance of the obligations imposed on an employer, his legal representative was required to perform the obligation, but two deceased employees had not been treated accordingly.

- (e) Code of Finance Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Finance Regulation 880

The board has not identified the officers required to post bail in the institution, (Order no.612) Bail had not been given as per the Bail Ordinance for Government Officers'.

2.2.3 The Board has not performed according to its powers, functions and duties as per the requirement of section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

Power, Task, Function	Observation
(a) The Drug Addiction (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007	
i. Not appointed a Review Board as per Section 7.	A review board had not been appointed with the panel of not more than ten members of eminent persons in the legal field or with experience and knowledge of the physiological or social problems associated with dangerous drug addiction was appointed.
ii. Carry out such checks as may be deemed necessary in terms of clauses 4 (02) and (03);	Although an authorized officer can enter any treatment center licensed or designated under the Act at reasonable times and carry out inspections deemed necessary, out of 26 institutions, only 16 centers had inspected in the year 2022 and information about the success of the treatment center had not been brought to the attention of the board through the prescribed periodical reports.

2.2.4 The resources of the Board had not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the

applicable laws as per the requirement of section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018.

2.3 Other Matters

- (a) The land of Homagama Pitipana acquired on the basis of a thirty-year lease at a tax value of Rs.4,085,018 on 30 April 2014 was not notified to the Urban Development Authority about the intended use even after 8 years. As a result, this land remained idle without being used for any productive purpose.
- (b) A 1927 Telephone Counseling Service Unit had started in the main office premises of the National Dangerous Drug Control Board in March 2020 for the purpose of providing necessary counseling services for people who use drugs and their family members, conducting necessary basic level interventions, referring to necessary treatment services (treatment centers / psychiatric clinics and other necessary services) and providing information. It was observed that the progress of this telephone counseling unit has decreased by 38 percent in the year 2022 as compared to the year 2021 due to the limited number of officers available to provide the services, thus the desired objective is not being achieved effectively.
- (c) A donation amount of Rs. 5,000,000 had received in the year 2021 which was provided by a private company for the construction of the "Nava Diganta" treatment and rehabilitation center building belonging to the board. An estimate of Rs. 8,948,612 had been made for the construction of the building and another estimate had been prepared at the amount of Rs.5,816,589 by reducing the amount of Rs.3,132,014 for the Labour contribution to be given to the construction work by Sri Lanka Navy.

The construction work was temporarily suspended although the amount of Rs.3,598,600 had spent for purchase material required to construction., The materials worth of Rs.1,310,475 were left at the work site out of the materials purchased according to the inspection committee report which was physically conducted on 25 March 2022. Accordingly, it was observed that the money received as donations has not utilized economically and effectively. Furthermore, the board had given approval

to give 100 bags of cement which had been received as material aid to a building under construction with UNODC support due to the suspended of the construction of this building.

- (d) Although a staff of 374 had been approved to implement the powers of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984, the actual staff was 225 as at 31st December 2022 and the number of vacancies on that date was 149. It had not been possible to achieved the desired performance in the implementation of the objectives, powers and functions of the board due to this situation.
- (e) The physical progress of only 03 divisions was submitted for audit out of the 07 divisions of the National Board of Control of Dangerous Drugs for the action plan approved by the board for the year 2022. The physical progress of 03 programs was reached approximately to 50 percent out of the 06 proposed programs of the research department.
- (f) According to the data presented on physical progress as per National Drug Laboratory Action Plan for Effective Law Enforcement against Trafficking, Trafficking, Sale and Use of Illicit Drug Production, there were 08 proposed programs have not achieved any progress and also 03 proposed programs that were not taken up more than 10 percent physical progress in the year 2022.
- (g) The Board had failed to complete the amendment related to the Act as per Cabinet Paper AMP/21/2279/303/176 which was approved in the Cabinet meeting held on 24 January 2022 to amend the Drug Addicts (Treatment Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007.

W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

18. Financial Highlights in Ten Years

Finance summary

This unit is responsible for internal financial management, to develop budgeting, financial reporting and management practices. The revenue, expenditure, treasury grants of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board over the past ten years can be summarized follows.

Grants from Treasury Recurrent & Capital

	2013 Rs. ('000)	2014 Rs. ('000)	2015 Rs. ('000)	2016 Rs. ('000)	2017 Rs. ('000)
Government Recurrent grant	129,407	139,123	170,634	201,401	194,098
Government Capital grant	18,400	30,000	17,233	20,000	3,500

	2018 Rs. ('000)	2019 Rs. ('000)	2020 Rs. ('000)	2021 Rs. ('000)	2022 Rs. ('000)
Government Recurrent grant	208,724	218,522	249,464	243,944	234,850
Government Capital grant	27,448	14,400	24,917	16,473	300

Analysis of income

	2013 Rs. ('000)	2014 Rs. ('000)	2015 Rs. ('000)	2016 Rs. ('000)	2017 Rs. ('000)
Residential administration fees	2,651	2,156	2,004	2,375	3,750
DCC Course Income	1,182	2,232	3,564	5,643	5,514
Coconut Income	1,061	1,257	969	805	938
NNL Lab	313	640	595	660	713
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course	-	-	-	-	-
PCA Income	-	-	-	-	4,383

	2018 Rs. ('000)	2019 Rs. ('000)	2020 Rs. ('000)	2021 Rs. ('000)	2022 Rs. ('000)
Residential administration fees	4,785	3,885	1,976	910	720
DCC Course Income	5,492	5,391	2,312	1,829	758
Coconut Income	1,718	1,334	1,091	1,681	1,735
NNL Lab	703	656	431	1,509	1,407
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course	-	-	-	595	2,586
PCA Income	1,849	1,971	1,361	1,268	1,233

Income & Expenses as per Income statement

	2013 Rs. ('000)	2014 Rs. ('000)	2015 Rs. ('000)	2016 Rs. ('000)	2017 Rs. ('000)
Total Income	139,411	147,355	178,809	224,954	218,036
Total Expenditure	145,857	163,262	192,920	262,137	252,116
Deficit for the year	6,447	15,907	14,111	37,183	34,081

	2018 Rs. ('000)	2019 Rs. ('000)	2020 Rs. ('000)	2021 Rs. ('000)	2022 Rs. ('000)
Total Income	226,784	232,579	259,336	285,512	244,478
Total Expenditure	255,075	270,839	272,034	270,494	292,837
Deficit for the year	28,292	38,260	12,697	15,018	48,359

19. Summary of Sustainable Development Goals 2030

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board directs its operations on several Sustainable Development Goals (*SDG-2030*) and each department makes sustainable development goals in planning, implementing, producing results and expanding services.

The Sustainable Development Goal, which is directly supported by the Preventive Education and Training Division, Treatment and Rehabilitation Division, Outreach Service Division, Drug Laboratory, Nominated and Private Treatment Services Division, Social Research Division, and Precursor Chemistry Division, is (*3.5-Strength of Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse including Narcotic Drugs and Harmful use of Alcohol*) under Goal No. 3 is working towards the achievement of quality health services.

Additionally, *the goal of protecting women and girls from all forms of discrimination, which is encouraged under goal number 5.1* among the Sustainable Development Goals, is also a key achievement goal of the NDDCB. This will ensure that in designing and implementing programmes, equality will always be respected and women will be given special consideration. The NDDCB realized that women suffer the most physical, mental, emotional and cognitive degradation due to the drug use and immoral behavior of their loved ones.

Sustainable Development Goals *10.2, 10.3, 10.9 and 10.11* are another targeted subject that is being considered by the NDC Narcotic Laboratory and Precursor Control Authority. With this, the National Narcotic Laboratory is actively working to strengthen legal measures related to drugs and related fields.

In the sub-heading of Sustainable Development Goals *16.B (Promote and Enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies)*, the provision of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation services without distinctions such as race, religion, caste, culture, color, sexuality, sexual orientation, ethnicity etc. , service delivery, availability of services is confirmed without subjecting to changes.

**NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022**

	<u>Year Ended</u> 31/12/2022	<u>Year Ended</u> 31/12/2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year	(48,359,337.21)	15,018,049.32
Adjustment For		
Depreciation	21,732,572.95	23,249,642.71
Provision for Gratuity	12,278,512.76	4,173,567.50
Prior Year Adjustment	-	(1,380,335.08)
Operating Income Before Change in Work in Capital	<u>(14,348,251.50)</u>	<u>41,060,924.45</u>
Receivable for Distress loan & Festival Advance	1,887,407.00	(4,615,737.00)
WIP on new building	-	(17,500,000.00)
Increase/(Decrease) in working capital	<u>(12,460,844.50)</u>	<u>18,945,187.45</u>
Inventories	280897.23	(965,293.78)
Prepayments	(167,756.68)	(493,886.51)
Advances	-	67,405.00
Accounts Receivable	285,422.31	1,279,577.69
Debtor-Advance Payment	(188,000.00)	-
Trade and Other Payables	10,000.00	(23,820.00)
Accrued Expenses	8,970,091.63	2,450,253.49
Revaluation Reserve	-	970,549.41
Retention Money	-	(78,319.00)
NNL Testing Drug User Dirvers	(8,655,559.00)	10,000,000.00
Cash generated from operations	(11,925,749.01)	32,151,653.75
Gratuity paid	<u>(8,297,889.01)</u>	<u>(6,568,437.50)</u>
Net cash from operating activities	<u>(20,223,638.02)</u>	<u>25,583,216.25</u>
Cash Flow from /(Used in) investing Activies		
Acquisition of property, Plant and Equipment	(2,032,127.53)	(19,062,979.44)
Sales Proceed from Disposel of Plant and Equipment		
Net Cash flow from /(used) in investing Activites		
Cash flow from /(Used In) Financial Activies		
Net Fund Received/(used) During the year	300,000.00	16,473,000.00
Net Cash flow from /(used) in financial Activites		
NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(21,955,765.55)	22,993,236.81
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR A	<u>27,146,690.30</u>	<u>4,153,453.49</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR B	<u><u>5,190,924.75</u></u>	<u><u>27,146,690.30</u></u>

**NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS /EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022**

	Attributable to owners of the controlling entity					Total net asset/Equity
	Contributed Capital	Other Reservers	Translation Reservers	Accumulated surplus/(Deficits)	Total	
Balance as at December 2019	65,348,000.00	462,720,932.38	65,984,610.57	(146,395,634.07)	447,657,908.88	
Capital Grant for the Year	24,916,946.94	-	-	-	24,916,946.94	
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-	-	1,506,126.12	1,506,126.12	
Net surplus/deficit for the year	-	-	-	(12,697,277.87)	(12,697,277.87)	
Balance as at December 2020	90,264,946.94	462,720,932.38	65,984,610.57	(157,586,785.82)	461,383,704.07	
Capital Grant for the Year	16,473,000.00	-	-	-	16,473,000.00	
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-	-	(1,380,335.08)	(1,380,335.08)	
WIP Building Valuation	-	970,549.41	-	-	970,549.41	
Net surplus/deficit for the year	-	-	-	15,018,049.32	15,018,049.32	
Balance as at December 2021	106,737,946.94	463,691,481.79	65,984,610.57	(143,949,071.58)	492,464,967.72	
Capital Grant for the Year	300,000.00	-	-	-	300,000.00	
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-	-	(633,811.91)	(633,811.91)	
Valuation	-	110,539,673.72	-	-	110,539,673.72	
Net surplus/deficit for the year	-	-	-	(48,359,337.21)	(48,359,337.21)	
Balance as at December 2022	107,037,946.94	574,231,155.51	65,689,395.80	(192,942,220.70)	554,016,277.55	

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2022

Note 01

Government Contribution Recurrent

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
January	16,000,000.00	18,200,000.00
February	20,000,000.00	26,500,000.00
March	21,750,000.00	24,500,000.00
April	16,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
May	15,000,000.00	22,000,000.00
June	26,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
July	15,000,000.00	16,004,000.00
August	15,000,000.00	28,700,000.00
Sptember	21,500,000.00	16,000,000.00
October	21,500,000.00	14,200,000.00
November	24,100,000.00	24,840,000.00
December	23,000,000.00	21,000,000.00
	<u>234,850,000.00</u>	<u>243,944,000.00</u>

Note 02

Miscellaneous Income

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Coconut income	1,734,826.50	1,680,819.50
Distress and Festival Loan Interest	712,941.60	665,799.71
Drug Councelling Course	758,475.00	1,828,950.00
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course	2,585,500.00	595,000.00
Government Charge on Vehicle	5,935.48	6,500.00
Misc - Income & Cheque Cancelled Income	52,178.00	485,744.69
NNL Lab income	1,406,500.00	1,508,500.00
No Pay Charges and Returned Salary	339,073.94	338,729.96
Non Refundable Tender Deposit	15,000.00	51,000.00
PCA Income	1,232,500.00	1,267,500.00
Residential & Administration fees	720,000.00	910,000.00
Sale of Research books	11,600.00	1,000.00
Drug low enforcement activites	45,000.00	-
Donation - N'dig.	-	31,079,982.35
Applicants Fee	-	1,148,500.00
Symposium 2022	15,000.00	-
	<u>9,634,530.52</u>	<u>41,568,026.21</u>

Note 03

Profit on Disposel

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Cost of disposal Fixed Assets	3,249,498.43	-
Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets	(3,155,466.89)	-
Sales Proceeds of Disposal of Assets	6,601.54	-
	<u>6,601.54</u>	<u>-</u>

Note 4**Personnel & Administration Cost**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Audit & Management	128,000.00	120,000.00
Board Meeting Fees & Sitting Allowance	738,600.00	797,000.00
Employee Trust Fund	3,880,852.21	4,080,916.23
Employees Provident Fund	15,238,870.78	16,323,663.69
Enforcement Sub Committee Fees	-	152,000.00
Overtime	3,906,441.31	5,446,365.59
Salaries & Wages	144,268,570.99	138,252,150.54
Service Gratuity	12,278,512.76	4,173,567.50
SHE Insurance	727,794.08	3,638,970.38
Transport & Hiring of Motor Vehicles	634,513.80	2,862,129.32
Travelling & Subsistence-Foreign	-	-
Travelling & Subsistence-Local	1,726,848.00	1,505,121.22
	<u>183,529,003.93</u>	<u>177,351,884.47</u>

Note 05**Other Operating Cost**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Advertisements	143,802.00	458,474.00
Audit Fee	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Electricity	4,436,717.42	4,063,538.49
Fuel Lubricants	5,452,216.28	5,070,842.80
Internet & Email charges	1,526,605.03	1,511,240.22
Janitorial expenses	2,284,325.00	2,469,927.50
Lease of peripheral centers & PCA expenses	-	16,000.00
Maintenance of Buildings	727,501.45	1,532,499.00
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	2,511,650.68	3,259,459.97
Maintenance of Office Equipment	3,000,036.56	2,158,663.89
Miscellaneous and Refreshment expenses	404,120.50	434,836.05
Newspapers, Publications & Periodicals	118,620.00	87,710.00
Pest Control	62,540.00	59,000.00
Postage	146,748.00	102,069.70
Printing, Stationery & Office Requisites	1,708,718.00	3,819,127.49
Rates & taxes	408,702.18	489,323.35
Security Expenses	8,052,800.00	8,153,000.00
Staff Uniforms	116,000.00	124,000.00
Telephone Charges	1,371,379.34	2,002,124.21
Translation, Inquiry, Legal & Technical Fees	166,158.12	206,498.50
Water Supply	1,694,155.94	1,252,264.95
	<u>35,332,796.50</u>	<u>38,270,600.12</u>

Note 6**Contribution to Foreign/Local Agencies**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Contribution to N.G.O.(SLFONGODA)	-	330,000.00
Drug Law Enforcement Activities (PNB)	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>330,000.00</u>

Note 7**Preventive Education and Training**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Preventive Education & Public Awareness	463,570.00	177,757.98
Anti drug day programme	9,340.00	260,555.00
Preventive education Field allowance	1,086,428.32	542,667.05
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course - Expe	981,590.00	89,295.00
	<u>2,540,928.32</u>	<u>1,070,275.03</u>

Note 8**Treatment and Rehabilitaion**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Meals	42,782,779.00	21,514,052.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Food stuff	-	-
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Other	1,507,875.63	1,470,163.61
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Medicine	106,473.58	101,311.60
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Doctors fees	38,750.00	37,500.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Sports Items	-	-
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Vocational Training	-	2,000.00
Follow up, Parents Prog & Other Programs	47,184.82	159,132.01
	<u>44,483,063.03</u>	<u>23,284,159.22</u>

Note 9**Research Study Expenses**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Research & Study	899,552.00	903,125.00
Drug Councelling Course Expenses	77,900.00	519,556.96
	<u>977,452.00</u>	<u>1,422,681.96</u>

Note 10**Outreach Expenses**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Outreach mobile Programmes & Others	489,837.11	767,744.50
Outreach Field Allowance	2,166,570.57	2,489,880.71
	<u>2,656,407.68</u>	<u>3,257,625.21</u>

Note 11**NNL Lab Expenses**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Laboratory requisits & Chemicals	1,536,732.78	648,052.02
NNL Lab Training programmes	1,300.00	313,060.00
	<u>1,538,032.78</u>	<u>961,112.02</u>

Note 12**Prisons & Other Treatment Centers**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Prisons & other treatment Centers Programms	52,424.00	49,225.00
	<u>52,424.00</u>	<u>49,225.00</u>

Note 13**Human Resources Development Cost**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Staff Training Expenses	(77,250.00)	935,300.00
Staff Recruiting Chargers	-	214,496.75
	(77,250.00)	1,149,796.75

Note 14**Finance Cost**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Bank charges	71,835.00	96,974.00
	71,835.00	96,974.00

Note 15**Depreciation & Others**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Depreciation As per schedule	21,732,572.95	23,249,642.71
	21,732,572.95	23,249,642.71

Note 16**Cash at Bank & Hand**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
B.O.C. Corporate 1643	962,731.49	14,423,644.61
B.O.C. Rajagiriya - 0003270702	49,660.90	184,010.90
NDDCB Treatment & Rehabilitation - 0071810523	4,178,532.36	10,776,028.03
BOC-Rajagiriya-86774069	-	1,763,006.76
	5,190,924.75	27,146,690.30

Note - 17**Inventory**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Chemical Stock	47,184.82	2,197,593.75
Stationery Stock	-	3,134,993.13
	47,184.82	5,332,586.88

Note - 18**Prepayments**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Vehicle Insurance & Licence Fees		
BAQ-4028 Ins		
BAQ-4028 Lic	12.66	782.65
BAQ-4032 Ins		
BAQ-4032 Lic	11.51	716.87
BAQ-4023 Ins		
BAQ-4023 Lic	11.51	711.50

BAQ-4037 Ins		
BAQ-4037 Lic	11.51	711.50
BAQ-4020 Ins		
BAQ-4020 Lic	12.66	12.65
YU-6932 Ins		
YU-6932 Lic	76.85	863.42
YU-6933 Ins		
YU-6933 Lic	38.42	863.42
YU-6934 Ins		
YU-6934 Lic	34.93	784.93
YU-6938 Ins		
YU-6938 Lic	38.42	859.93
PF-9007 Ins		
PF-9007 Lic	715.07	9,715.06
51-7214 Ins		
51-7214 Lic	1,676.71	1,676.71
301-9695 Ins		
301-9695 Lic	895.89	895.89
PB-4613 Ins		
PB-4613 Lic	7,298.63	7,298.63
19-9679 Ins		
19-9679 Lic	1,940.82	1,940.82
32-4515 Ins		
32-4515 Lic	-	7,013.69
64-4315 Ins		
64-4315 Lic	2,301.37	2,531.50
CAG-1776 Ins		
CAG-1776 Lic	-	772.60
CAG-2548 Ins		
CAG-2548 Lic	-	794.52

KF-2801 Ins		
KF-2801 Lic	2,667.12	2,432.87
KR-4875 Ins		
KR-4875 Lic	-	3,845.57
XC-8699 Ins		
XC-8699 Lic	-	653.97
XC-8708 Ins		
XC-8708 Lic	-	653.97
NB-1258 Ins		
NB-1258 Lic	6,513.70	6,595.89
NB-7948 Ins		
NB-7948 Lic	-	3,317.80
Vehicle Insurance	219,494.00	-
<u>Maintenance of Office Equipment</u>		
Ceylon Business Appliances	15,700.02	-
Gestetner of Ceylon	2,796.16	4,007.83
Metropolitan	46,285.15	-
Trade promoter	71,637.50	-
Hayleys Aventura	566,517.60	69,237.86
Softvision	39,978.08	-
Office network	6,983.00	-
Tax & Rates	31,594.52	-
SHE Insurance	-	219,494.00
Total prepayments for the year	1,025,243.81	857,487.13

Note 19

Advances

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation & Research Centre	747.00	747.00

National Institute of Education	27,725.50	27,725.50
Institute of the study of Drug Dependence	4,572.00	4,572.00
National Housing Development Authority	15,000.00	15,000.00
Director - Department of Buildings secretariat	138,800.00	138,800.00
Colombo PTR Centre	1,160,250.00	1,160,250.00
Navadigantha PTR Centre	-	337,800.00
Indosol (Pvt) Ltd	6,652.50	6,652.50
Brunner Mazel Publishers (Book order U.S.A)	4,867.00	4,867.00
School of Co-operation Polgolla	-	9,725.00
Deputy Director	1,800.00	1,800.00
Election Duties	5,617.50	5,617.50
Manager - Kandy Centre	32,553.00	32,553.00
Manager - N'digantha Centre	15,700.00	15,700.00
State Printing	19,750.00	19,750.00
Manager-Galle Centre	500.00	500.00
	1,434,534.50	1,782,059.50

Note 20

Debtor-Advance Payment

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
<u>Daya Builders 9(P A Ariyadasa & Sons)</u>		
Fuel Deposit	100,000.00	25,000.00
<u>Deposit of Telecommunication</u>		
I.D.D. and New telephone line deposit	25,250.00	25,250.00
<u>Sri Lanka Telecom</u>		
I.D.D. Deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
<u>G.O.B.U. of Ceylon Gs Company</u>		
Ceylinder Deposit	750.00	750.00

<u>Colombo Gas & Water Co Ltd</u>		
40kg. Ceylinder deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
<u>Ceylon Oxygen Ltd</u>		
Gas Ceylinder Deposit	38,500.00	38,500.00
<u>Ceylon Electricity Board</u>		
Security Deposit	-	-
Project office	3,500.00	3,500.00
Talangama PTR Centre	20,000.00	20,000.00
Kandy PTR Centre	6,750.00	6,750.00
Galle PTR	11,500.00	11,500.00
Navadigantha PTR Centre	20,000.00	20,000.00
<u>National Water Supply & Drainage Board</u>		
Water Supply Deposits	-	-
Kandy Ptr Centre	5,000.00	5,000.00
Galle Ptr Centre	1,000.00	1,000.00
<u>Hewagam Koralya West M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Dry ration Deposit	7,500.00	7,500.00
<u>Battaramulla M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Fuel Deposit	6,000.00	6,000.00
<u>Kandy M.P.C.S. Ltd</u>		
Dry ration deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fuel Deposit	20,000.00	20,000.00
<u>Galle M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Dry ration & Fuel Deposit	25,000.00	10,000.00
<u>Attanagalla M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Dry ration deposit	48,000.00	48,000.00
Fuel Deposit	102,000.00	4,000.00

<u>Municipal Commissioner Kandy</u>		
Rent of Building Deposit	1,050.00	1,050.00
<u>Sri Lanka Nation Arbitration Centre</u>		
Centre Reseveation Deposit	7,500.00	7,500.00
<u>American Premium Water Systems(Pvt) Ltd</u>		
Hot & cold Water Dispenser Deposit	8,000.00	8,000.00
Postmaster General - Franking Machine	50,000.00	50,000.00
B.M.I.C.H. Seminar	5,000.00	5,000.00
Telephone Connection		
Dialog	5,000.00	5,000.00
Mobitel	2,000.00	2,000.00
MTN network	3,000.00	3,000.00
SLT A'pure Provincial Centre	4,525.20	4,525.20
SHE Insurance	1,487.76	1,487.76
Shodans- Gas Cylinder	1,500.00	1,500.00
Ceylon Oxygen Ltd- Cylinder deposit NNL	152,000.00	152,000.00
	<u>696,812.96</u>	<u>508,812.96</u>

Note 22	2022	2021
<u>WIP New Building</u>	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Seven storied Building	556,142.20	556,142.20
Thabugala Building at N'digantha	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00
UNODC	13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00
	<u>18,056,142.20</u>	<u>18,056,142.20</u>

Cost/Valuation	Land Rs	Buildings Rs	Office Equipment Rs	Furniture Rs	Fixtures Rs	Motor Vehicals Rs	Full Amount Rs
Balance as at	371,048,069.80	152,871,914.07	104,764,735.67	22,164,102.38	19,140,717.87	43,265,362.00	713,254,901.79
Additions & Revaluation	23,600,000.00	78,445,000.00	17,949,084.12	10,628,550.00	6,210,882.77	-	136,833,516.89
Adjustments Disposals	1,963,051.00	21,920,729.36	104,764,735.67	22,164,102.38	19,140,717.87	-	169,953,336.28
Balance as at 31.12.2022	392,685,018.80	209,396,184.71	17,949,084.12	10,628,550.00	6,210,882.77	43,265,362.00	680,135,082.40

Depreciation							
Balance as at 01.01.2022	-	63,459,277.39	95,067,752.92	15,231,246.50	15,081,257.46	43,265,362.00	232,104,896.27
For 2022	-	8,896,604.39	3,512,954.12	1,062,855.00	1,227,006.69	-	14,699,420.20
Revaluation & For Disposals	-	14,277,163.84	95,067,752.92	15,231,246.50	15,081,257.46	-	139,657,420.72
Accumilated Depreciation as at 31.12.2022	-	58,078,717.94	3,512,954.12	1,062,855.00	1,227,006.69	43,265,362.00	107,146,895.75
Written down value as at 31.12.2022	392,685,018.80	151,317,466.77	14,436,130.00	9,565,695.00	4,983,876.08	-	572,988,186.65

Cost/Valuation	Library Books Rs	Kitchen Ware Rs	Garden Items Rs	NNL Lab Equipment Rs	Other Plant Equipment Rs	Leasehold Property Rs	Full Amount Rs
Balance as at	1,484,155.67	512,282.08	238,001.75	44,601,066.82	20,371,308.82	1,013,262.20	68,220,077.34
Additions & Revaluation	-	452,500.00	831,080.00	65,934.00	5,667,806.20	-	7,017,320.20
Adjustments Disposals	-	512,282.08	238,001.75	-	20,371,308.82	-	21,121,592.65
Balance as at 31.12.2022	1,484,155.67	452,500.00	831,080.00	44,667,000.82	5,667,806.20	1,013,262.20	54,115,804.89

Depreciation							
Balance as at 01.01.2022	1,377,731.12	493,975.56	173,775.05	27,166,274.07	18,889,220.08	897,060.17	48,998,036.05
For 2022	100,138.07	90,500.00	166,216.00	5,395,443.87	1,073,712.37	21,525.44	6,847,535.75
Revaluation & For Disposals	-	493,975.56	173,775.05	-	18,889,220.08	-	19,556,970.69
Accumilated Depreciation as at 31.12.2022	1,477,869.19	90,500.00	166,216.00	32,561,717.94	1,073,712.37	918,585.61	36,288,601.11
Written down value as at 31.12.2022	6,286.48	362,000.00	664,864.00	12,105,282.88	4,594,093.83	94,676.59	17,827,203.78

Cost/Valuation	Software Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Full Amount Rs
Balance as at	928,085.00	-	-	-	-	-	928,085.00
Additions & Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2022	928,085.00	-	-	-	-	-	928,085.00
Depreciation							
Balance as at 01.01.2022	742,468.00	-	-	-	-	-	742,468.00
For 2022	185,617.00	-	-	-	-	-	185,617.00
Revaluation & For Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumilated Depreciation as at 31.12.2022	928,085.00	-	-	-	-	-	928,085.00
Written down value as at 31.12.2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Net Asset for the Year 2022

590,815,390.43

Depreciation

21,732,572.95

Note 24**Sundry Creditors**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Ceylon Business Appliances	2,220.00	2,220.00
S D G R S Wimalasinghe	30,000.00	-
Rukmal Jayawardane	2,000.00	2,000.00
T.D.R.D. Dharmaratne	30,000.00	30,000.00
T.G.T.S. Sumanartne	10,000.00	10,000.00
H M C C Bandara	20,000.00	20,000.00
G U A Perera	-	20,000.00
P P D N S Muthukumara	30,000.00	30,000.00
A P P Lgunarathne	30,000.00	30,000.00
	154,220.00	144,220.00

Note 25**Accrued Expenses**

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Audit Fees	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Bank Charges	7,935.00	-
Drug Councelling Course	14,000.00	-
Electricity	387,708.10	74,652.78
Fongoda Rental	-	150,000.00
Fuel & Lubricants	277,810.00	267,010.00
Gratuity Payment	6,193,135.00	3,123,650.00
Holiday pay	76,314.50	87,745.50
Internet Email	103,833.19	147,942.85
Janitorial	188,960.00	195,440.00
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	501,440.00	88,630.00
Maintenance of Office Equipment	423,775.00	366,538.98
Maintenance of Buildings	40,600.00	-
News papers	19,530.00	6,960.00
Outreach field allowance	271,107.13	450,904.63
Outreach Mobile Programs & Others	13,730.00	200,538.00

Overtime	379,435.96	621,001.17
Prevetive Education field allowance	104,428.56	132,976.64
Security Charges	672,000.00	691,600.00
Stamp fees payable	59,825.00	61,875.00
Telephone Charges	122,116.11	149,670.41
Translation and Technical Officer Fees	4,200.00	-
Transport	-	2,650.00
Travelling & Subsistance - Local	315,478.00	244,716.50
Follow up parents & Other	-	39,462.75
Tre & Reh Meals & Meals for programs	8,418,375.00	2,430,828.00
Tre & Reh - Doctor	6,250.00	-
Vehicle Hiring Charges	-	129,060.00
Water	82,098.45	56,990.24
PAYE Payable	600.00	4,400.00
Drug Prevention course	-	35,195.00
Receivable for Distress Loan	-	2,943.67
Mise. Expenses	45,000.00	-
Housing Deduction	3,788.75	-
	19,733,473.75	10,763,382.12

Note 26

Retention Money

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Galle Dining Hall Contruction	169,540.00	169,540.00
Handyman wall paint	26,600.00	26,600.00
	196,140.00	196,140.00

Note 28

Government Capital Grant

	2022	2021
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Brought Forward Balance	106,737,946.94	90,264,946.94
January	-	-
February	-	-

March	-	2,900,000.00
April	-	-
May	-	-
June	-	-
July	-	7,945,000.00
August	-	-
September	300,000.00	2,128,000.00
October	-	-
November	-	3,500,000.00
December	-	-
		107,037,946.94
		106,737,946.94

Note 30

According to the No CV/CA/LOC/GM/01 and 2022.04.21 dated valuation report of Department of Government Valuation the value of Nawadigantha Rehabilitation Centre's New Buildings are

adjusted as follow'

01.Rev. Pannila Ananda Thero's Dome	12,800,000.00
02.Dr. Thabugala Dome	4,500,000.00
03.UNODC	13,000,000.00

Note 31

In the board meeting held on 31/05/2022' a board note was discussed and there is a problem related to the appointment of the Director General who served on a secondary basis from 16/03/2022 to 16/09/2022 and the remuneration to her. In this regard, after investigating the facts further, the board approved that if there is any change in the financial benefits obtained by her from the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, it should be adjusted in the future financial reports.

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD

NO 383, KOTTE ROAD, RAJAGIRIYA.



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