



National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

Annual Report - 2023

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01. Introduction



The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board is a statutory body established under the National Dangerous Drugs Control Act No. 11 of 1984 and amended by Acts No. 41 of 1986 and No. 21 of 1990. The Board operates under the Ministry of Public Security.

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 has been 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 from drug abuse through developing, effective implementation of policies by empowering of all related agencies, community and individuals”

03. Review of Chairman



The year of 2023 can be termed as a year in which several successful steps have been taken in the field of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation in Sri Lanka. The various programmes and strategies have been initiated during this year to extend the services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board to the community level. Mainly by increasing the number of officers who serving at the divisional secretariat level in drug prevention and treatment and preventive and treatment services have been transmitted to the community by developing the capacities of those officers. The strengthening of the divisional secretariats in terms of prevention and control and establishment of regional drug prevention committees at the divisional secretariat level to make prevention and treatment services available to the community and necessary actions have been taken to establish the voluntary resource pools to create an additional workforce for drug prevention.

The steps have been taken to ensure access to treatment services by creating community-based alternative treatment opportunities by considering the limited capacity and resources of residential treatment and rehabilitation services. Simultaneously, the efforts have been taken to further strengthen the supply reduction approach by providing necessary scientific services and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies regarding drug control. The capacity development programmes have been implemented under the support of other national and international institutions for the capacity development of officers who associating with the subjects of prevention and treatment and the priority attention has been given to capacity development of this year when compared to the previous years.

Representing an international conferences and sessions on evidence-based community treatment approaches and efforts have been taken to present the necessary recommendations and research data by focusing the attention of the international community regarding the effectiveness of it and the necessary coordination activities and data forwarding have been accomplished on behalf of the Sri Lankan government according to international drug control conventions.

I expect to implement programmes with the theme of "public participation for drug prevention" in the year 2024 by getting wide public participation based on the steps taken regarding the expansion of services in the year of 2023.

Shakya Nanayakkara
Chairman

04. Powers of the Board

In terms of the section 7 of the Act No.11 of 1984 National 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. Board Information Flow

Name of the institution	:	National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
Legal Structure	:	This is a Statutory Boards established under the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984 as amended by Acts No. 41 of 1986 and No. 21 of 1990.
Address for information	:	National Dangerous Drugs Control Board No.383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya
Telephone Number	:	011 2868794 - 6
Fax	:	011 2868791/2, 011 2869805
E-mail	:	mail@nddcb.gov.lk
Web site	:	www.nddcb.gov.lk
Facebook	:	facebooknddcb.gov.lk
Auditors	:	Auditor General- National Audit Office
Official Banker	:	Bank of Ceylon

06. Constitution of the Board

The composition of the Board as per Section 3 (1) of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board of Act No. 11 of 1984 as amended by Act No. 41 of 1986 is as follows.

- 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 Service or his nominee;
- e. The Chief Collector of Customs or his nominee;
- f. The Government Analyst or his nominee;
- g. The Commissioner for Ayurveda or his nominee;

And

A representative of the treasury shall be attended the meetings of the board.

Board Members

01. Mr. Shakya Nanayakkara
Chairman
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
383, Kotta Road,
Rajagiriya

02. Professor Anula Wijesundara
142/2 A,
Wijekumarathunga Mawatha,
Colombo 5.
(Appointed Member)

07. Mr. A. Udayapala
Senior Director of Custom
Social Protection Unit
Sri Lanka Custom
40, Main Street, Colombo 11
(Ex-Officio Member)

08. Mrs. Sandya Rajapaksa
Deputy Government Analyst
Department of Government Analyst
31, Issuru Road, Palawaththa,
Battaramulla
(Ex-Officio Member)

03. Lawyer Waruna Jayasundara
Deputy Inspector General,
Commanding Officer,
Special Task Force,
Defense Headquarters Complex,
Battaramulla
(Appointed Member)
04. Mr. Saman Dissanayake
Additional Secretary (Civil Defence and
Development)
Ministry of Defence
Defence Headquarters Complex,
Battaramulla
(Appointed Member)
05. Mr. Priyantha Weerasuriya
Senior Deputy Inspector General
Crime and Traffic
Criminal Intelligence Analysis and
Prevention Division, No.145, Main Street,
Battaramulla
(Ex-Officio Member)
06. Dr.S.C. Wickaramasinhe
Deputy Director General
Non-Communicable Diseases Unit,
Ministry of Health
Colombo 10.
(Ex-Officio Member)
09. Professor Dammika Abegunawaredana
Commissioner of Ayurveda
Department of Ayurveda,
Old Kottawa Road,
Nawinna,
Maharagama
(Ex-Officio Member)
10. Mrs.S.K. Kulathunga Mudale
Senior Assistant Secretary
(Combined Service)
Ministry of Education,
Isurupaya,
Battaramulla
(Ex-Officio Member)
11. Ms.R.A.D.R. Ranasinhe
Treasury Representative
Department of Management Service
Ministry of Finance, Economic
Stabilization and National Policies,
Battaramulla,
Colombo 01

Executive Staff of the Board

No.	Name	Designation	Educational Qualification
1.	Mr. Shakya Nanayakkara	Chairman Appointed on 12.10.2022	Lawyer, Solicitor (England)
			Post Graduate Diploma in Psychology - University of Colombo
			Post Graduate Diploma in Labor Education - University of Colombo
			Master degree - University of Kelaniya
2.	Mrs. S.M.B. Nanda Kumarihami	Director Reasearch) Director General (Attend-to-Work) Retired from service on 13.04.2023	MPhil of Social Science - University of Kelaniya
			MSSC on social Science - University of Kelaniya
			Bachelor of Arts in Sociology and Anthropology - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			National Diploma in Counselling - Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
3.	Mrs. Sakunika D. Sumathipala	Director Administration (Acting) Appointed on 11.01.2023	Senior Assistant secretary - Ministry of Public Security
4.	Mr. D.S. Samarawickrama	Director Finance (Acting) Appointed on 02.01.2023	Chief Accountant - Ministry of Public Security
5.	Ms. A.H. Gayani K. Upasiri	Secretary to the Board/ Legal Officer (Acting) Appointed on 20.01.2023	Legal Officer - Ministry of Public Security

6.	Mrs. D.P.M. Gamage	Internal Auditor	Certified Business Accountant - The institute of Chartered Accountant of Sri Lanka
			BSc (Business Administration) University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			AAT(SL) - Association of Accounting Technicians of Sri Lanka
7.	Mrs. A.W.A. Kumari	Assistant Director - Administration	Master of Business Administration - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			BSc Human Resource Management (special) Degree - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			Diploma in Drug Abuse Management - University of Colombo
8.	Mr. Pradeep Kumara Koholanegedara	Assistant Director - Prevention Education & Training	Master of International studies - Uppsala University - Sweden
			Bachelor of Arts (Hons) - University of Colombo
			Post Graduate Diploma in Counselling - University of Colombo
			International Certificate of Drug Counselling -US State Department at Colombo Plan
9.	Mr. G.R. Gunawaredana	Assistant Director - Designated & Private Treatment Centers	Master of Arts in (Sociology) - University of Kelaniya
			Bachelor of Arts in (Sociology) - University of Kelaniya
10.	Mrs. T.K.R. Dissanayake	Assistant Director	Bachelor of Science in Chemistry (hons) - University of Colombo
11.	Mr. A.T. Darshana	Assistant Director- Research	Master of (Arts) Sociology - University of Kelaniya

			Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in Sociology - University of Colombo
			Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
12.	Mr. K.V. Ranjith	Assistant Director- Scientific Research (Acting) Appointed on 04.07.2023	Diploma in Laboratory Technology/ Graduate ship in Chemistry Part 01 - Sri Lanka Institute of Chemistry. Diploma in Computer Applications - Solaris Computer Studies

08. Current Trends of Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka

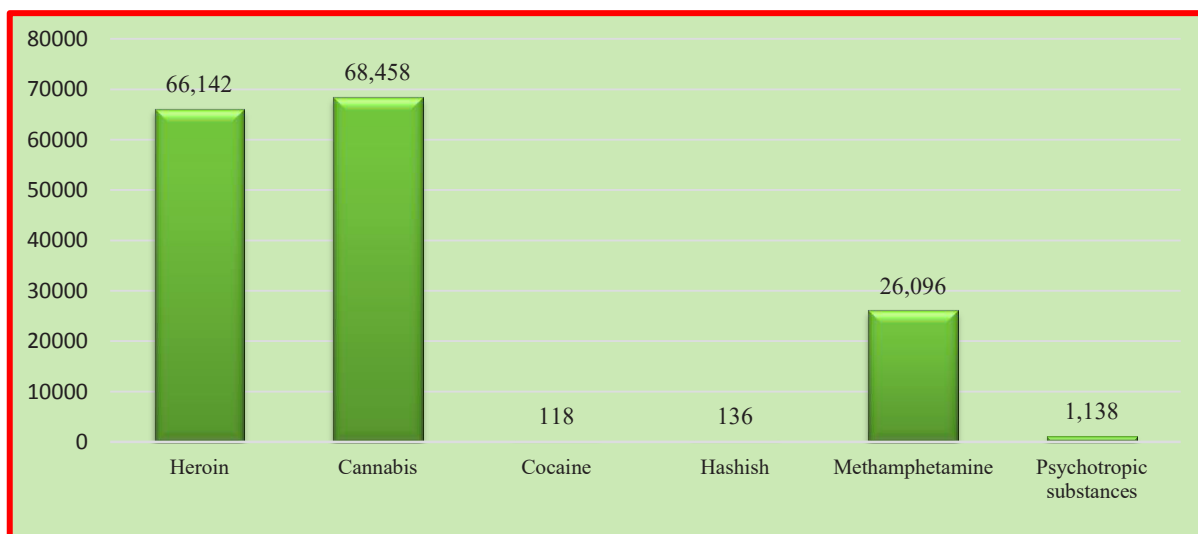
This summary report presents a comprehensive overview of the prevailing drug abuse trends, drug related arrests and treatment admissions for drug use disorders. To develop effective strategies, it's crucial to have a deep understanding of the landscape of drug related incidents including both arrests and treatment admissions.

The number of arrested persons with drug quantities seized by law enforcement agencies are summarized below.

Type of Drugs	Number of arrested persons	Percentage (%)
Heroin	66,142	40.8
Cannabis	68,458	42.2
Cocaine	118	0.1
Hashish	136	0.1
Methamphetamine	26,096	16.1
Psychotropic Substances	1,138	0.7
Total	162,088	100.0

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau -2023)

The total number of persons arrested for drug offenses in Sri Lanka in 2023 was 162,088 which signifies a 06% increase in contrast to 2022.



(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau-2023)

The highest number of drug-related offenses were reported from the western province (94,760). The number of arrests reported from the Gampaha district was 67,393.

Seized quantities of drugs during the year 2023 were presented in the below table.

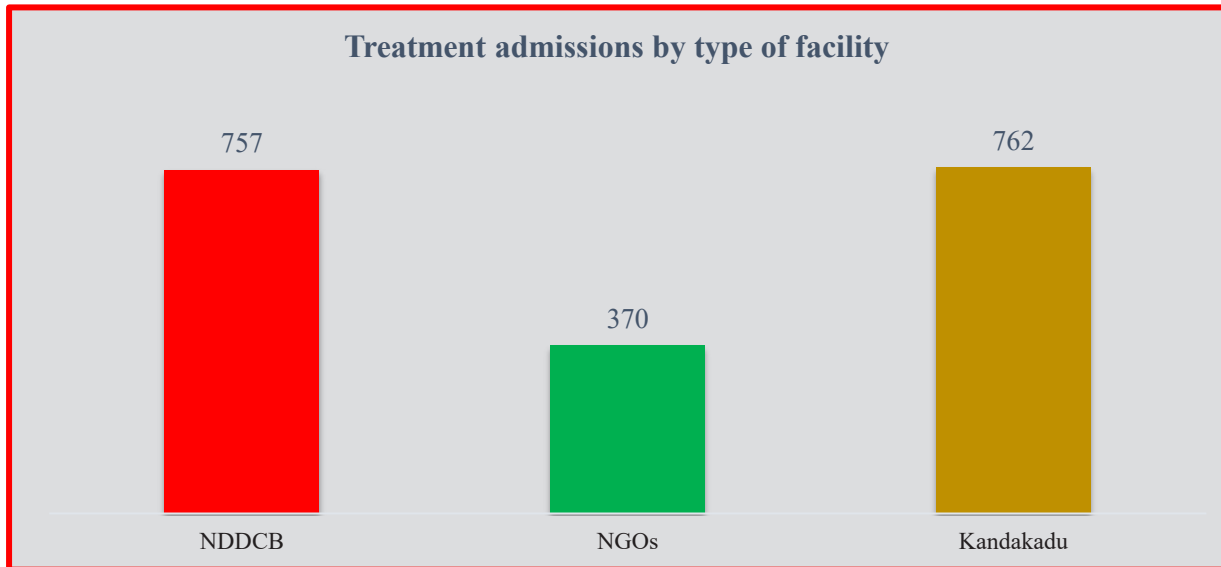
Type of Drugs	Arrested Quantity (kg)
Heroin	850.749
Cannabis	10,220.462
Cocaine	25.546
Hashish	274.481
Methamphetamine	83.247

(Source: Police Narcotics Bureau - 2023)

Access to effective treatment is essential for addressing drug addiction and reducing the harm associated with substance abuse. In Sri Lanka, government and non-government organizations played crucial roles in providing drug treatment services.

During 2023, 1,894 number of drug-dependent persons had obtained treatment and rehabilitation services comprised 757 (40.0%) from the National Dangerous Drugs Control

Board, 370 (19.5%) from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO), 762 (40.2%) From Kandakadu treatment and rehabilitation center administered by the Bureau of Commissioner General Rehabilitation. The majority were reported from the Gampaha district (29.6%).



(Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System-2023)

The majority of treated persons (35%) represent 30 years of age or above 30 years. In contrast to 2022, treatment services decreased by 5% in 2023.

09. Corporate Governance

The Board shall meet at least once in a month according to the section 6(3) of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act.

Sub committee

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.

The following sub-committees appointed thus operated in the year 2023.

1. The sub-committee for amendment the Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of Act No. 01 of 2007.

2. The sub – committee for amendment the Drug Addicted Person (Treatment and Rehabilitation) of Act No 54 of 2008.

10. Analysis of Financial and Operational Performance

	2023	2022	Difference	Ratio	
Recurrent Grant	263,717,000.00	234,850,000.00	28,867,000.00	10%	Increase
Other Income (Note 2)	25,135,091.38	9,634,530.52	15,500,560.86	61%	Increase
Total Expenses	290,750,055.06	292,837,266.19	2,087,211.13	1%	Decrease

11. Review of performance

11.1 Prevention Education and Training Division

Preventing the children and youth from resorting to drug use through scientific prevention education, delay the first experience as much as possible and preventing the dominant goal of all prevention education and training programmes is taking action to prevent a person from drug abuse.

The effort of the Prevention Education and Training Division is to bring out the full potential of children and young people and create development opportunities for them in a healthy and safe social environment by fulfilling their tasks in a way that contributes to social progress.

The prevention education and training division shall follow the prevention standards of the World Health Organization and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in carrying out these tasks in the country in accordance with the powers delegated under Section 7 (e) of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984 and it handles programmes of it through six (6) main domains.

1. School based drug prevention, education and training
2. Youth based drug prevention, education and training
3. Family-based drug prevention, education and training
4. Workplace-based drug prevention, education and training
5. Media-based drug prevention, education and training
6. Development of drug prevention policy with environment-based drug prevention, education and training

It has been subjected to a five-year integrated plan along with the annual action plan to achieve the 6 streams mentioned above in the country. It is the responsibility of the prevention education and training sector to combine all these tasks with the sustainable development goals presented by the United Nations until 2030 and provide them in accordance with global standards. Accordingly, the Sustainable Development Goal 3.5 (Prevention and Treatment of Harmful Drug and Alcohol Use), the Sustainable Development Goal 5.1 (Eliminate all forms of discrimination against all women and girls) and goal 6(b) (Equal application of the law for all without discrimination) and it has also been adapted to the Sustainable Development Goals.

The programmes implemented along the above 6 streams are divided into 32 sub-topics and in this annual report they are summarized in a concise and comprehensible manner. The year of 2023 was a year in which the number of targeted programmes and target beneficiaries also exceeded due to the presence of a relatively peaceful and improved situation in the country when compared to the previous years. Nevertheless, it is a pleasure to be able to record a value of more than 100% in the majority of the subordinating to sub-topics in the year 2023 in terms of achieving the leading performance indicators.

11.1.1 School-based drug prevention, education and training

Even though the crisis regarding the use of Methamphetamine, Cannabis and Non Smoking Tobacco by school children came forward, the Prevention Education and Training Division was able to successfully prevent them and through qualitative and quantitative education and taking action for the change in the attitude of children related to drug use in this year. In the year of 2023 can be indicated as a year when the prevention education and training sector came forward in socialization of the contravention the image of drugs in children, transforming it into a zero or negative image, launching activities by understanding the nature of the drug industry, increasing of the physical, mental, social and community awareness about the use of drugs, how should school children act as a preventer, as well as many things that hinder the achievement of educational goals.

11.1.1.1 School-based drug prevention, education and training programmes

There are 10,156 government schools in Sri Lanka at present and number of 396 are at the national level of which and 9750 are classified as provincial schools. The number of children who obtaining education in these schools are 4.2 million and the number of teachers is 235,924 including piriven schools. The private schools are also included to it and the number of 127,968 students are studying in the 104 private schools.

In addition, there are number of 1,011 schools of 1 AB, number of 1,941 schools of 1 c class, number of 3,226 schools of second model and number of 3,968 schools of third model. Further, number of 146 schools are classified as boys' colleges, 240 schools as Girls colleges and 9,760 schools are classified as mixed schools.

The developmental stage of students is crucial in conducting prevention education programmes as school programmes. Accordingly, there are 3983 schools between 1-5 years, 75 schools between 1-8 years, 3206 schools between 1-11 years, 1,975 schools between 1-13 years and 20 schools between 6-11 years and 977 schools between 6-13 years if it classifies according to the grade of the government schools.

Each school child is as important equally when implementation of prevention education on a scientific basis, but the intensity of the programmes is very important from the 6th grade onwards. The goal of school-based drug prevention and education programmes was;

1. Construction the necessary cognitive difference to see the emptiness in drugs by turning the positive image formed in school children about drugs into a negative or null image.
2. Preventing the school children from resorting to drug use along this cognitive difference and directing them to act as co-educators and prevention agents.
3. The things like making the school environment and the classroom an environment necessary for the development of full learning and skill attitudes.

Thus 600 school prevention education programmes were planned and that number was increased up to 998 number of programmes in the year of 2023. That was an increase of 166.33% of the expected goals. Accordingly, the number of students who received education on drug prevention was 172,672. The recent highest progress recorded in the year 2023 when analyzed the progress review of the five years.

School-based drug prevention, education and training programmes 2019- 2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	500	500	500	500	600
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	390	79	239	763	998
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	78%	15.8%	47.8%	152.6%	166.33%
<i>Number of estimated students</i>	130,000	130,000	130,000	200,000	140,000
<i>Number of participated students</i>	79,863	15,665	39,837	129,848	172,672
<i>Number of participated students as a percentage of estimated students</i>	61.43%	12.05%	30.64%	64.92%	123.34%

(Table 11.1.1.1)

11.1.2 International school-based drug prevention, education and training

There are 127,968 number of students who studying in 104 schools which are being conducted by the private sector in Sri Lanka and the sophisticated school environmental system which they encounter is quite different from the average school environmental system. Because of that, the efforts were taken to present the message of drug prevention and education to private and international school students in a slightly different format and the quality of the promotion is to negate the positive attitudes and images related to drugs in children, in addition to that, drug use is associated with long-term, medium-term, and short-term physical, psychological, and social development.

The 20 number of international schools obtained the education in such manner, which was exceeding the expected target of 10 in the year of 2023. Thus, the number of students whose positive images related to the drug were changed to negative or zero was 4,856 which was exceeding the expected number of 2000.

International school-based drug prevention, education and training 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	9	0	3	12	20
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	90%	0%	30%	120%	200%
<i>Number of estimated students</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<i>Number of participated students</i>	1443	0	183	2,166	4,856
<i>Number of estimated students as a percentage of participated students</i>	72.15%	0%	9.15%	108.3%	248.80%

(Table 11.1.1.2)



11.1.1.3 Parent skill development programmes

A source of the socialization process of children is the family in the context of drug use of the children and secondarily, it converts to the school. The parents and guardians are the pioneers in the socialization process of children. The children spend most of their lives in and out of school with their parents and family. The drug use and has the positive factors of it, the family environments which have disruptive and child neglect and has high abusing are identified as high-risk parent child relationship.

The goal of parenting skill development programmes is to change these situations and make parents into competent drug-free guardians. Although 200 programmes were planned, the 209 programmes have been conducted and it bringing to a percentage of 104.5% and the number of parents whose attitude has changed was 31,458 in the year of 2023.

Parent skill development programmes 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	200	200	200	200	200
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	121	0	117	104	209
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	60.5%	0%	58.5%	52%	104.50%
<i>Number of estimated parents</i>	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
<i>Number of participated parents</i>	14,652	0	3,187	14,448	31,458
<i>Number of participated parents as a percentage of estimated parents</i>	66.66%	0	14.5%	65.67%	142.99%

(Table 11.1.1.3)

11.1.1.4 Programmes to train the teachers as trainers

The training of teachers who are interested in health and drug prevention as trainers to change the attitude towards drug prevention in children also occurred throughout the year 2023. It was remarkable to achieve a percentage of 255% compared to previous years that the implementation of this in the school curriculum and as a series of continuous programmes at the classroom level. The reason for this was the attitude and policy changes from the Ministry of Education to the excessive request for drug prevention in schools.

Programmes to train the teachers as trainers 2019 - 2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	30	30	30	30	20
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	07	06	06	18	51
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	23.33%	20%	20%	60%	255%
<i>Number of teachers estimated</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,050
<i>Number of teachers participated</i>	772	268	390	969	2613
<i>Number of participated teachers as a percentage of estimated teachers</i>	77.2%	26.8%	39%	24.23%	248.86%

(Table 11.1.1.4)

11.1.1.5 Programmes of promote the drug prevention and education of school teachers

The school is the second most important institution in the basic socialization of children in the sophisticated environment apart from the family. It has been confirmed through research that some teachers have seen the great interest of attitude towards as regards of drugs, alcohol and tobacco. This sub-stream of subject launches programmes to develop the knowledge, attitudes and skills of teachers as the primary social representatives of children by changing the positive image of teachers in regarding to drugs. The 30 numbers of prevention education programmes for teachers were planned and 34 numbers of programmes were implemented in the year 2023 in conjunction with the “Siksha” school-based drug prevention program. The 1,974 numbers of teachers have been involved all over the island and it was a growth of 113.33%. The data were summarized in the table below since this series of programmes was newly formed in conjunction with the “Siksha” program from the year 2021.

Programmes of promote the drug prevention and education of school teachers 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	-	-	30	30	30
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	-	-	19	18	34
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	-	-	63.33%	60%	133.33%
<i>Number of teachers estimated</i>	-	-	1,000	1,000	1,200
<i>Number of teachers participated</i>	-	-	793	1,136	1,974
<i>Number of teachers participated as a percentage of estimated teachers</i>	-	-	79.3%	113.6%	164.50%

(Table 11.1.15)

11.1.1.6 Awareness the students of Sunday school

Sunday schools are a school structure that operates in the country on a religious and spiritual basis, usually based on the Sunday days of the week. This is another organizational structure where children gather in a sophisticated environment. The Sunday School makes a strong contribution to shaping the attitudes of the children and ideologies in childhood and youth. This education network has utilized the Prevention Education and Training Division throughout the year 2023 as a powerful stream to further popularize drug prevention education.

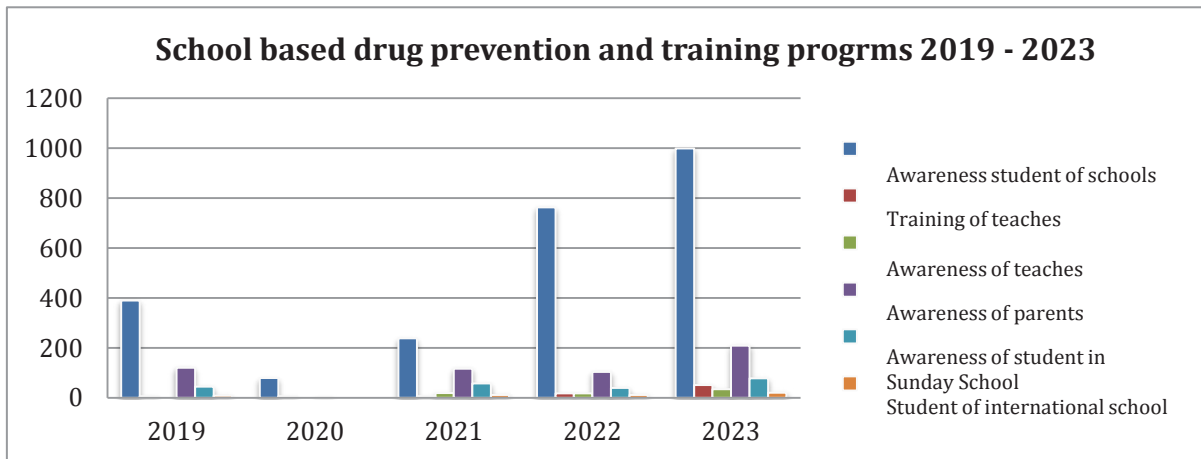
Awareness the students of Sunday school 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	30	-	100	100	100
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	45	-	58	40	78
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	150%	-	58%	40%	78%
<i>Number of estimated students</i>	6,000	-	10,000	10,000	5,000
<i>Number of participated students</i>	7,050	-	1,955	4,234	8,418
<i>Number of participated students as a percentage of estimated students</i>	128.18%	-	19.55%	21.17%	168.36%

(Table 11.1.1.6)

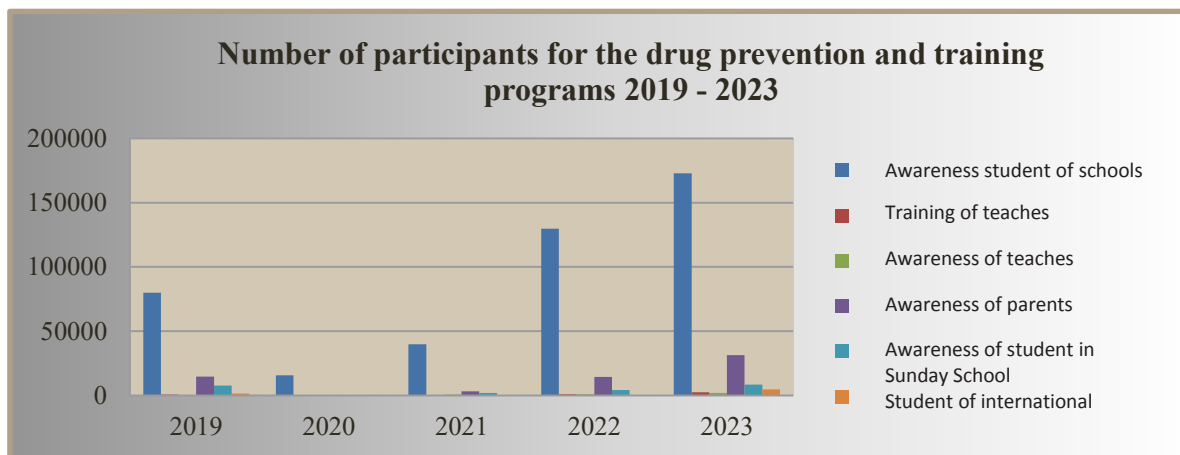
11.1.1.7 Analytical analysis of how school-based drug education and training programmes were conducted in the last 5 years (2019-2023)

	<i>Programmes</i>	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
		<i>Number of Programmes</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>Number of Programmes</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>Number of Programmes</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>Number of Programmes</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>	<i>Number of Programmes</i>	<i>Number of Participants</i>
1	Awareness the Student	390	79,863	79	15,665	239	39,837	763	129,848	998	172,672
2	Teacher Training	07	772	06	268	06	390	18	969	51	2,613
3	Teacher Awareness Programmes	-	-	-	-	19	793	18	1,136	34	1,974
4	Parent Programmes	121	14,652	02	94	117	3,187	104	14,448	209	31,458
5	Sunday Schools	45	7,691	-	-	58	1,955	40	4,234	78	8,418
6	International Schools	09	1,443	-	-	03	183	12	2,166	20	4,856

(Table 11.1.1.7)



(Graph 11.1.1.1)



(Graph 11.1.1.2)

11.1.2 Youth-based drug prevention education and training programmes

Adolescence is the developmental stage that follows middle of the childhood. The cerebrum function of the young people is very high during that developmental stage and they are highly sensitive to emotions. It is the responsibility of the Preventive Education and Training Division to paving the way for formal prevention scientific knowledge by gathering the information they have and invading into realistic thinking. A trio programmes were implemented in the prevention education and training section based on that.

11.1. 2.1 Programmes to attainment of prevention education to youth communities

This generally targets the youth-based prevention education. The main goal of these programmes is to change the willingness to experiment with drugs as a risky behavior in the youth community and convert the positive image of it into a negative image, to delay their

first use as much as possible and to prevent the development of the disorder if any young person has already experimented with drugs.

Awareness of Young Community 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of programmes</i>	150	150	150	150	150
<i>Number of conducted programmes</i>	135	71	170	173	221
<i>Number of conducted programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	90%	47.33%	113.3%	115.33%	147.33%
<i>Number of estimated students</i>	22 000	22 000	22 000	12 000	12 000
<i>Number of participated students</i>	14 652	8396	7 991	10 301	21 414
<i>Participated students as a percentage of estimated students</i>	66.66%	38.16%	36.3%	85.84%	178.45%

(Table 11.1.2.1)

11.1.2.2 University-based prevention education and training programmes

The university system is the last destination on the formal education path for many young people entering late adolescence and adulthood. However, the attitudes of university students towards drugs have become very positive at present and the high use of cannabis stimulants as well as legalized drugs can be seen to grow among university students. It is expected through university-based prevention education a direct address to this situation. The behavior of it in the last 5 years is analyzed in the table below.

Awareness of University Students 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	10	20	20	20	10
<i>Number of conducted programmes</i>	20	1	14	7	33
<i>Number of conducted programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	200%	5%	70%	35%	330%
<i>Number of estimated students</i>	3000	4000	4000	12 000	3000
<i>Number of participated students</i>	3 209	57	952	1 552	5 857
<i>Participated students as a percentage of estimated students</i>	106.96%	1.43%	23.8%	12.93%	195.23%

(Table 11.1.2.2)

11.1. 2.3 Training programmes of Youth community

The Prevention Education and Training Division has conducted 21 numbers of youth community training programmes with the aim of training them as drug prevention trainees since the youth community has the ability to address their peers more closely in the year 2023 and the evolution in the last 5 years is shown in the table below.

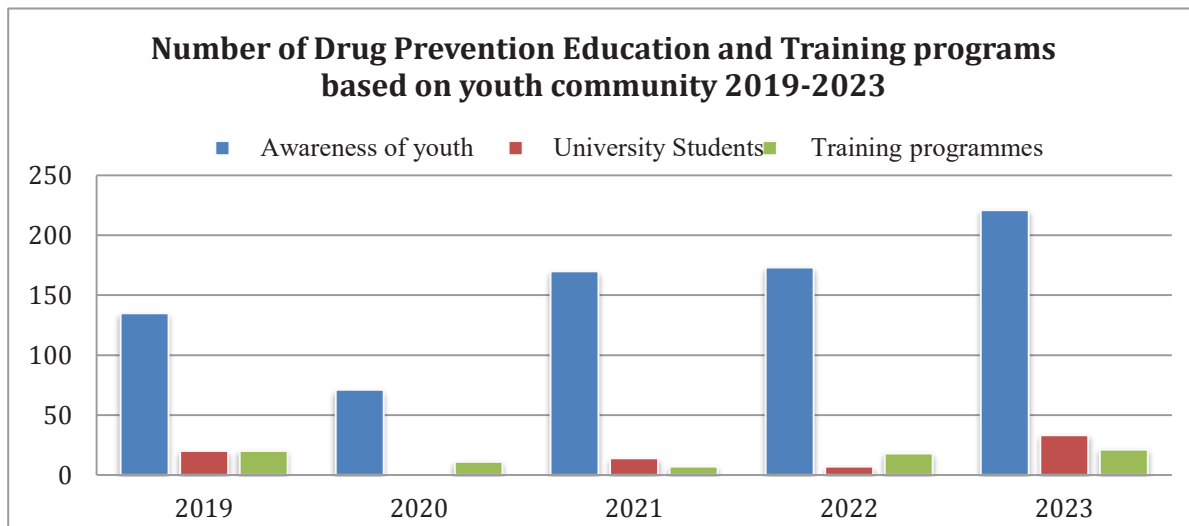
Training programmes of Youth community 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	30	30	30	30	20
<i>Number of conducted programmes</i>	20	11	7	18	21
<i>Number of conducted programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	66.66%	36.6%	23.3%	60%	105%
<i>Number of estimated students</i>	1000	1000	1000	4000	2000
<i>Number of participated students</i>	995	475	298	1283	1520
<i>Participated students as a percentage of estimated students</i>	99.5%	47.5%	29.8%	32.08%	76%

(Table 11.1.2.3)

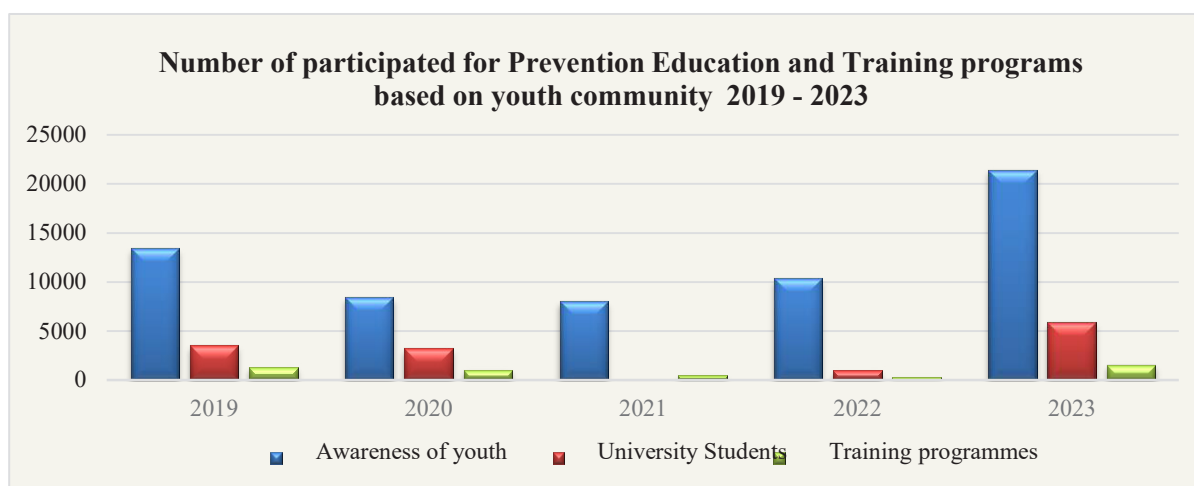
11.1. 2.4 Analytical analysis of how youth-based drug prevention education and training programmes were conducted in the last five years (2019-2023)

	Programme	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
		Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
1	Awareness of Youth community	135	13,373	71	8,396	170	7,991	173	10,301	221	21,414
2	University students	20	3,209	-	-	14	952	07	1,552	33	5,857
3	Training Programmes	20	995	11	475	07	298	18	1,283	21	1,520

(Table 11.1.2.4)



(Graph 11.1.2.1)



(Graph 11.1.2.2)

11.1.3 Family-based drug prevention education and training

The family is the socialization institution which closest to the individual in dealing with the sophisticated environment. This institution is of particular importance for whether or not a full reference is made to the socialization process of drug use and abstinence. If the family environment of a person is made up of risky environmental factors, the aims of family-based drug prevention to increase the safety factors by reducing those risk factors.

11.1.3.1 Family based prevention programmes

The family-based prevention programmes are a series of programmes with formal scientific practice designed to develop protective factors by reducing risk environmental factors in families in accordance with universal prevention as well as selective prevention approaches. The number of 150 programmes were planned in the year 2023 and 79 programmes that were

52.67% successfully completed under this and the number of parents involved and the number of skills acquired was 4,069.

Family based prevention education programmes 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	200	200	200	200	150
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	121	27	42	100	79
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	60.5%	13.5%	21%	50%	52.67%
<i>Estimated amount</i>	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	10, 000
<i>Participated amount</i>	14,652	2,591	1,725	6,458	4,069
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	66.66%	11.77%	7.8%	29.35%	40.69%

(Table 11.1.3.1)

11.1.3.2 Referrals to family-based short-term interventions and other services.

Some families already consist of members with drug use disorders and the prevention education and training division provides services related to families by providing short term interventions or necessary interventions in family-based approaches. The counseling services are provided to certain members and action are taken to relief them from their habits through some short interventions. Another service performed by the education department was to find the necessary referrals or treatment services for those families. The 200 numbers of programmes were planned out of this in the year 2023 and the service requirements expanded more than that and 310 programmes were able to provide as a high value service. It is also noticeable that the amount of the planned beneficiaries has increased.

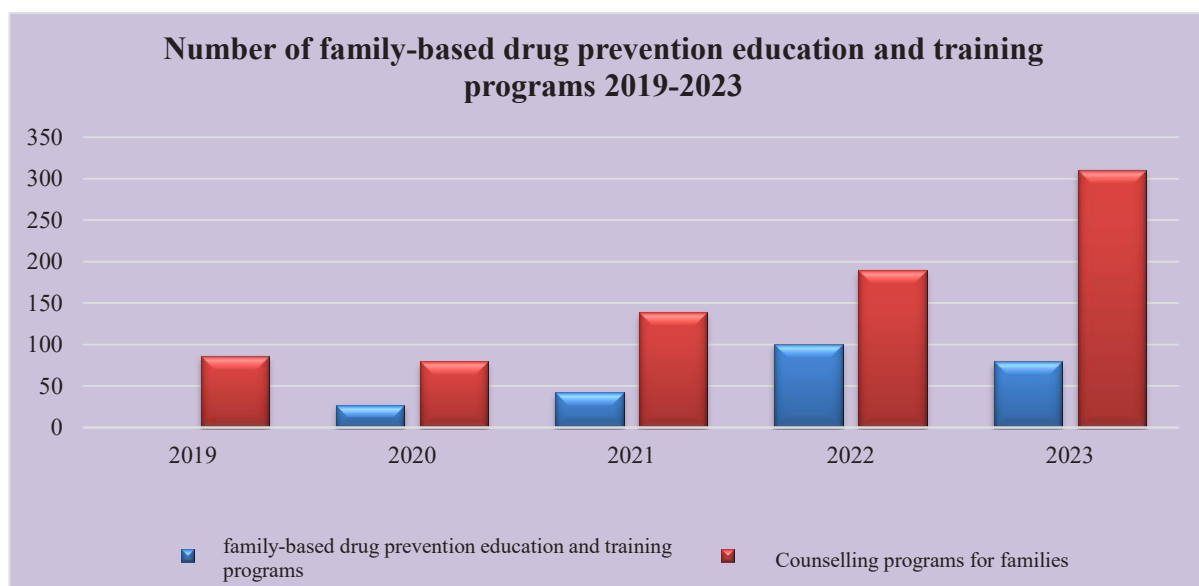
Referrals to family-based short-term interventions and other services					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	100	100	100	100	200
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	86	79	138	190	310
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	86%	79%	138%	190%	155%
<i>Estimated amount</i>	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<i>Participated amount</i>	1,001	359	187	553	1,419
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	200.2%	35.9%	18.7%	55.3%	141.90%

(Table 11.1.3.2)

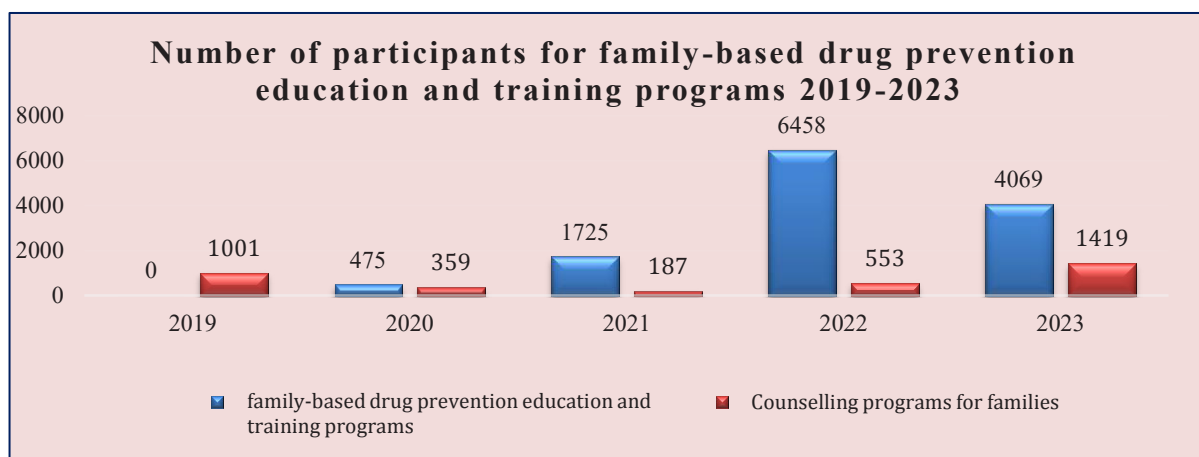
11.1.3.3 An analytical analysis of how the family-based drug prevention education and training program was conducted in the last five years (2019-2023)

	Programme	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
		Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
1	Prevention Programmes	-	-	27	475	42	1,725	100	6,458	79	4,069
2	Counseling Programmes	86	1,001	79	359	138	187	190	553	310	1,419

(Table 11.1.3.3)



(Graph 11.1.3.1)



(Graph 11.1.3.2)

11.1.4 Workplace-based drug prevention education and training

The Prevention Education Division operates six workplace-based prevention education and training programmes.

1. Awareness programmes for government officers
2. Programmes to train government officers as trainers
3. Prevention education and training programmes in the health sector
4. Prevention education programmes for law enforcement officers
5. Prevention education and training programmes in the large workplaces
6. Prevention education and training programmes aimed at the plantation sector

11.1.4.1 Awareness programmes for government officers

The public sector of Sri Lanka consists of 1.5 million employees. These officers are being worked in the ministries of government, departments, boards and corporations as well as in the central government and institutions of provincial government and the aim of these prevention education programmes is placing the necessary foundation to make them and the drug-free and healthy people with entire potential family of them in society. The expectation of these programmes is to change the attitudes and knowledge of public servants about drugs and to change the images they have about it and to create a healthy and safe public service environment as protectionist people from this perspective.

Accordingly, the 150 numbers of programmes were planned in the year 2023 and the 111 number from it were completed. The 11,421 number of employees were acquired this prevention skill. It was a growth of 142.76% of the expected target.

Awareness of Government Officers 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	150	150	150	150	150
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	147	74	149	45	111
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	98%	49.33%	99.33%	30%	74%
<i>Estimated amount</i>	12,000	12,000	12,000	8,000	8,000
<i>Participated amount</i>	11,260	4,260	8,736	3,979	11,421
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	93.83%	35.5%	72.8%	49.74%	142.76%

(Table 11.1.4.1)

11.1.4.2 Training programmes for government officers as trainers

The objective of this series of programmes is to select officers who are interested in this subject from among the government employees and train them as trainers to obtain about the relevant attitude change, since the capacity of the prevention education and training division is not sufficient to carry the message of drug prevention to a large number of employees working in the government sector. The objective of these programmes is to provide the technical skills needed to change the positive image of drug use into a negative image. The 50 numbers of government officers were expected to be trained as prevention educators and the 48 numbers were completed during the year of 2023. Thus, the 2,932 number of officers were trained and it was a success rate of a 97.73%.

Training programmes for government officers as trainers 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	-	-	50	50	50
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	-	-	51	44	48
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	-	-	102%	88%	96%
<i>Estimated amount</i>	-	-	3,000	3,000	3,000
<i>Participated amount</i>	-	-	2,474	1,598	2,932
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	-	-	82.5%	53.27%	97.73%

(Table 11.1.4.2)

11.1.4.3 Health sector Prevention Education and Training programmes

The substance use disorders are a major mainstream of scientific discipline in epidemiology and the health sector is the primary organizational structure for popularizing the exposure educational message. The community health services of the local medical departments are mainly trained in drug prevention and education by the Prevention Education and Training Division in addition to doctors, nurses and nursing staff. Thus, the benefits of the training in the health sector will be a reason for the development of drug prevention education capacity in the health service as well as the welfare of patients and the promotion of health services. Although the 20 number of programmes was planned by the Prevention Education and Training Division in 2020, it could be increased to 40 at the end of the year for this purpose.

It was the progress of 200% and the 3,165 number of people was calculated as who acquired the skill of drug prevention and education. It was a growth of 158.25%.

Health sector Prevention Education and Training programmes 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	20	20	20	20	20
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	26	13	5	45	40
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	130%	65%	25%	225%	200%
<i>Estimated amount</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
<i>Participated amount</i>	1,780	618	182	2,164	3,165
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	89%	30.9%	9.1%	108.2%	158.25%

(Table 11.1.4.3)

11.1.4.4 Prevention education programmes conduct for law enforcement officers

The Sri Lanka Police, Special Task Force, Army, Department of Prisons, Sri Lanka Customs, Anti-Narcotics Bureau, Excise Department, Department of Coast Guard control together the delivering of drugs into Sri Lanka and the distributing of drugs within Sri Lanka. A large number of officers work in these institutions that taking actions to control the supply of drugs and some incidents are reported that use of drug by them as well as helping to illegal trafficking. The prominent function of the section is being controlled this situation by delivering training of drug prevention and education to law enforcement officers. It was planned to complete 55 such programmes in the year 2023 and it has been achieved a target of 58 programmes. It was an increase of 105.45%. Similarly, the 8,422 numbers of officers who have transmitted this message.

Prevention education programmes conduct for law enforcement officers 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	55	55	55	55	55
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	57	16	32	32	58
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	103.63%	29.09%	58.2%	58.2%	105.45%

<i>Estimated amount</i>	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000
<i>Participated amount</i>	8,672	2,504	3,797	4,896	8,422
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	78.83%	22.76%	34.5%	40.8%	70.18%

(Table 11.1.4.4)

11.1.4.5 Prevention education and training programmes based on larger employee workplace in the private sector

Prevention programmes based on large workplaces within the scientific scope of drug prevention are not programmes that only target the employee of a workplace and they are a program structure that touches on the areas of family-based prevention approach and drug policy-based environmental prevention. The prevention policy related to workplaces is extremely crucial in order to create a drug-free work environment. Furthermore, a change of attitude related to prevention to every employee belonging to the workplace and further exceptional prevention programmes to employees at risk as well as brief interventions and referrals required to employees who are already using and the expansion of those services were launched as usual throughout the year 2023 if necessary. The 40 numbers of programmes were targeted and 70 programmes were completed in the year 2023. The percentage of beneficiaries of these programmes was increased up to 162.14%.

Prevention Education and Training programmes based on larger employee workplace in the private sector 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	40	40	40	40	40
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	95	18	21	59	70
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	237.5%	45%	52.5%	147.5%	175%
<i>Estimated amount</i>	1,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	8,000
<i>Participated amount</i>	20,173	7,630	5,674	15,095	12,971
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	2017.3%	127.16%	94.6%	188.69%	162.14%

(Table 11.1.4.5)

11.1.4.6 Prevention Education and Training programmes targeting the plantation sector

The people who are being lived on the basis of tea, coconut and rubber plantations are specific group of people and their living conditions are relatively low. They also have a high propensity for highly destructive domestically produced alcohol and a tendency to use drugs such as cannabis. The objective of these programmes was to make a change in their attitude and make them healthy and stabilize as drug free citizens. The 9 programmes were completed out of 10 programmes which were planned and the reports of 2023 were also identified the areas where the number of programmes should be expanded.

Prevention Education and Training programmes targeting the plantation sector 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	20	20	20	20	10
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	24	03	-	03	09
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	120%	15%	-	15%	90%
<i>Estimated amount</i>	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,000
<i>Participated amount</i>	1,148	140	-	152	367
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	72.4%	7%	-	7.6%	36.70%

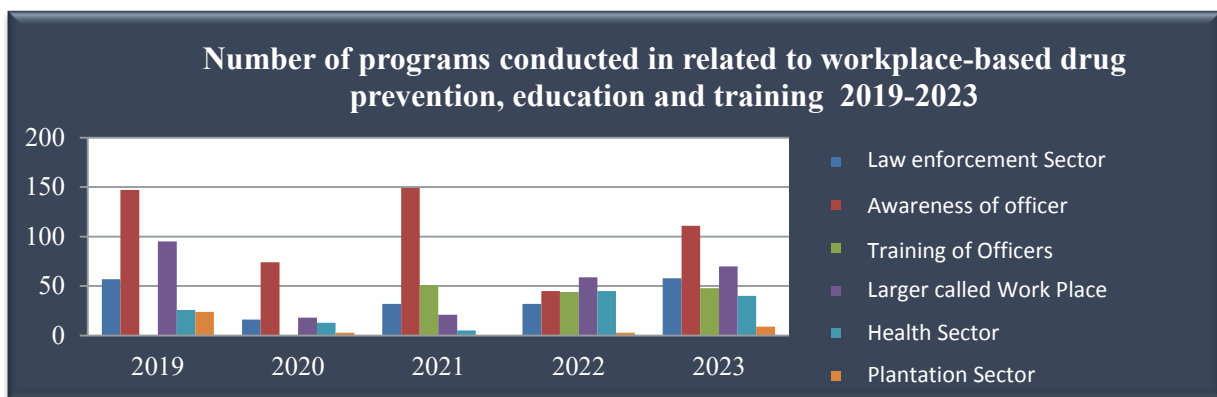
(Table 11.1.4.6)

11.1.4.7 Analytical analysis of how workplace-based drug prevention, education and training was conducted during the last five years (2019-2023)

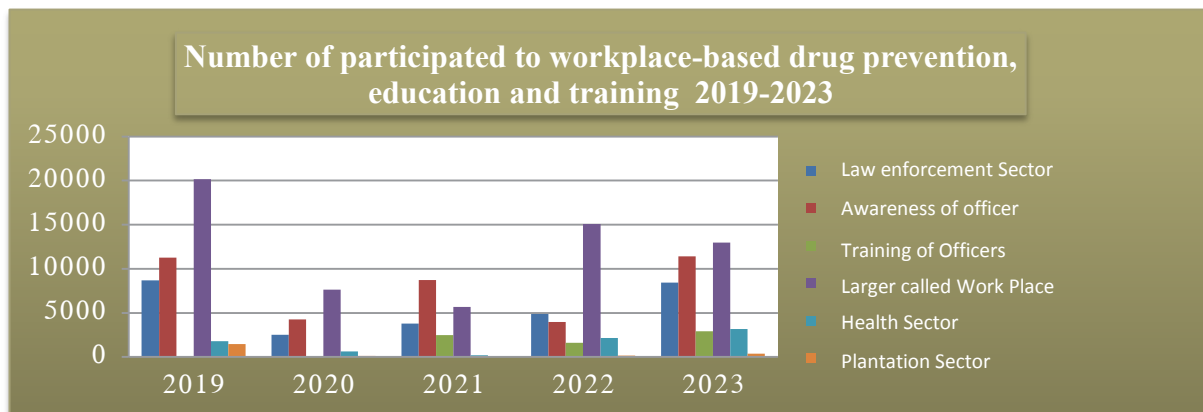
	Programme	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
		Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
1	Awareness of officer	147	11,260	74	4,260	149	8,736	45	3,979	111	11,421
2	Training of Officers	-	-	-	-	51	2,474	44	1,598	48	2,932

3	Health Sector	26	1,780	13	618	05	182	45	2,164	40	3,165
4	Law enforcement Sector	57	8,672	16	2,504	32	3,797	32	4,896	58	8,422
5	Larger called Work Place	95	20,173	18	7,630	21	5,674	59	15,095	70	12,971
6	Plantation Sector	24	1,448	03	140	-	-	03	152	9	367

(Table 11.1.4.7)



(Graph 11.1.4.1)



(Graph 11.1.4.2)

11.1.5 Media based drug prevention, education and training

Media based prevention education and training expanded to several main streams.

Among those:

1. Printed media-based drug prevention
2. Radio channels-based drug prevention

3. Television channel-based drug prevention
4. Training programmes to increase drug prevention education of media professionals
5. Social media-based drug prevention



11.1.5.1 Printed media-based drug prevention

The prevention education and training division could be able to reach only 16.64% in the field of journalism in last year. This result has led to taking necessary actions to further expansion the monitoring and evaluation of newspapers in the year 2024.

Printed media-based drug prevention 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of estimated programmes	-	-	160	12	12
Number of completed programmes	-	-	44	18	2
Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes	-	-	27.5%	150%	16.64%
Estimated amount	-	-	900,000	50,000	50,000
Participated amount	-	-	461,500	263,000	11,500
Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount	-	-	51.27%	526%	23%

(Table 11.1.5.1)

11.1.5.2 Radio channel media-based drug prevention

Many radio channels have joined hands with the prevention education and training sector in drug prevention and education during the year 2023. The Tamil and English radio channels were prominent here. It is exclusive to be able to change the attitude of the audience through drug prevention education combined with recreation as well as drug prevention in a competitive airtime to a large audience by this. The progress of these programmes was 112.90% and estimated subscriber growth was 123.33%.

Radio channel media-based drug prevention 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	-	-	120	15	31
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	-	-	109	25	35
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	-	-	90.8%	166.67%	112.90%
<i>Estimated amount</i>	-	-	120,0000	150,000	285,000
<i>Participated amount</i>	-	-	948,660	189,500	351,500
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	-	-	82.10%	126.33%	123.33%

(Table 11.1.5.2)

11.1.5.3 Television channel-based drug prevention

The public sector and the private sector have many local television channels operating in Sinhala, Tamil and English media in Sri Lanka and some of those channels were local channels which using the shuttles. The prevention education and training division was able to reserve significant air time for drug prevention and education through these channels. There are many scientific programmes as well as programmes like Siyatha -Adaraneeya Jeewithaya, Sirasa TV - Nagitimu Sri Lanka, Independent Television – Mehwara as the prominent programmes involved. It could be able to increase the planned percentage by 128% in the year 2023 by overcoming the expected targets and it was difficult to estimate the audience at this time. Here, the facility of watching each of these programmes repeatedly is available through Facebook and YouTube, therefore, the approximate number of transmissions of this message shows a percentage of 152.88% throughout the year 2023.

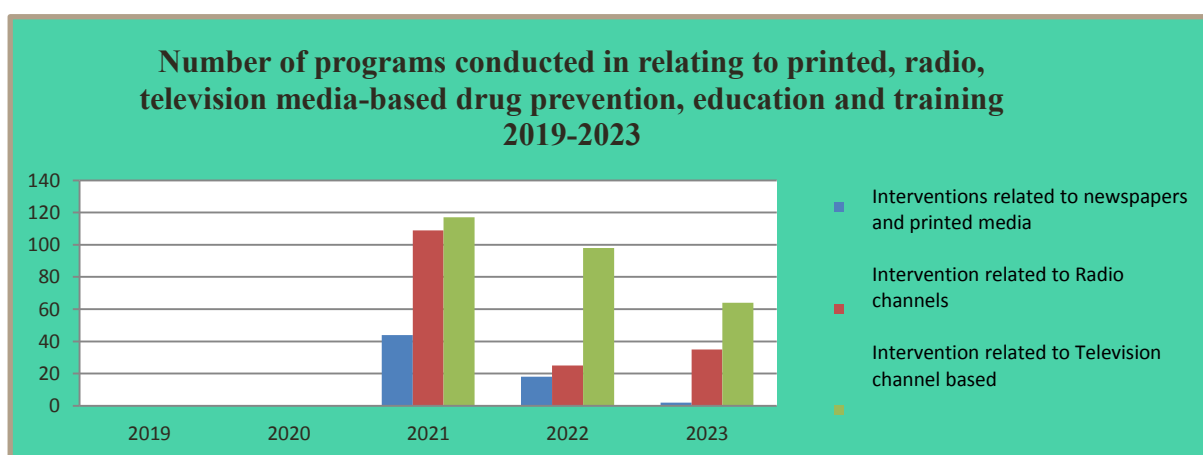
Television channel-based drug prevention 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	-	-	150	25	50
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	-	-	117	98	64
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	-	-	78%	392%	128%
<i>Estimated amount</i>	-	-	100,0000	250,000	520,000
<i>Participated amount</i>	-	-	948,192	11,62,000	795,000
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	-	-	94.80%	464.80%	152.88%

(Table 11.1.5.3)

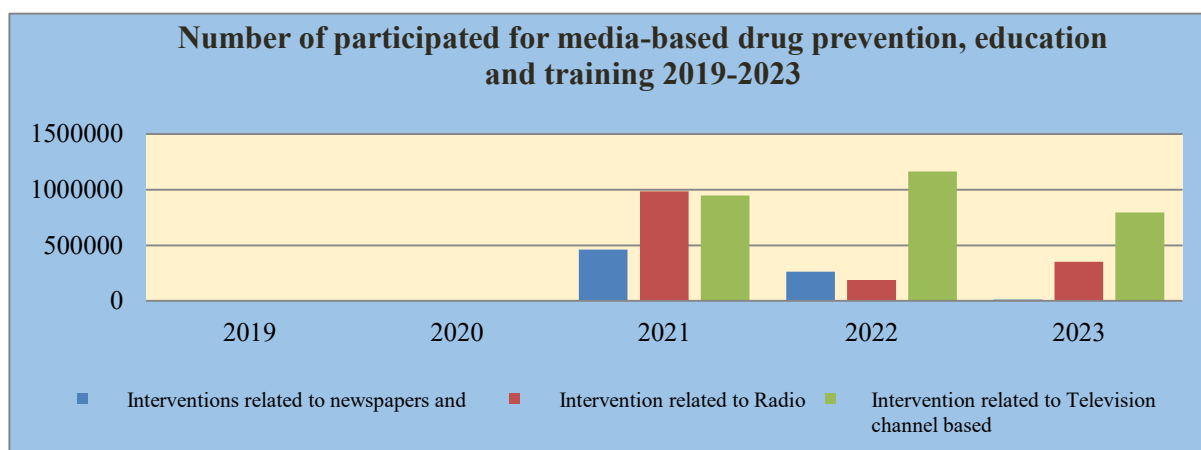
11.1.5.4 Analytical analysis of how printed, radio, television media-based drug prevention, education and training was conducted during the last 4 years

	Programmes	2020		2021		2022		2023	
		Number of programmes	Number of participants	Number of programmes	Number of participants	Number of programmes	Number of participants	Number of programmes	Number of participants
1	Newspapers and printed media	-	-	44	461,500	18	263,000	2	11,500
2	Radio channels	-	-	109	984,660	25	189,500	35	351,500
3	Television channels media	-	-	117	948,192	98	1,162,000	64	795,000

(Table 11.1.5.4)



(Graph 11.1.5.1)



(Graph 11.1.5.2)

11.1.5.5 Training programmes to increase the drug prevention education of media professionals

It is occasionally inevitable that the drug-related image is promoted in listeners and audiences due to the reporting of media about the drug-related information and circumstances. It is inevitable that the positive image of the drug will be perceived by the media as attractive to a large audience. Two training workshops were planned and implemented in the year 2023 in related to the formulation of policies on what should and should not be done by the media in drugs reporting because of this and the 60 number of persons were involved who working with electronic and printed media reporting.

11.1.5.6 Social media-based drug prevention

The Facebook and YouTube were used in three ways under this stream and socialization of prevention messages was conducted using the Facebook pages “Art of Living” and “Machan” throughout the year of 2023 and the new developments of this are expected to be implemented in the year 2024. Similarly, it is expected to further increase socialization by creating the videos through the YouTube channel of “Talk with Counselor” in the year 2024.

11.1.6 Environment-based drug prevention, education and training

It is included 8 main sub-streams and 3 international day celebrations.

11.1.6.1 Programmes for community enforcement drug prevention education

The most effective factor in environment-based prevention education programmes is the enforcement of drug prevention policies altogether and the empowerment of community-based prevention. The risk groups directly are targeted in the community at this time and the requests of the community is corresponding to that. It had been targeted to conduct the 300 number of programmes in the year of 2003 and the prevention education and training division could be able to conduct 309 number of programmes. That was a percentage of 103% when compared to the number of targeted programmes. The main objective of community enforcement drug prevention education programmes was to accomplishing a healthy and stable community and to create a population that was repelled from the attraction of drugs.

Number of programmes conducted for community enforcement drug prevention education 2019-2023					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	300	300	300	300	300
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	548	66	93	215	309

<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	182.66%	22%	31%	71.67%	103%
<i>Estimated amount</i>	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	42,000
<i>Participated amount</i>	53,052	6,392	11,841	28,214	32,689
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	126.31%	15.21%	28.2%	67.18%	77.83%

(Table11.1.6.1)

11.1.6.2 Programmes of community empowerment prevention education and training

It is expected to that community leaders will be trained to strengthen the community and lead the prevention program with them. The 5 number of similar programmes were planned in the year of 2023 and 511 number of trainers were added to the field of prevention in the year of 2023 by successfully completing of 8 number of programmes.

programmes of community empowerment prevention education and training					
Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<i>Number of estimated programmes</i>	-	-	20	20	5
<i>Number of completed programmes</i>	-	-	5	1	8
<i>Number of completed programmes as a percentage of estimated programmes</i>	-	-	20%	5%	160%
<i>Estimated amount</i>	-	-	1,000	1,000	250
<i>Participated amount</i>	-	-	210	50	511
<i>Participated amount as a percentage of estimated amount</i>	-	-	21%	5%	204.40%

(Table11.1.6.2)

11.1.6.3 Providing drug prevention education through public exhibition

This is also simple method to reach a large number of people at once and this is a comprehensive method of transmitting prevention education to more people. It was possible to deliver this message to around 28,500 people by displaying posters and boards showing the negative results of drug use and planning programmes to educate the people concurrently in the year 2023 and it was an increase of the expected target by 142.5%.

11.1.6.4 Prevention education programmes to empower women to be held in conjunction with International Women's Day

The main objective of planning the International Women's Day program was empowerment of them because women are the main target of risk groups. Although the programmes were held targeting women in throughout the year, ten unique programmes were designed to address them in conjunction with World Women's Day and the prevention education and training division could be able to reach 1030 women by conducting 13 programmes in the year. The progress of it has reached to 103%.

11.1.6.5 International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

The division of prevention education and training plans to celebrate the international Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on June 26 every year in a ceremonially and meaningful manner. The main program was held at the Galadhari Hotel in Colombo with the participation of all law enforcement agencies, key stakeholders of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and officials from many media organizations throughout the day in this year. The Minister of the Ministry of Public Security and the existing Inspector General of Police joined as the Chief Guest and additionally, a joint lecture workshop was also held at the Sri Lanka Foundation. Accordingly, The Colombo Plan Secretariat provided the full financial contribution.



11.1.6.6 Celebrations of World Children Day and drug prevention

The main event was held on the first day of October at Dehiwala Zoological Park. The Korean Friends of Hope International was fully funded for the celebration and which consisted of educational activities and festive celebrations aimed at children. Simultaneously, another program was organized and executed throughout the island and it was estimated that 4314 children were involved. In these programmes, the understanding of drug prevention was delivered to the children through dancing, singing, talent presentations, drama and art competitions.



11.1.6.7 Join with the Strong Families Program which was launched by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and conduct an environmental program throughout the event

The “strong family” program was successfully implemented in the areas of Kalutara, Kaduwela and Kelaniya and financial contribution was provided by the Korean Friends of International Institute. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is successfully implementing the strong family concept as the its main theme of it and the prevention education and training sector has the ability to deliver the message of drug prevention to families by successfully established in the internationally.



11.1.6.8 Providing contribution to policy making

The Prevention Education and Training Division was able to contribute mainly to the formulation programmes of the national drug prevention policy as well as contribute to the programmes which organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization.

11.1.6.9 Training of trainers’ programmes conducted with the financial contribution of the World Health Organization

The two number of 5 days capacity development residential programmes were organized in the year 2023 with the financial contribution of the World Health Organization. A group of

68 officers were participated on it by representing all divisions of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and these five-day residential programmes were held at the Galadhari Hotel in Colombo, which served an extremely effective mission to develop skills in all areas of drug prevention treatment and rehabilitation.

11.1.6.10 Drug Prevention Certificate Courses

The 5 number of drug prevention certificate course organized and conducted by the prevention education and training division which were successfully completed by the end of the year 2023. The 111 number of persons followed the drug prevention course and Rs. 2,175,000.00 was sent to the treasury. Accordingly, the prevention education and training division is being socialized functions of it as a successful entrepreneur and knowledge distributor.



The comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress relating to the prevention education and training division in the years 2022/23

Year	2022	2023
Physical Progress	91.52%	122.48%
Financial Progress	31.52%	43.67%

The physical progress in relating to the prevention education and training division was 91.52% in the year 2022 and the physical progress was 122.48% in the year 2023. Similarly, the financial progress was 31.52% in the year 2022 and the financial progress was 43.67% in the year 2023. The physical progress of the prevention education and training division has been increased by 30.91% in the year 2023 compared to the year 2022 due to the following factors.

- The country remains open and the school system continues to be open.
- The country has obtained the Economic independence to some extent and opening of other services.
- The drug matters anticipated to the forefront and planning and implementing drug prevention programmes in institutions because of prioritizing in news.
- Attracting the trainers to the field as preventive educators.
- The physical progress was increased due to the problematization of drug prevention in the role of law enforcement agencies and the health sector and receiving of financial grants from external organizations as well as reducing financial costs due to receiving other assistance directed to the above growth.

11.2 Outreach Unit

11.2.1 Introduction and function of the Outreach Unit

The outreach unit taking action to provide the necessary support to the service recipients and their family members to lead a drug-free life throughout the entire process by reducing the demand for drugs and preventing risk groups from resorting to drug use, providing the necessary support to drug users to free from drugs and creating a suitable environment for it, giving treatment opportunities and providing counseling services and aftercare to users and family members and the same. The outreach officers of the outreach units take action as representatives and coordinators in providing the necessary technical contributions to extend the drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board to the provincial, district, regional, and Grama Niladari level and community level to empower the relevant administrative structures of community and civil society organizations.

The outreach officers conduct the necessary interventions for identifying people who use drugs to free them from drug use to ensure that people and groups who are difficult to reach and do not have the opportunity to access services.

Apart from that, the public institutional structure as well as non-government, civil society, and voluntary organizations are empowered for drug prevention by coordinating with mental health clinics and primary health services as well as activating drug prevention committees with various administrative structures.

11.2.2 Prominence areas identified in the year 2023

- I. Expanding the drug prevention and treatment services to the local level and strengthening local structures accordingly.
- II. More focus on community-based treatment programs instead of the institutionalized treatment model.
- III. Human resource development in drug prevention and treatment.

The Outreach Unit has implemented programs in the year 2023 under the above 3 prominence areas and progress has been achieved in the expansion of services and human resource development when compared with the previous year.

11.2.3 Performance related to prominence areas.

11.2.3.1 Expanding the drug prevention and treatment services to the local level and strengthening local structures accordingly.

The three main approaches have been adopted to expand and successfully implement drug prevention and treatment services at the local level, which are implemented under the supervision of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and with technical assistance. That is.

- I. Assigning of development officers dispensing with drug prevention and treatment at the divisional secretariat level.

The 289 development officers have been attached to the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for 228 Divisional Secretariat Divisions under the Ministry of Public Security for drug prevention and treatment programs as of 31.12.2023.

- II. Activation of divisional drug prevention committees.

Discussing the measures to be taken and the programs to be implemented for drug prevention and treatment at the level of Grama Niladari domain, focusing on the attention of all institutions and officers who conduct their activities at the divisional secretariat level and district level. A drug prevention committee should be established in each divisional secretariat and the committee should hold a monthly meeting under the chairmanship of the divisional secretary.

It is being taken necessary decisions and decisions in committee meetings relating to the progress of the future planned, new trends related to drug use, high-level risk factors, prevalence of drug use, identified risk groups and possible interventions for them, strengthening inter-institutional cooperation and continuing coordination between institutions, presenting proposals on new programs.

The volunteer resource persons pools have been established in several divisional secretaries in the districts of Badulla, Ratnapura, Kalutara, and Kegalle as the first phase of this program. The outreach officers and development officers will provide

the necessary technical resources and empowerment to establish and maintain drug prevention committees actively at the provincial district and local levels.

III. Establishing the voluntary resource persons pools to facilitate the implementation of drug prevention and treatment programs at the provincial level.

The establishment of resource pools has been commenced which consisting of suitable people at the divisional secretariat level to confirm the ability to obtain the necessary physical and financial resources and obtain the resource contribution easily from the officers who have the technical know-how from the relevant provincial area when implementation of drug prevention and treatment programs.

11.2.3.2 More attention on community-based treatment programs instead of the institutionalized treatment model.

The community-based treatment methods can be introduced as a form of treatment that helps people to free themselves from drug use and live delightful full productive lives through the creation of a cooperative environment by providing the necessary therapeutic interventions and helpful services in the environment in which they live. The person is expected to develop the necessary skills to be free from drug-related issues while remaining in the living environment through this process.

The implementation of community treatment programs has been started based on the requirement to implement the necessary treatment and rehabilitation programs for the people who volunteer present for treatment at the community level as well as the people who are being arrested and use various drugs at the level of police station through the raids implemented to reduce the supply of drugs and the necessary training programs have also been provided for the officers in that regard.

11.2.3.3 Capacity building in drug prevention and treatment

- A 5-day WHO-funded residential training program was provided for outreach officers which the training on various approaches to drug prevention and treatment.

- Online training session on evidence-based relapse prevention programs used in treatment and rehabilitation centers in the Philippines.
- Training programs on writing the project proposal.
- Residential Training Program for Counseling Officers which was organized by the “Better Work Sri Lanka” project associated with the International Labor Organization.
- Residential training programs related to the Strong Families Training Package conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.
- Two-day residential training programs implemented for development officers with the financial support of the Ministry of Health.
- A sequence of one-day training programs on community-based drug prevention and community-based treatment. (One training program is conducted every month for outreach officers)



11.2.4 Performance of the outreach unit associated with other programs related to the year 2023

11.2.4.1 Drug prevention programs (for specially identified sectors)

Nature of program	Number of programs	Number of participants
Community awareness programs and drug prevention mobile programs	522	42,190
Awareness programs for government officers	244	13,666
Awareness programs for health officers	30	275

Awareness programs for Law enforcement officers	26	2674
Awareness programs for school students and parents	332	33256
Awareness programs for workplace field workers	18	1717
Women Empowerment Programs	11	507
Awareness programs for employees of the estate sector	22	503
Awareness programs for employees of the transport sector	52	3426

(Table: 11.2.4.1)

11.2.4.2 Prevention programs implemented based on special days and occasions.

- Drug Prevention Program held in conjunction with the National Independence Day celebration - 2023.

This mobile program was conducted by the outreach unit on 02 February to empower the urban community for drug prevention.

- International Women's Day - 2023

The officers of the outreach unit and development officers from all over the island jointly conducted various programs with the aim of women in conjunction with International Women's Day on 08 March. Awareness programs were conducted on the role of women in freeing their family unit and the community from the matter of drugs as a woman.

- International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking- 2023

A sequence of programs was held in Kegalle City on the 26th June in conjunction with the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illegal Trafficking at the Kegalle Postal Auditorium for parents and students of ten schools located based in Kegalle City as well as the program for the inmates of Kegalle Prison. A considerable number of people including religious leaders, the community, government officials, law enforcement officers, and the business community of Kegalle city participated in this occasion.

The development officers attached to the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board conducted various programs in Batticaloa, Jaffna, Colombo, Moratuwa, and Maharagama in conjunction with International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

- International Anti Narcotic Day Program 2023.

A sequence of awareness programs was conducted by the outreach officers in conjunction with the International Anti Narcotic Day.

11.2.4.3 Community awareness programs based on specific religious festivals.

S/No	District	Program
I.	Rathnapura	Programs conducted in conjunction with Rathnapura Saman Devala Perahera
II.	Jaffna	The program is held in conjunction with the annual festival of Nallur temple.
III.		Program conducted in conjunction with the Thaipongal festival.
IV.		Programs conducted in conjunction with the Vallipuram Hindu Temple Festival
V.	Mannar	Programs conducted in conjunction with the Madu festival at Madu Church
VI.	Kandy	Programs conducted in conjunction with Esala Perahara at Sri Dalada Maliga
VII.	Monaragala	Programs conducted in conjunction with the perahara at Kataragama and Kuda Kataragama Maha Dewala
VIII.	Anuradhapura	Public awareness programs by distributing posters and handouts on the occasion of Vesak, Poson, and Esala Poya.
IX.	Colombo	The program was conducted in conjunction with the Esala Maha Perahara of Bellanwila Rajamaha Vihara

(Table 11.2.4.3)

11.2.4.4 Treatment interventions

Program Type	Number of persons
Identifying the drug users and maintaining drug user registries	3652
Referring to treatment and rehabilitation centers or community-based treatment programs based on the screening test	3321
Conducting aftercare activities for recipients of the treatment	5482
Providing counseling services to drug users and their families	4879
Providing services under the community treatment program	763

(Table 11.2.4.4)

11.2.4.5 Establishment of counseling centers and drop-in centers for children with drug-related matters

It was established as a special counseling center by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and the Northwest Provincial Department of Probation and Childcare Service jointly at the Northwest Probation Office, Kurunegala for children with drug-related matters. These counseling activities are conducted by officers of the outreach unit, officers of the Education Training Division, and selected Development Officers. Initial steps have been taken to commence a drop-in center based on Kurunegala Ridi Vihara to drug users for counseling and treatment.

11.2.4.6 Advertising videos with drug prevention messages through digital screens in the main cities of the island

It was taken action to display videos with drug prevention messages on the digital billboards established for advertisements around the main cities of the island free of charge. These videos are being advertised on selected billboards installed in Kirulapana, Wattala, Nugegoda, Kiribathgoda, Kurunegala, and Kegalle at present.

11.2.4.7 Creating a exhibition kit that includes drug prevention messages

There was a requirement for a set of exhibition kits prepared for making awareness using visual aids to socialize drug prevention messages on public days, special day-based programs, educational exhibitions, and trade shows and for that, an exhibition kit was prepared consisting of a display panels encompassing evidence-based facts for that purpose. The necessary financial provisions were obtained through annual provisions and contributions from other donors for this activity.

11.2.4.8 Strong Family Programs

The Strong Family Training Package was introduced by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to create strong family units the minimize problems through strengthening family

binds and the relevant programs were implemented in various areas by the outreach officers who obtained the training for practical implementation in the Sri Lankan context. The experiences and feedback obtained through those programs are to be exchanged with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime as well as the officers are also focusing on the ability to effectively use the training package related to drug prevention.

11.2.2.9 Preparation of manual for outreach services

There was a requirement for a guidance manual prepared to enable officers to obtain the necessary knowledge and guidelines regarding the theoretical and practical approaches required in community-based drug prevention and treatment activities and, a road instruction book was prepared which is published in all three languages by fulfilling that requirement. Accordingly, a one-day program was held with the support of the institute and it was reached concurrence regarding the matters to be included in the relevant guidelines.

11.2.2.10 1927 Telephone Counselling Service

This telephone counseling service is operated to provide services to drug addicts and their family members regarding their physical and mental problems or to obtain information related to other necessary services.

The counseling officers provide services to clients or their family members under 03 main areas in this basic level of intervention in this basic level of intervention.

- Provide necessary advice to clients or their family members to overcome withdrawal symptoms, including physical and psychological complications caused by drug use.
- Provide necessary information regarding existing treatment services for substance abuse or referral to other psychiatric specialist services.
- Taking activities for making drug users free from drug use such as planning future counseling sessions, conducting necessary secondary interventions, de-addiction, and follow-up for drug users.

The progress to the provision of services through the telephone counseling service in the year 2023 is presented below.

Forwarding by nature of calls to 1927 Telephone Advice Service	
To the outreach officers of the National Dangerous Drug Control Board	288
To the treatment centers of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board	105
Education officers of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board	06
For clinics affiliated to government hospitals	111
To the tobacco and alcohol treatment center and the 1948 Hotline number	112
Telephone consultation	49
For private treatment center	25
Providing basic information without reference	14,826
Total number of calls	15,522

Comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the outreach unit in the year 2022/2023

Year	2022	2023
Physical Progress	54%	87%
Financial Progress	42%	91%

A considerable number of trained development officers have been assigned to divisional secretariats in the year 2023 when compared with the year 2022 and it could be able to obtain further contributions from other government and non-government sectors for the drug prevention and treatment programs. It has been possible to achieve a significant level of progress in the year 2023 when compared with the physical and financial progress related to activities of the outreach unit in the year 2022.

11.3 Treatment and Rehabilitation Division

The treatment and rehabilitation division occupies a distinctive place among these services. This division provides counselling, treatment and rehabilitation services for the drug addicts. In this year, the rehabilitation centers established by the board supported to people who facing various problems due to drug addiction and to get rid of those problems by provide relief to them and their family members, strengthen their abilities, spiritual development and the treatment process was nurtured by qualitative changes such as personality development. Similarly, the required contribution was given by this division for the awareness of community and related treatment programs of community which conducted by the drug prevention and outreach activities operating at the island wide level.

1.1.3 Admission to the treatment programme

The clients were included in each treatment center and as usual this year excessively, according to the above classification,

- Admission voluntary basis for residential treatment.
- Admission at the request of guardians.
- Admission by Courts and Community Correctional Institutions.
- Admission by notifying by other government institution.
- Admission made by outreach services.

All the above admissions were done with the intervention of our experienced counselors and the clients were admitted for residential treatment using the pre-counselling sessions and screening tests.

Treatment programme

The treatment services were provided according to a treatment plan corresponding to each client in each center after being admitted for residential treatment. In particular, they were provided with relevant services using the psychiatric treatment system in each treatment center. It creates the treatment plan that suits to them by identifying the problems of drug addicts and solving the problems. The programmes were executed with the assistance of counselling assistants under the intervention of counselors and assistant counselors. It was implemented an individual counselling groups, family counselling and career guidance. Similarly, the related services were provided by using the treatment plan with the aim of

improving the various qualities of clients such as building of self-esteem, related activities, counselling for spiritual development, enjoyment of the environment, and development of recreational qualities.

Special programmes

The various programmes were enacted during the year for the enjoyment of the clients of each center in addition to the treatment and daily programme. These include special programmes such as essays, paintings, and “Paduru Party” once a month, religious festivals, sports competitions, devotional songs, year-end performance programmes and motivational programmes were also among them.

Revenue generation

There were two main income generating streams of the treatment centers of the board in this year. The income generated were categorized under the income from coconut cultivation in Nawadiganthaya and Kandy centers and as income received from service beneficiaries admitted for treatment on payment basis at the centers.

Providing counselling and treatment services

Our treatment centers and head office have served counselling of 1829 number of clients and a total of 757 number of clients admitted to residential treatment at the centers.

11.3.2 Western Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre- Thalangama

This center can provide residential treatment only for 40 number of clients. The center had conducted counselling for 779 number of clients in 2023 and provided residential treatment for 93 number of clients.

Counselling residential treatment services	Number of services received
Counselling	779
Residential Treatment	93

The Thalangama Center was renovated to increase the capacity of home treatment for clients since this year. Similarly, the training programmes for training of drug prevention at the national level were implemented during this year.

11.3.3 Central Province (Youth) Treatment Center- Kandy

This center can provide service only for 35 number of clients simultaneously. The center provided counselling for 163 number of clients in this year and the residential treatment services were provided to 105 number of clients. This center admits children under 21 years of age.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Service	Number of Services Received
Counselling	163
Residential Treatment	105

11.3.4 Southern Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Center- Galle

This center can serve 40 number of clients simultaneously. Accordingly, it had been admitted 232 number of clients for counselling activities and 144 number of clients for residential treatment during this year.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Service	Number of Services Received
Counselling	232
Residential Treatment	144

11.3.5 Nawadiganthaya Treatment and Rehabilitation Center - Nittabuwa

The 100 number of clients can be served simultaneously. In the year 2023, the total number of clients which provided the counselling was 489. The 415 number of clients had been given the residential treatment.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Service	Number of Services Received
Counselling	489
Residential Treatment	415

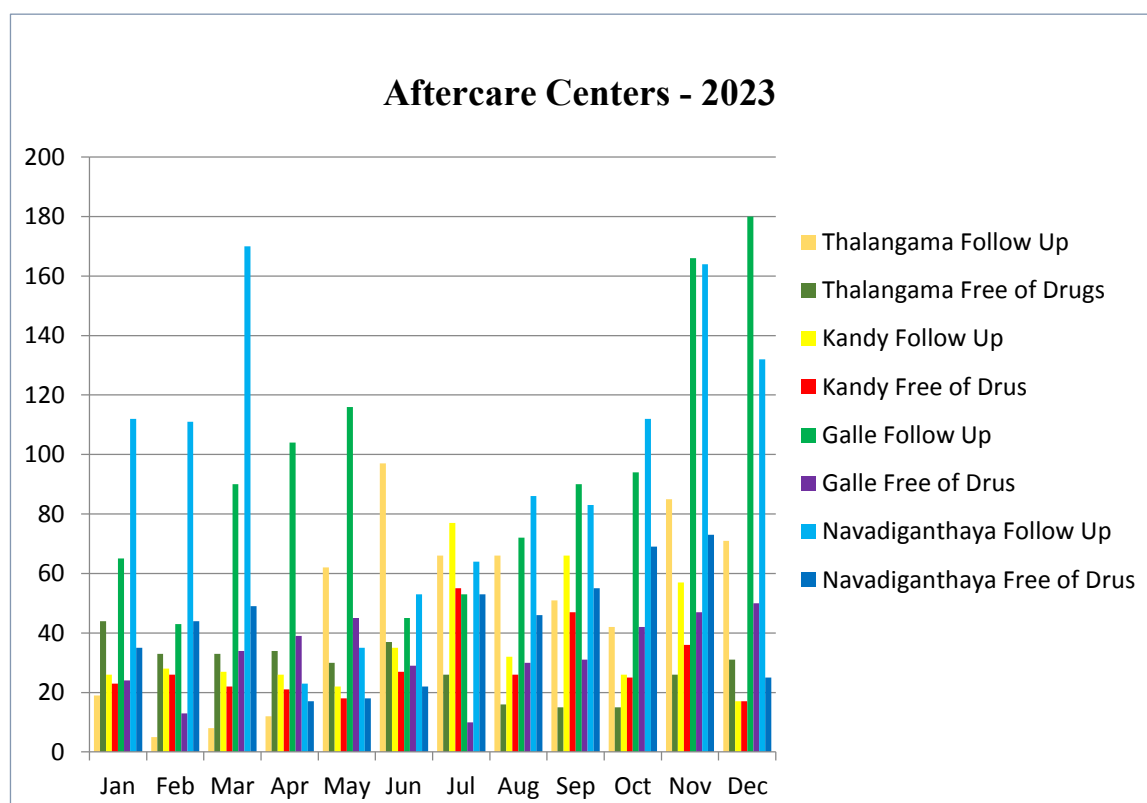
11.3.6 After Care Programme- 2023

It has been mentioned the information below in related to the clients discharged from residence from each center during the year 2023. The methods such as calling clients to the center, obtaining information by phone and outreach services have been used to provide aftercare to clients.

Number of clients referred to the aftercare programme

Center	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Thalangama													
Aftercare	19	05	08	12	62	97	66	66	51	42	85	71	584
Number of discharged	44	33	33	34	30	37	26	16	15	15	26	31	340
Kandy													
Aftercare	26	28	27	26	22	35	77	32	66	26	57	17	439
Number of discharged	23	26	22	21	18	27	55	26	47	25	36	17	343
Galle													
Aftercare	65	43	90	104	116	45	53	72	90	94	166	180	1,118
Number of discharged	24	13	34	39	45	29	10	30	31	42	47	50	394
N'diganthaya													
Aftercare	112	111	170	23	35	53	64	86	83	112	164	132	1,145
Number of discharged	35	44	49	17	18	22	53	46	55	69	73	25	506
Total													4,869

(Table 11.3.6)



(Graph 11.3.6)

According to the above information, the 584 number of the clients who received aftercare in 2023 from Thangama Center, the 1118 number from Galle Center, the 1145 number from Navadigantaya Center and 439 from Kandy Center and it was reported that have been free from use of drug the 340 number from Talangama Centers, the 394 number from Galle Centers, the 506 number of clients at Navadigantaya Center and the 343 number of clients at Kandy Center. Thus, 1,583 of those who have been rehabilitated and released from our treatment centers alone have become drug free.

A comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the Treatment and Rehabilitation Division in 2022/23

Year	2022	2023
Physical Progress	67%	98%
Financial Progress	82%	82%

It has been shown the 67% of physical progress in 2022 and 82% physical progress in 2023 of the Treatment and rehabilitation division and 82% financial progress in 2022 and 2023 respectively. The common reasons for these variations were as follow.

- The reduction in referral of clients to centers for aftercare due to fuel crisis and transport difficulties.
- It has to be conducted the treatment activities with minimum staff rather than the staff that should be existed in the treatment centers.

11.4 Designated and private treatment center division

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has been established of Designated and Private Treatment Centers as a division in order to expand treatment programmes under the Drug Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Act No. 54 of 2007 and Special Gazette No. 1653/19 of 2010 and, there are ten designated treatment centers under this division, two treatment centers controlled by the Department of Social Services, three treatment centers controlled by the Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation and thirteen private treatment centers spread throughout Sri Lanka and the supervision and regulation of these centers is conducted by National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. Similarly, this division provides the necessary technical knowledge for the efficient management of treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicts in treatment centers which are registered and licensed under this Act. Similarly, this division provides the necessary technical knowledge for the efficient management of treatment and rehabilitation for the drug addicts in treatment centers which are registered and licensed under this Act.

Designated Treatment Centers

1. Pallekale
2. Watareka
3. Thaldena
4. Weeravila
5. Anuradapura
6. Pallansena
7. Kandewatta
8. Meethirigala
9. Abepussa
10. Kandakadu

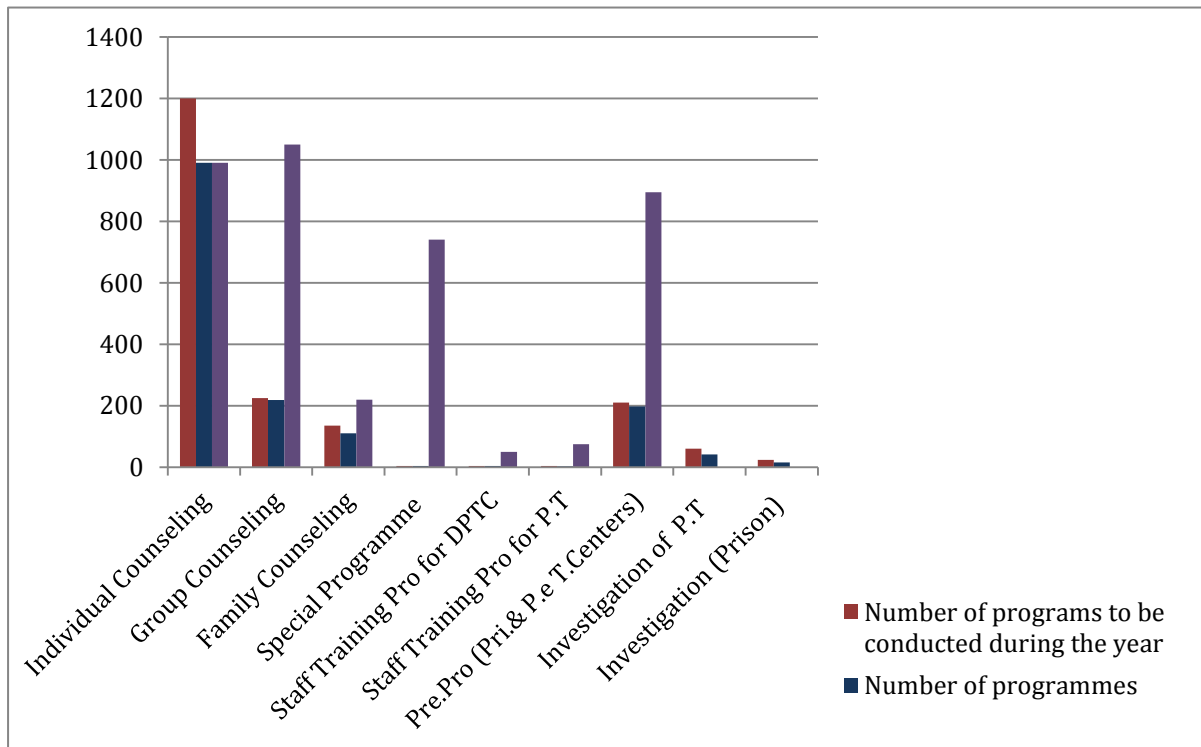
The counselors of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board have been assigned in to the above mentioned Designated and Private Treatment Centers for psychological counselling of the inmates.

The treatment programmes and investigation programmes conducted in designate and private treatment centers in 2023.

Name of the program	Number of programmes to be conducted during the year	Number of programmes conducted	Number of clients participated
Personal Counselling (Prison)	1,200	990	990

Group Counselling (Prison)	225	219	1050
Family Counselling (Prison)	135	110	220
Special Programmes (Prison/Private treatment Centers)	04	04	740
Training programmes for staff of Designated treatment centers	04	04	50
Training programmes for staff of private treatment centers and rehabilitation centers	04	03	75
Prevention and education programmes (Prison and private treatment centers)	210	198	895
Investigation of Private treatment centers and Rehabilitation centers	60	42	42
Investigation of Designated treatment centers (Prison)	24	16	16
Total	1,866	1,586	4,078

(Table 11.4.1)



(Graph 11.4.1)

The main responsibility and function of counselors who assigned to designated treatment centers is to provide the necessary support to clients who are referred to designated treatment centers to get free from drugs. Therefore, the above-mentioned programmes are implemented by the counselors in the treatment centers.

Accordingly, it can be recognized that the clients who leave the treatment and rehabilitation centers have achieved some successful developmental status without drug addiction after completing the treatment programmes. The main objective of among those is that the clients living with a healthy life. The drug use has a direct impact on a health of person and family life, and they have progressed in financially once they escape of treatment due to the fact that, they have made progress in their lives instead of spending their money on drug use and the opportunity has been created to live a respectable life in the society. Furthermore, the ability to act as exemplary parents and achieve professional advancement due to honesty and dedication. It can be recognized as having achieved favorable conditions such as external appearance, honest trust, and the development of friendships after being free from drugs.

Similarly, it could be able to develop the minimum standards that should exist in a treatment center, to further improve the quality of the treatment methods in the centers, and to increase the technical knowledge of the center officers as a result of investigating the treatment centers.

The number of clients who received residential treatment in 2023 in private drug treatment and rehabilitation centers supervised by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

	Treatment Center	Address	Telephone Number	Number of clients entered for the year of 2023
01	Mithuru Mithuro Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Mithuru Mithuro Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre Reelhena, Pelmadulla	045 2274363	311
02	Nidahasa Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Nidahasa Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre No.26, Sri Saddathissa Mawatha, Higgashena, Kuruwita	045 2262852	104
03	Senehasa Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Senehasa Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	011 2613242 077 1251578	88

	Rehabilitation Centre	No.80, Thunbowila, Piliyandala		
04	Nisansala Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Nisansala, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre No.108, Kinigama, Buthpitiya	033 3555740	55
05	Karunawe Niwasa Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Karunawe Niwasa Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre Aliba, Kadana, Horana	077 5110259	172
06	Miduma Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Miduma Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre Sawan Piysa, Wijaya Kumaranathunga Mawatha, Ederamulla, Wattala	077 7368332	61
07	Balaya Niwasa Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Balaya Niwasa Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre Bamunumulla, Bandaragama	011 2721812/ 20	58
08	Jayaviru Samadi Niwahana Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Jayaviru Samadi Niwahana Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre Ambalam Watta North, Puwakpitiya, Avissawella	071 4445957	79
09	Samadi Niwahana Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre (Department of Social Service)	Samadi Niwahana Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre Department of Social Service Uva province, Hali Ela, Uduwara	072 3930891	54
10	Bethesda Punarejewan Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Bethesda Punarejewan Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, No, 60/14 Pathima watta, Daluwa Kotuwa, Kochikade	077 3955286	964

11	Nawajeewana Amadyapa Handa Sewaya Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Nawajeewana Amadyapa Hada Sewaya, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, Unawatuna, Galle	077 1277474 077 9563207	383
12	Silowam Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Silowam, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, Dalupotha, Negambo	077 1146266 071 1258090	288
13	Methuru Sewana Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Methuru Sewana, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, No. 607/10, Pitipana Junction, Homagama	077 8144414	37
Total number of clients who received the treatments				2,654

(Table 11.4.2)

It was reported that 2,654 clients received treatment from private drug treatment and rehabilitation centers in the year 2023. These clients are re-socialized after the end of treatment period. There were the people who free from drugs can achieve a good family life, improve the education of their children and get rid of financial problems to lead a peaceful life.

Number of inmates admitted to Designated Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers for drug offenses in the year of 2023.

	Designated Treatment Centre	Address	Telephone Number	Number of inmates
01	Open Prison Camp of Pallekale	Pallekale Open Prison, Pallekale, Kundasale	081 4677546	1,381
02	Watareka Prison	Watareka Prison, Meegoda. Western Province	011 4677517	540
03	Correctional Center for Young Offenders	Correctional Center for Young Offenders, Thaldena, Badulla	055 3128437	698

04	Weerawila open Prison Camp	Weerawila open Prison Camp, Weerawila	047 4933609 047 4927832	946
05	Anuradapura Prison	Anuradapura Prison, Anuradapura	025 4677501	123
06	Correctional Center for Young Offenders	Correctional Center for Young Offenders, Pallansena, Dalupotha, Negambo	031 4677501	10,351
07	Kandewatta Open Prison	Kandewatta Open Prison, Kandewatta, Meethirigala.	011 4677545 011 4677576	55
08	Meethirigala Open Prison	Meethirigala Open Prison, Meethirigala	011 4677545 011 4677578	Inmate of the Meethirigala were transferred to the Kandewatta Prison.
09	Paboda Methsewana, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Paboda Methsewana, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, Ambepussa.	035 4677525	248
10	Kandekadu , Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	Kandekadu , Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, Kandekadu	024 3244959	913
Total number of clients admitted				15,255

(Table 11.4.3)

Comparative presentation of the financial progress in the years 2022/2023 of the Designated and Private Treatment Centers division

Year	2022	2023
Physical Progress	76%	78%
Financial Progress	29%	26%

The physical progress was 76% and financial progress was 29% in the year of 2022. The physical progress was shown as 78%, while the financial progress was 26% in the year 2023.

11.5 Research Division

The primary function of the Research Division is to provide evidence-based recommendations for designing programs and formulating necessary policies in the field of drug prevention and control. The research division shall carry out research studies on the causes of the spread of dangerous drug abuse and related legal, medical, scientific, social, cultural, and economic issues according to Article No. 7 (e) of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board of Act No. 11 of 1984.

The Research Division accomplished programs under the following six (6) main target areas during the year 2023.

1. Conducting research studies and surveys.
2. Research publications.
3. Training workshops and dissemination of research findings.
4. Exchange of information with international organizations.
5. Database Management.
6. Trend analysis.

11.5.1 Research studies and surveys

I. National survey on the prevalence of methamphetamine use (ice) - 2023

The main objective of the survey was to identify the prevalence of methamphetamine users in Sri Lanka and estimate the number of methamphetamine users at the geographical area level, according to sociological criteria such as gender and age. The data collection was conducted at the level of the Grama Niladari domain related to this survey in conjunction with the police department and the information was also obtained from the government and non-government treatment centers relating to the clients who received the treatment. The Persons who were included in the census of this survey who identified in the field by outreach officers. The expert supports were provided for this survey by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. A discussion was held with the representatives of government and non-government organizations associated with drug abuse, prevention, and control after completing the first step of the survey and it was discussed the necessity of data collection mechanism at the national level and the issues that should be included thereon. It was decided to implement the survey on the use of methamphetamine as a national-level survey on all types of drugs in the year 2024 as a result of this discussion.

II. Drug use of female inmates in prison - From the Sri Lanka Prison.

The research was conducted on the drug use of women with a focus on prison. The 80 number of women were included in the sample of study in Bogambara, Kalutara, Negombo, Wariyapola, and Welikada prisons who have ever used any drug among the female inmates who were jailed for drug and other offenses.

One of the dominant indications revealed in the study was that women who use drugs have engaged in anti-social activities such as drug sales, drug trafficking, and commercial prostitution as their main means of livelihood. The main reasons women resort to drug use are the influence of friends and happiness/fun. It was identified that women used not only legal drugs such as alcohol, and tobacco products, (cigarettes, tobacco supplies) but also drugs such as heroin and methamphetamine ice as their first drugs further, it was revealed in the studies that the majority of women who use heroin were at a severe level of addiction.

III. Study of related prospects on drug use - 2023

The Colombo District was selected as the area of this study which was conducted with the primary objective of identifying drug abuse prospects. A total of 40 individuals were included in the sample, with 10 individuals each using alcohol, marijuana, heroin, and methamphetamine (ice).

It could be able to identify positive and negative expectations of a person regarding the use of drugs such as alcohol, cannabis, heroin, and methamphetamine (ice) and it was possible to identify various discrepancies and drug use expectations depending on the drug used. It was possible to recognize the diversity of drug use expectations according to each person even if it was the same drug. Study findings are directed at planning prevention programs and reviewing the content of prevention programs.

IV. Studies of public attitudes related to trends and use of illegal cannabis cultivation

This study was conducted with the primary objectives of identifying trends and related patterns in cannabis use, community and sociological profiles of cannabis growers, and

the general views and attitudes of the community on the legalization of cannabis. The 30 people were selected under purposive sampling method for this study based on Monaragala and Hambantota districts and data were collected using a structured questionnaire.

V. A study of health behaviors of people who addicted to drug use

The main objective of this study was to identify the risky health behaviors of people who are addicted to drugs.

The information revealed that the physical and mental health of people who resorted to drug use is in a very inferior condition. It pays very insignificant attention to their health. People who use drugs they are being face situations such as reduced time spent on work, unemployment, reduced professional efficiency, and job loss due to poor health because of drug use. They are mainly characterized by the inability to fully concentrate on something, memory impairments, and the inability to conduct a task continuously.

VI. A study of the effectiveness of treatment and rehabilitation services for clients with substance use disorders. (From the treatment services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board)

The objective of this study was to provide relevant suggestions for a more effective treatment method and recommendations regarding the conducting a study of compliance or deviation from the expected standards of treatment services, studying the effectiveness of the treatment method, identifying the psychological, social, and environmental factors that have influenced clients to return to drug use after receiving treatment.

The sample was selected from the clients at 4 Treatment Centers of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board who received treatment from January to June 2023 and data collection is being conducted.

VII. Effects of parental drug use on child psychosocial development

The main objective of this study was to study how parental drug use affects the psychosocial development of children and the objectives of the study were to study the effect of the drug use of parents in the family, to identify the psychosocial problems of

the children due to the drug use of parents, and to identify other matters that the children face due to the psychosocial problems of the children.

It could be identified as a result of drug abuse by parents that children may experience emotional and mental disorders, difficulties in maintaining relationships within the family, weakening of educational goals, behavioral problems, and care, love, and kindness that the child should receive from the family by the age and a decline in acceptance.

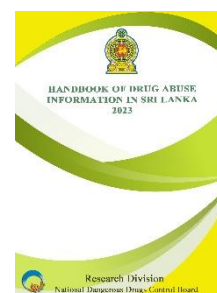
VIII. Effectiveness of community-based treatment programs for people who use drugs-2023

These studies have been conducted to assess the effectiveness of community-based treatment systems implemented at the level of the Grama Niladari domain and provide the necessary recommendations regarding the more effective implementation of the community-based treatment approach instead of the residential treatment method through this program.

11.5.2 Research publications

I. Drug Abuse Information Handbook-2023

This book has been published by analytically presenting the data collected through various criteria regarding drug abuse in Sri Lanka and it is possible to get an accurate understanding of the trends related to drug abuse in Sri Lanka through this book. This has been published as the official national statistical manual on drug abuse.



Collection of Research Papers on Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka - Volume VII

To ensure the most effective use of evidence-based approaches in policy-making and program planning research reports are published to socialize as a necessary reference source for parties interested in the study and research of drug abuse. "Collection of Research Articles on Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka -Volume VII" is being compiled by collecting the following research articles conducted in various directions related to drug abuse.

- Health behaviors of people addicted to drug use
- Emerging drug use patterns and behaviors among groups

- Use of drugs by female inmates
- Trends in the use of Cannabis and public attitudes toward legalization
- Trends and characteristics of substance abuse among persons registered for residential treatment in selected rehabilitation centers in Sri Lanka
- The Covid-19 pandemic situation and trends in drug abuse in Sri Lanka
- Health and living conditions of people with substance use disorders admitted to residential treatment in Sri Lanka
- Influenced drug use of parents to psychosocial development of Children

II. Quarterly magazine of "Newsletter" of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

The main objective of publishing this quarterly magazine is to promote the services provided by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and to draw the attention of the general public to the drug prevention and control system as well as to inform the people about the various program activities and services implemented by the Board. The 35th issue (January-March), the 36th volume (April-June), and the 37th volume (July-September) have been published in the year 2023.

11.5.3 Training workshops and presentation of research findings

I. Presentation of Research Abstracts and Papers for National and International Research Sessions

The following research papers have been presented in research sessions conducted at the national level and international levels during the year 2023.

S/No	Research Session	Research paper presented
1	National Research Session on Social Sciences and Anthropology - 2023 (University of Rajarata)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of Methamphetamine and its impact on the mental and physical health of the individual • Factors affecting to resort of women to drug use (Sri Lankan prisons)
2	International Research Session on Social Sciences and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug use patterns among Homosexual persons • Psychosocial factors that influence people who return to drug use after drug treatment and rehabilitation

Anthropology -2023 (University of Sri Jayewardenepura)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychosocial characteristics associated with drug use in youth and adolescents • Drug use and related trends among university students
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II. Conducting training programs

S/No	Program	Participation	Number of Programs	Number of officers
1	A training program for police officers on trends related to the use of methamphetamine drug and the related legal background	Police officers	13	765
2	Training Program for Counselling Officers of MAS Holding Group	Counselling Officers	01	40
3	Training programs for Navy officers on present trends in drug abuse	Navy officers	02	120
4	Expert Group Meeting (EGM) related to the preparation of a national-level data reporting mechanism in conjunction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Government and Non-government officers	01	3,520



11.5.4 International cooperation

I. Exchange of information with the International Narcotics Control Board

The relevant information, issues, and data are forwarded to the INCB monthly, quarterly, and annually on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka following the International Drug Control

Conventions ratified by the Government of Sri Lanka. The necessary activities have been taken to provide the necessary data on time by coordinating the various institutions operating in the field of drug control.

Reports of data referenced quarterly

- Statistics on import and export of narcotic drugs (form A) 4th quarter 2022 and 1st quarter, 2nd quarter, 3rd quarter 2023.
- Statistics on import and export of psychoactive substances referred to in Schedule No. 2 of the 1971 Convention (form A/P) 4th quarter 2022 and 1st quarter, 2nd quarter, 3rd quarter 2023.

Data Reports of data referenced annually

- Required estimate for narcotic drugs (Form B)
- Drugs for medical and scientific purposes contained in Schedule 2 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances (Form B/P)
- Statistics on production, consumption, storage and seizures of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (form C)
- Statistics on Psychoactive Substances (Form P)
- Reporting data on behalf of Sri Lanka for the compilation of the World Drug Report - Annual data reporting questionnaire.

II. Data exchange with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

- Individual Drug Seizures Report (IDS) - First Quarter (January-March), Second Quarter (April-June) and Third Quarter (July-September).

III. Statement of Minister on Accelerating and Strengthening the Global Response to Synthetic Medicines.

- The relevant information was submitted to the Minister of the Ministry of Public Security at the meeting held on 7th July 2023.

IV. The 78th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

A brief report was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of External Affairs containing measures and actions taken by Sri Lanka about the prevention and control of drug use and maintaining international obligations related to international drug control statutes.

V. The 45th meeting of the Head of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies Asia

- The questionnaire was completed on drug abuse in Sri Lanka and presented with a brief report in relation to this meeting.
- Attending the meeting and submitting necessary information.

VI. Official Visit of the Secretary of the United States to the Eastern Provinces

The officers have coordinated the discussions and submitted the necessary reports for this purpose.

VII. Twenty-fifth session of the European Union and the Joint Commission on Sri Lanka

Presenting the necessary observations regarding the proposals presented by the European Union and participating in the meeting.

VIII. Cooperation between Sri Lanka and Maldives

Submitted information for the proposal submitted by the Pharmaceutical Agency and participated in the bilateral meeting of the Ministry of External Affairs.

IX. Participation in international meetings and forums

Representing Sri Lanka in all sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and explaining the steps taken by Sri Lanka in relation to drug control.

X. Submission of observations for the Memorandum of Understanding between UNODC and BIMSTEC

11.5.5 Database Management

Drug Abuse Monitoring System -DAMS

Reporting data from individuals who are arrested for drug-related offenses and clients who enter treatment services for substance use disorders and these data systems are maintained to present analytical reports based on that data. All police stations and treatment centers (state/non-state/prisons) have to report information to the online data system. Information on clients who enter drug-related treatment is analyzed and reported quarterly. Accordingly, four reports have been published in the year of 2023.

- Statistical Report on Clients Registered in Response to Substance Use Disorders (2022 Annual Report - Volume 127/ 2023 First Quarter - 128 / 2023 Second Quarter - 129 / 2023 Third Quarter - 130.)

The following reports were published analyzing information on people arrested for drug-related offenses which were reported to the Drug Abuse Monitoring System.

- Annual Report (Statistical Report on Drug Related Arrests January to December - Volume 64) semiannual (January to June 2023) Report (Statistical Report on Drug Related Arrests - Volume 65)

Print the data reporting sheets and send them to police stations and treatment centers to update and maintain the data system relevant interventions were formulated and support was provided to solve the problems When technical problems related to the data system arose.

Training the police officers in maintaining and updating the drug abuse data system

Training Session	The number of police officers participated	Number of training programs
For the officers of the Divisional Crime Investigation Bureau	100	02

- From June 2023, The Police Narcotics Bureau has assigned the officers of the Divisional Crime Investigation Bureau to coordinate the data system on arrested persons.

11.5.6 Trend analysis

The following analytical reports were compiled to identify trends related to drug abuse in the year 2023.

- Statistical Report on Drug-Related Arrests and Admissions for Treatment (January-December 2022).
- Report on drug-related arrests-(January-June 2023)
- Background of global alcohol and tobacco consumption (from the statistics of the World Health Organization)
- Drug abuse situation in South Asia (INCB Annual Report 2022)
- Analytical report on drug-related arrests (January-December 2022)

- Analytical report on drug-related arrests-(January-June 2023)

Analytical reports related to the data on the destroyed drugs reported from the Magistrate Courts throughout the island

- Analytical reports on destroyed drugs-(January-March 2023)
- Analytical Reports on Destroyed Drugs-(March-June 2023)
- Analytical reports of destroyed drugs- (July- October 2023)

11.5.7 Compilation of progress reports

In the year 2022, the following functions were conducted by the research department in relation to the preparation of plans and compilation of progress reports.

- Compile the report including the physical and financial progress of the year 2022 (fourth quarter) and send it to the line ministry.
- Compile the report including the physical and financial progress of the year 2022 (fourth quarter) and send it to the line ministry.

11.5.8 Projects related to obtaining local and foreign aid and technical assistance

- Submit the project proposals to develop the capacity of research department staff and receive financial assistance amounting to Rs.1,690,912.15 and conduct training programs from the Annual Financial Assistance Program under the World Health Organization 2022.
- Submit project proposals and obtain financial assistance under the World Health Organization (WHO) 2022 Annual Financial Assistance Program for capacity building of prevention/treatment and rehabilitation and outreach services staff.

11.5.9 National policy on drug prevention and control

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board successfully concluded the consultative meeting to review the Sri Lankan National Policy for Drug Abuse Exposure and Control at Kingsbury, Colombo. The Secretary of the Ministry of Public Security,



representatives of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), representatives of UNODC, and many officials representing relevant stakeholders participated in this event.

The key areas of the national policy such as demand reduction, supply control, coordination and cooperation, research and information management, and monitoring and evaluation were discussed in the sessions. Several observations/recommendations were submitted for inclusion in the National Policy. More than 80 stakeholders representing Ministries, Districts/Divisional Secretariats, and Government and Non-Government Institutions/Organizations were joined with the meeting to submit recommendations.

Comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the research department in the year 2022/23

Year	2022	2023
Physical Progress	93%	95%
Financial Progress	63.1%	78%

The physical progress in the year 2023 was 95% and in accordance with the annual action plan, the objectives of the research department through the strategies of conducting research studies and surveys, research publications, training workshops and presentation of research findings, information exchange with international institutions, data system management and trend analysis and the targets have been met and the research department has been able to contribute to the programs for drug prevention and control in the year 2023. The financial progress in 2022 was 63.1% and in 2023 it was 78%. Compared to the year 2022, a significant level of progress can be identified in the activities of the research sector in the year 2023.

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

Ninety six (96) suspected drug samples related to 46 cases have been analysed by the NNL during the year 2023. 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		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Magistrate's Courts	Cases	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	5
	Samples	-	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	-	5
Police Narcotic Bureau	Cases	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Samples	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Corps of Military Police	Cases	2	1	1	3	1	2	-	-	1	1	3	1
	Samples	3	2	1	4	3	18	-	-	1	4	4	1
Sri Lanka Customs	Cases	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Samples	-	2	-	-	6	2	-	4	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Police	Cases	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Samples	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Sri Lanka Excise Department	Cases	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Samples	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net Manufacturing (Pvt) Ltd	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ku/D.S.Senanayaka central collage, Kurunagala	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NDDCB	Cases	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Samples	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Total	Cases	2	6	4	4	4	5	2	2	2	4	5	6
	Samples	3	12	6	6	11	25	5	4	3	9	6	6

Table 01: Suspected drug samples analyzed in the year 2023

Total no. of cases : 46

Total no. of samples : 96

II. Research Project on “street” Heroin

The "on-going" research projects on the following were continued

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

Fourteen “street” samples, received for the year 2023, 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
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	Heroin	14
Total		14

Table 02: ‘Street’ Heroin samples analyzed in the year 2023

III. Research Project on “Street” Methamphetamine

The "on-going" research projects on the following were continued;

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

Institution	Drug	No. of Samples
Special Investigation Unit-Sri Lanka Corps of Military Police, Polhengoda	Methamphetamine	05
Total		05

Table 03: Methamphetamine samples analyzed in the year 2023

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

A test kit submitted by the Sri Lanka Customs was tested for the degree of performance and the test kit was refilled with the reagents. The details are as follows;

Institution	Type of Test kits	No of kits
SL Customs	Narcotic Detection kits	01

Table 04: Details of the refilled test kits in 2023

V. 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	Details of the Service provided
Magistrate's Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided technical assistance under the order of Magistrate's Court, Maligakanda, regarding the site inspection of No.172, lower saint Andrew street, Colombo 15.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted a clarification report on Pregabalin with reference to the Case No: B.R 1178/17, Magistrate's Court, Kesbewa. • Participated and provided scientific assistance for the drug disposal conducted at INSEE cement factory at Puttalam related to the Case No.: 4407/2023 of Colombo High Court.
Development Lotteries Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided Expert guidance for prosecution on methamphetamine case
Ministry of Public Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted two Reports on 'Technical Specifications for Disposal Methods for seized drugs' and 'Technical Specifications and recommendations for the selection of an Incinerator for the Disposal of seized drugs'
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of the special report related to export of cannabis products in Sri Lanka
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observational field visit to, Laktowatta, Wanathawilluwa, where the proposed land for the placement of Incinerator for the drug disposal and submitted a report.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted observations and technical report regarding the import/storage and distribution of Ammonium Nitrate explosives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of Revised Technical Specifications for the selection and procurement of an Incineration facility for the Disposal of seized illicit drugs.
Sri Lanka Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendations provided for the Polgahawela police station on case no. 48432/0DD/ 22 of Magistrate's Court, Polgahawela
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of Technical Specifications for purchasing of Rapid Screening Urine Drug Test Devices for testing of officers to be recruited

	<p>to Sri Lanka Police.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expert report regarding significance of pre recruitment of drug screening was provided to Police Recruitment Division <p>Submission of clarification reports to police station Bambalapitiya, on following cases,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case No: B/6386/03/19, Chief Magistrate’s Court, Colombo 12 (2C-C) • Case No: B 66596/03/22, Magistrate’s Court, Hulftsdorp (25B-NBOH) • Case No: B 66601/03/22, Magistrate’s Court, Hulftsdorp (25B-NBOH) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Specifications provided to SSP office, Puttalam for supply , installation and commissioning of weighing balances
Ministry of Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted a detailed Report on Isopropyl Nitrite
Sri Lanka Customs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission of observations for the disposal of shipboard expired pharmaceutical waste belongs to Narcotics and psychotropic category. • Clarification Report on Chemical Composition of “Tripelargonin”
Ministry of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided Observations for the final draft of the regulations related to the disposal of seized drugs
Sri Lanka Police Narcotics Bureau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submitted the report for destruction of Heroin related to the Case No.: 4407/2023 of Colombo High Court.

Table 05: Details of the technical assistance provided by the NNL during 2023

VI. 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;

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

- To provide practical knowledge on detection and identification of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances using field test kits
- To update the participants on new type of drugs and their adverse effect.

Institution		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Special Task Force	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Sri Lanka Navy	Trainings (Hrs)	-	30	-	04	04	-	18	16	-	7.5	-	-
	Participants	-	25	-	35	25	-	80	45	-	135	-	-
Sri Lanka Coast Guard	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	08	-	-	08	-	07	-	-	-	08
	Participants	-	-	25	-	-	22	-	23	-	-	-	22
Sri Lanka Air Force	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Police (Traffic division)	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	-	-	01	-	03	-	03	-	-	06
	Participants	-	-	-	-	100	-	65	-	94	-	-	204
Sri Lanka Corps of Military Police	Trainings (Hrs)	08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	-	08	-
	Participants	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	30	-
Sri Lanka Army Intelligence	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	16	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	35	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Trainings (Hrs)	08	30	32	4	23	08	24	23	11	23.5	8	14
	Participants	45	25	95	35	170	22	180	68	134	153	30	226

Table 06: Details of conducted training programs during 2023

Total no of training programmes : 34 (208.5 Hrs)

Total no of participants : 1183

VII. Counter measures against issues of Internet and Social media and drug trafficking, through the sale and Postal / Courier service

Following training program was conducted to officers of Central mail exchange to strengthen their capacity to control drug supply control chain.

Institution	Training (Hours)	participants
Central mail exchange, Colombo	08	25
Total	08	25

Table 07: Details of conducted training program during 2023

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

I. 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.

Institution	Type of analysis conducted	Cases	Samples
Excise Department of Sri Lanka	Identification for the presence of alcohol	1	5
Total		1	5

Table 8: Alcohol samples analyzed in the year 2023

Total no. of cases : 01

Total no. of samples : 05

II. 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	Details of the service provided
Department of Drug Supervision, National Medical Products Administration, People's Republic of China	Authorization provided for the Import of, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remifentanil Hydrochloride • Fentanyl Citrate Injection 0.1 mg/ 2ml • Fentanyl Citrate Injection 0.1 mg/2 ml
Central Bureau of Narcotics, Government of India	Authorization provided for the Import of, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tramadol HCL Capsule BP 50mg • Tramadol DF Granules 50 mg – 500kg (two times importation)
Narcotics Commissioner, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Government of India	Authorization provided for the Import of , <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tramadol DF Granules 50 mg – 500kg • Methylphenidate Hydrochloride Tablets USP 10 mg
Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices, Germany	No objection provided for import of ketamine (for veterinary use)
Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Indigenous Medicine	Submission of recommendations for prohibition of Importation of Turkish White Poppy Seeds for Consumption Purposes
CIBG/Health and Youth Care Inspectorate Farmatec, Netherlands	No objection provided for import of Ketamine Injection 10% 25 ml
General Directorate of Medicines, Supplies and Drugs (DIGEMID), Ministry of	No objection provided for Import of , <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ketamine 10% (Ketamine Hydrochloride 100 mg) (KET-A-100) (For Veterinary Use Only)

Health, Peru	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ketamine 100 mg, Xylazine 20 mg, Atropine Sulphate 1 mg (KET-A-XYL) (For Veterinary Use Only)
Department of Drug Supervision, National Medical Products Administration, People's Republic of China	No objection provided for import of Remifentanyl Hydrochloride
Ropa Aurvedic Hospital	Technical Assistance provided related to abuse of Cannabis (Under Right to Information Act No 12 of 2016)

Table 9: Technical assistance related to import of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance in the year 2023

III. 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	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura	Trainings (Hrs)	03	-	03	-	-	03	-	04	03	04
	Participants	26	-	30	-	-	20	-	25	20	30
MSc Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics trainees in Postgraduate Institute of Medicine	Trainings (Hrs)	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacist of National Hospital, Peradeniya	Trainings (Hrs)	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Development officers and Gramasewaka officers	Trainings (Hrs)	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development officers, NDDCB	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	01
	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	30
Officers of Sri Lanka Traffic Police	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacist, National Hospital, Kandy	Trainings (Hrs)	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Certificate Course, NDDCB - Kandy	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Drug prevention certificate Course,	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	-	03	-	-	-	-	04	-
	Participants	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	25	-
Drug counselling course	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	-	03	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacist, Negambo	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bachelor of Pharmacy degree University of Sri Jayewardenapura	Trainings (Hrs)	-	-	-	-	06	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-

Total	Trainings (Hrs)	12	03	11	06	07	03	03	15	07	05
	Participants	50	40	36	55	151	20	35	63	45	60

Table 10: Details of the training programmes conducted by the NNL on 2023

Total no of training programmes : 17 (64 Hrs)

Total no of participants : 530

11.6.2 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	15	22	13	13	19	24	19	17	11	17	22
	Tests	66	39	81	28	109	88	151	110	147	58	123	122
Law enforcement institutions/ hospitals	Samples	4	1	2	3	1	3	28	7	8	3	20	4
	Tests	48	1	24	25	12	25	251	84	96	25	207	37

NDDCB	Samples	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-
	Tests	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	12	13	24	-
Other	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Total	Samples	19	17	25	17	14	22	52	26	28	16	39	26
	Tests	114	41	106	54	121	113	402	194	257	96	354	159

Table 11: Biological specimen analyzed in the year 2023

Total no of samples : 301

Total no of tests : 2011

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 2023 the NNL performed, confirmatory analysis for the biological specimens (urine) submitted by the law enforcement institutions and a work place 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/ program	Purpose	Samples	Targeted analysts for confirmation
Sri Lanka Army Hospital	Investigation purposes	24	25
Sri Lanka Police Hospital	Investigation purposes	02	02
Packwell Lanka (Pvt) LTD, Ratmalana.	Investigation purposes	03	04
Total		29	31

Table 12: 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	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Envoy Ortus Pvt Ltd	Samples	-	-	13	32	4	4	3	3	11	-
	Tests	-	-	65	230	30	29	24	21	84	-
Sri Lanka Ports Authority	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Haritha Network, Colombo	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Packwell Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	3
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	4
Astron (Pvt) Ltd	Samples	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tests	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Acuty Knowledge Partners	Samples	2	1	3	-	10	3	2	2	5	3
	Tests	10	5	15	-	-	15	10	10	25	15
Plastica International (Pvt) Ltd, Malabe	Samples	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
	Tests	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-
N-able (Pvt) Ltd, Colombo 01	Samples	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tests	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aegis Services Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	Samples	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	2
	Tests	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	-	-	9
Pinnacle	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11

Projects (Pvt) Ltd, Piliyandala	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
South Asian Technologies (Pvt) Ltd	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90
Airport & Aviation Services (Pvt) Ltd	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	564
Total	Samples	2	4	16	32	26	8	7	5	41	190
	Tests	10	14	80	230	94	45	42	31	184	704

Table 13: Samples analysed for the presence of metabolites of drugs of abuse in relation to the workplace drug screening in the year 2023

Total samples : 331
Total tests : 1434

IV. Quality Testing and Certification of test devices for identification of drugs of abuse

The Quality Test Certificate (QTC) program was recently launched by the NNL and it is highly concerned about the quality and performance of substance abuse/drug identification test kits/tools especially stability, cross reactivity, level of detection, influences of counterfeit drugs on results for preliminary drug screenings at field level. The details of the test devices are as follows.

Institution	Nature of the test device	Drug/substances analysed by the test device	Number of Devices
Sri Lanka Police	Quality Testing of Multi-Drug (04) detection test panels (urine)	Cocaine, Amphetamine, Opiate ,Cannabinoids	05
Total			05

Table 14: Test devices tested in the year 2023

V. Awareness programs for the work places under the purview of BOI

This is an essential requirement in order to protect both the health and well-being of the employees and as well as company interests and profits. NNL has organized an awareness programs for Human Resources Managers of the companies functioning under Board of Investment of Sri Lanka (BOI) in relation to implementation of drug free workplace.

Details of the training programmes conducted during the period is as follows,

Institution	Hours	No. of participants
Seethawaka Export Processing Zone	02	29
Kandy Industrial Park, Pallekele	02	10
Total	04	39

Table 15: Details of the training programmes conducted during the period 2023

VI. Pilot study on roadside examination of drug impaired drivers

National Narcotic Laboratory has implemented a pilot research study on testing of drivers under influence of drugs, in collaboration with all related stakeholder as an immediate solution to prevent and control of Road traffic accidents in Sri Lanka, with the financial assistance of Rs. 10 Million granted by the road safety council of Sri Lanka.

Pilot project was officially commenced on 19.05.2023 by the Sri Lanka Police and officials of the NDDCB observed the ongoing testing of several locations in Western province and the second phase of pilot study of roadside examination of drug impaired drivers at Southern Province, was initiated on December with the prior training of Police Officers and medical officers at Southern Province by the officials of NDDCB. Further, necessary technical assistances provided for the amendment of regulations related to roadside examination of drug impaired drivers.

VII. Analysis of the samples of biological specimen (Urine) for recruitment of Officers for the Sri Lanka Police Service

As per the request made by Sri Lanka Police Recruitment Division, the biological specimens of the selected applicants were analysed in order to identify the presence or absence of

metabolites of selected controlled substances 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	Samples	Tests
Sri Lanka Police	877	10,524
Total	877	10,524

Table 16: Details of the analysis of the samples of biological specimen (Urine) of applicants of Sri Lanka Police

11.6.4 Institutional Strengthening

I. International Proficiency Testing Scheme

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

This exercise was allow laboratories to involved in drug control activities from both developing and developed countries to continuously asses, improve and standardize their performance in drug testing on a truly global scale and taking corrective actions and 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) – 2022 Round 02**

Summary of activities performed relevant to above program:

The National Narcotics Laboratory has been evaluated by the UNODC-Laboratory and Scientific Section (LSS) for qualitative analysis of all samples as accurate with a high satisfactory level.

- **International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2023 Round 01**

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

- **International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2023 Round 02**

With respect to participation for the International Proficiency testing program conducted by the laboratory and the scientific section of the UNODC, seized samples (SM) and Biological Samples (BS) were analysed related to International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) Round 02, 2023.

II. Meeting, trainings, awareness programmes related to the Laboratory staff.

Institution	Program
Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency	Participated in the International seminar on “Import, distribution and regulation of doping substances in Sri Lanka” on 14.06.2023.
NDDCB	Participated in the meetings related to amendment of Drug dependent persons (treatment and rehabilitation) Act, No. 54 of 2007 and Conventions against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, No. 01 of 2008.
NDDCB in collaborate with JICA	Participated in the National Consultation Meeting for reviewing the Sri Lanka National Policy the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse at Kingsbury Hotel on 04.08.2023.
JICA training program	Participated in the JICA Country Focused Training Program on Prevention of Usage of Illegal Drugs in Sri Lanka held on 31st January – 08th February 2023 at Tokyo, Japan.
	Participated in training program on “Knowledge Co-Creation Program (Group & Region Focus) - Criminal Justice Response to Vulnerable Groups (e.g. Re-offenders, Female and Child Victims) towards inclusive society” held on 7th March 2023 to 21st March 2023 at Tokyo, Japan
Ministry of Defence.	Participated in the Awareness Programme on "Chemical Safety and Security and Chemical Weapons Non-Proliferation Strategy in Sri Lanka" on 05.10.2023 held at the Ministry of Defence.
World Health Organization (WHO)	Participated in the three day capacity building programme for Scientific Officers under the grant project of World Health Organization (WHO)
United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)	Participated for the 78 th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) which was held on 18 th – 26 th September 2023, New York

Colombo Plan	Participated in the Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Programme in Philliphine on 14 th -16 th November 2023
Association of Testing Laboratories Rajagiriya	Participated in the Training on “Statistical Analysis for Chemical Laboratories” on 06.10.2023 held at Association of Testing Laboratories Rajagiriya
The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)	Participated in the Expert Group Meeting - Enhanced Data Collection and Management System on Burden of Emerging Methamphetamine Use in Support of Evidence-informed Drug Policy Making and System/Service Strengthening for Better Prevention, Treatment and Care on 13th and 14th December 2023.

Table 17: Trainings, awareness programmes participated by the Laboratory staff 2023

Comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the National Drug Laboratory in 2022/2023

Year	2022	2023
Physical Progress	51.4%	85.98%
Financial Progress	35.16%	94.76%

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 2023 has increased to 34.58%.

11.7 Precursor Control Authority

The Precursor Control Authority has been established in accordance with Article 18 of the Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 01 of 2008 as the enforcement authority for effective implementation of the provisions of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, an international drug control agreement to which Sri Lanka is a signatory, in regarding to the control of precursor chemicals used in the illegal production of narcotic and psychoactive substances in Sri Lanka.

A precursor chemical is a chemical that contributes to a chemical reaction that produces another compound. A precursor chemical is a chemical that can be used to make illegal drugs and psychoactive substances. Therefore, a severe mechanism is needed to monitor the import and use of these chemicals in this country.

11.7.1 Compliance with the United Nations Convention of 1988

Sri Lanka has been a party to the United Nations Convention of 1988 against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances since 6 June 1991. The provisions and necessary (legislative and control measures) general requirements related to the control of precursor chemicals are summarized in article 12.

The primary idea of the Convention is to allow trade in a number of chemicals that can be used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs for legitimate purposes, regulate trade and prevent them from being diverted to illicit drug products. The United Nations Convention of 1988 establishes a legal basis for the control of precursor chemicals and proposes the establishment of an appropriate administrative framework, operational mechanism and standard operating procedures to prevent the diversion of such substances.

Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention requires all persons and enterprises involved in the production and distribution of precursor chemicals to be observed.

“The responsible parties shall take such measures as they judge appropriate and co-operate with each other to prevent the diverting of substances in Table I and Table II of the Act which are used for the illegal manufacture of narcotic or psychoactive substances.”

Accordingly, it has been registered persons and/or enterprises, 1759 end-users, 256 importers, 257 traders, 4 exporters, and 409 premises according to the above details under the Precursor Control Authority and investigations should be conducted on these premises. Actions have been taken to Advertise in Sinhala, Tamil and English newspapers to inform the unregistered enterprises/individuals.

11.7.1.1 Functions of Precursor Control Authority according to Sri Lanka National Policy for Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse

The Precursor Control Authority is empowered to establish an effective monitoring system in Sri Lanka according to Section 2.2 of the Sri Lanka National Policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse.

- (a) Regulate or enforce a national control of precursor and essential chemicals in accordance with the mandates of Article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in 1988 and to provide certification and authorization for the import and export of precursor chemicals and to effectively encounter all the requirements of the Agreements.
- (b) Periodic review of existing procedures, practices, regulations and laws regarding import, export, storage and distribution of controlled of the precursor chemicals.
- (c) Strengthen of prevention of trafficking, diversion, and misuse of controlled precursor chemicals in collaboration with licensing authorities and law enforcement agencies and other relevant agencies.

Actions have been taken by the authority to enhancement of the number of employees, amendment of Precursor Control Authority Regulations No. 1 of 2010, setting up of a real-time information exchange system, obtain necessary approval from the authority through the alternative website for online group appointment booking option during the period under consideration. The precursor control authority has established standard operating procedures in regarding to the issuance of Licenses, inspection procedures and chemical disposal procedures.

11.7.1.2 Implementation of the Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances No. 1 of 2008 in Sri Lanka

Implementation of the Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances No. 1 of 2008 in Sri Lanka.

The functions of authority

- (a) That persons intending to import or export the substances specified in Table 1 and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act do so in accordance with a valid license in such manner as may be prescribed having regard to the interests of the industries concerned:
- (b) The activities related to the import or export of the substances specified in Table I and Table II of the First Schedule of the Act shall be carried out by the licensee from a certain premise, and it shall take necessary steps for registration of that premises:
- (c) That the substances specified in Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act are used only for the purpose for which they were imported or exported:
- (d) That attempts to illegally manufacture any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance using the substances specified in Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act are properly reported and appropriate action is taken to punish the offenders:
- (e) That every person who imports or exports any chemical from the substances specified in Table 1 and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act shall submit to the Authority tri-monthly reports showing the import, export, use, manufacture, and distribution of such substances:
- (f) That the details of all suspicious transactions relating to any substance specified in Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act shall be reported to the Authority by the persons involved in the manufacture, import or export of any such substance without delay:
- (g) The Authority shall ensure that proper records are maintained of the prescribed matters and that the proceedings and records are regulated in such manner as may be prescribed.

11.7.1.4 Implementation of regulations related to the control of precursor chemicals

The Precursor Control Authority was being operated since 04 May 2010 according to the order and regulations of the Precursor Control Authority No. 1 of 2010 to enforce the Article 18 of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances No. 1 of 2008.

Furthermore, the meeting of the board of directors is held once a month to take necessary actions for the operations of the authority to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals that can be used for the production of illegal narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Accordingly, 2 meetings were held during that period.

It has been mentioned in the Precursor Chemicals (Regulatory Measures) Regulations No. 1 of 2010 No. 1 in regarding to the Control measures to be taken for precursor chemicals pursuant to Article 31 of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in conventions No. 1 of 2008.

The Authority has been given the approval to amend the Precursor Control Authority Regulations No. 1 of 2010 and the Precursor Chemicals (Regulatory Measures) Order No. 1 of 2010 to enforce Section 18 of Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 1 of 2008.

11.7.2 Observing of the legal requirements for precursor chemicals and the potential for diversion of precursor chemicals into illicit drug production

The Precursor Chemicals are primarily used for the legal manufacture of a wide range of essential products including reagents in laboratory tests, perfumes, paints, dyes, pharmaceuticals, plastics, and other recurring necessities in the Sri Lankan context. The acetone and methyl ethyl cretonne are commonly used as solvents in printing inks in many industrial applications. Those are used for date coding in many manufacturing industries. The Sulfuric acid is mainly used in the production of battery acid. The Hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid are widely used in industrial wastewater treatment to adjust the pH value and also used in maintenance of swimming pool. The Acetone Toluene and Methyl Ethyl Ketone are used as solvents in the paint industry in thin and solvent based paint production processes

such as wood coatings. The Toluene is also used as a propellant in the production of glue. Ethyl ether is used for extracting spices. Piperonal is used in confectionery industries such as ice cream and flavoring. Potassium permanganate is used in farms for fumigation.

The Anthranilic acid, Phenyl acetic acid, Piperidine, acetic anhydride, n. Acetyl anthranilic acid, Ephedrine, ergometrine, norephedrine, 1-phenyl-2-propanone and pseudoephedrine are used for manufacturing of several pharmaceuticals' drugs. Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are used in the manufacture of drugs for bronchodilators and nasal decongestants as an example. Norephedrine is used to produce nasal decongestants. Ergometrine and ergotamine are prescribed for the treatment of migraine. Safrole and iso-safrole are used in the manufacture of perfumes, piperonal and soap. Lysergic acid is used for the synthesis of organic compounds.

11.7.2.1 Monitoring of import and export of precursor chemicals

The Precursor Control Authority carries out the activities of monitoring of the import, export effectively and distribution of precursor chemicals with the aim of preventing the diversion of such chemicals in order to reduce the possibility of drug production as the enforcement authority for the control of precursor chemicals in Sri Lanka as follows.

- Issuance of licenses

The Precursor Control Authority has issued Licenses to persons who applying to import or export any of the substances listed in Tables 1 and 2 of the First Schedule to Act No. 1 of 2008 and issued 92 Licenses during the year 2023.

- Registration of premises

The Precursor Control Authority shall register the premises related to the activities of the persons who submit applications to import or export any of the substances specified in Table I and II of the First Schedule of Act No. 1 of 2008 and 16 such premises have been registered in the year 2023.

- Monitoring and testing

The registered premises of the licensee shall be periodically monitored, and the activities conducted using the materials which specified in Tables I and II of the First Schedule to the

Act shall be monitored by the Precursor Control Authority and the number of inspections conducted were limited to fifty two (52) during the year 2023 due to the limited number of employees in the authority and matters in relating to vehicles.

During the inspections

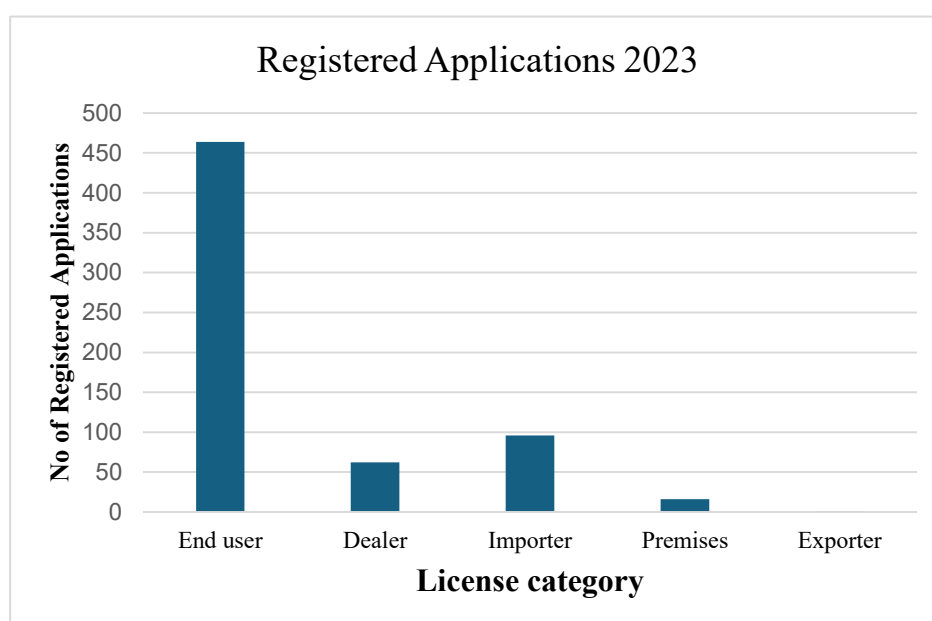


11.7.2.2 Handling and end-use monitoring of precursor chemicals.

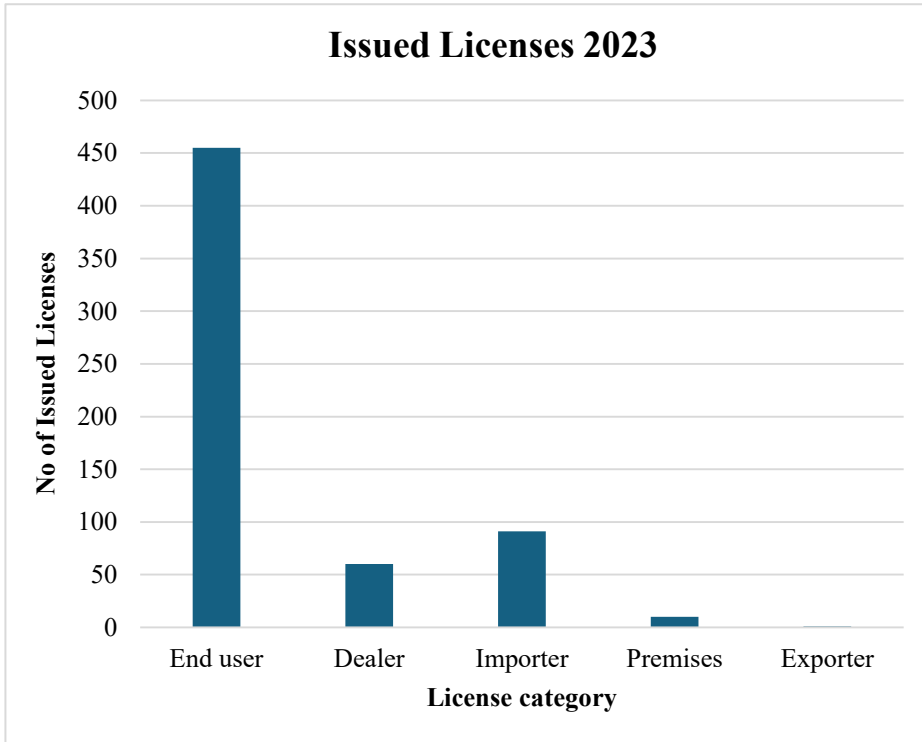
Every person intending to deal with any substance specified in Tables I and II of the First Schedule or subsequently intending to use any substance specified in Tables I and II of the First Schedule shall apply for registration. It verifies the accuracy of the information provided in the application and the manner in which the activities are being conducted by the dealer or end-user and a certificate or registration is issued for a period of one year after the authority receives the application along with the relevant fees. Accordingly, 617 certificates of registration have been issued for 639 applications which were registered for precursor chemicals.

Year		License		Registered Applications			Total
		Importers	Exporters	Traders	End user	Premises	
2023 (31.12.2023)	Number of applications registered	96	01	62	464	16	639
		97		526			
	Issued number of certificate of registrations/Licenses	91	01	60	455	10	617
		92		515			
Premises Examinations						52	

Table 1: Details of applications and licenses registered during the period of from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023.



Graph 1: Details of the number of applications registered for various license categories during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023



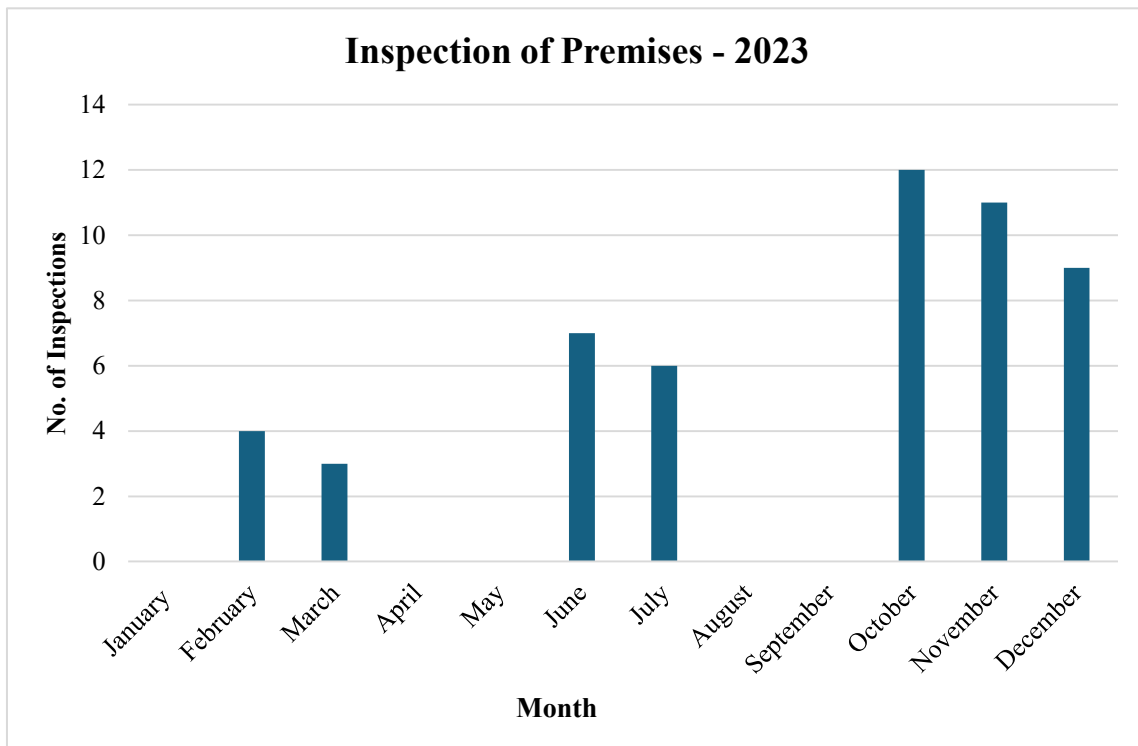
Graph 2: 2023.01.01 to 2023 .12. Information about the number of licenses issued for various license categories during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023



Graph 3: Comparison between applications registered and number of licenses issued from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023.2023

Month	2023	
	Inspections	Number of cancelled Licenses
January	00	00
February	04	00
March	03	00
April	00	00
May	00	00
June	07	00
July	06	00
August	00	00
September	00	00
October	12	00
November	11	00
December	09	00
Total	52	00

Table 2. Details of premises inspections conducted during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023.

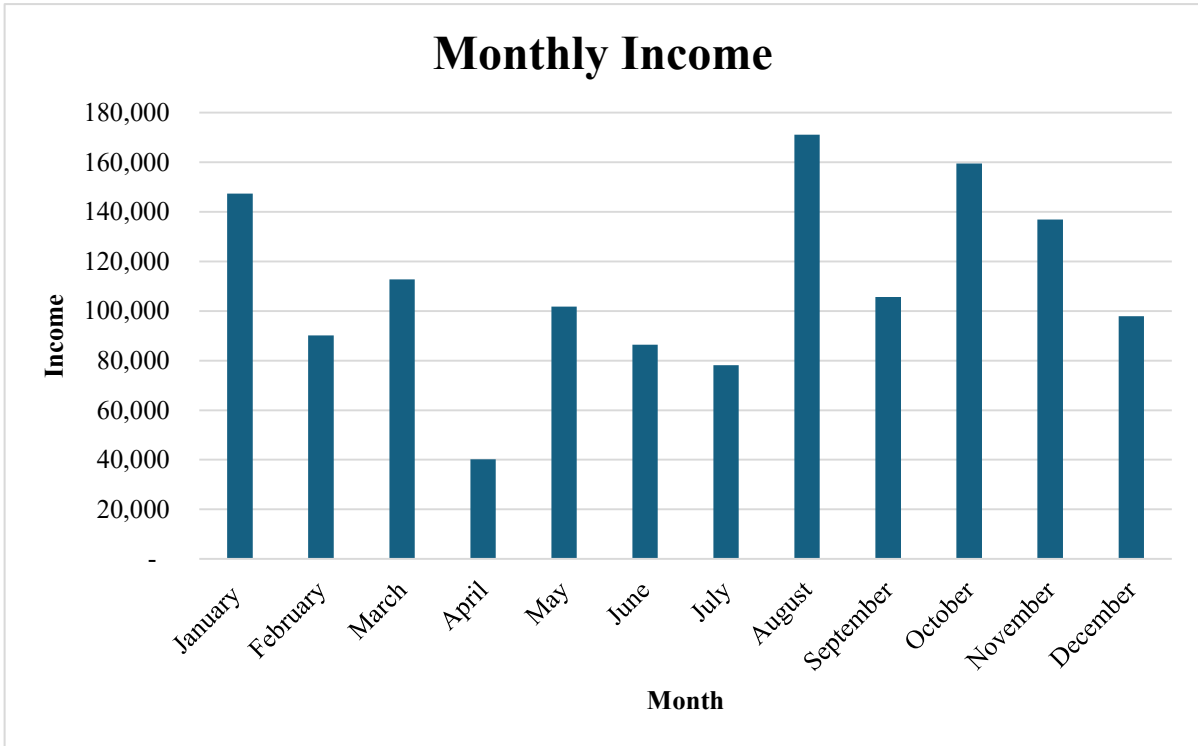


Graph 4: Details of premises inspections conducted during 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023.

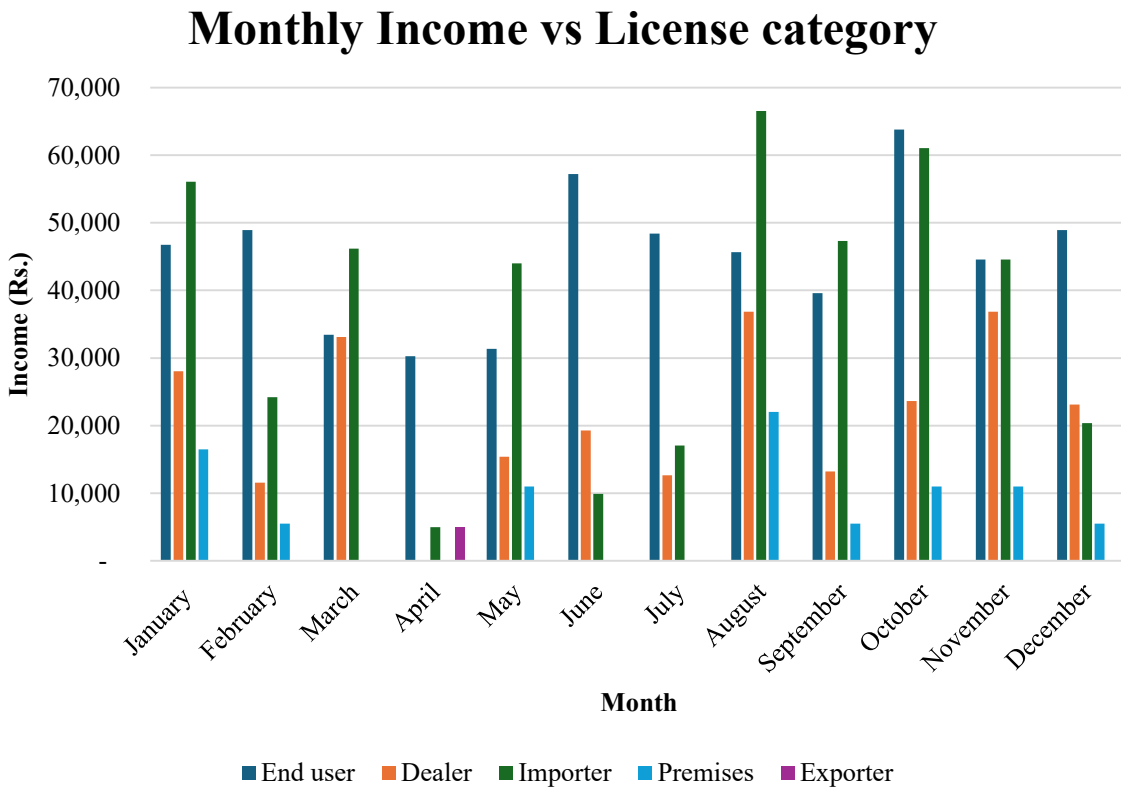
The fees charged for amendment and renewal of licenses issued for import or export of precursor chemicals are Rs.5000, Rs.2000, and Rs.4500 respectively. It is charged of Rs.5000 for registration of premises and Rs.4000, Rs.1500 and Rs.3500 respectively for their amendment and renewal of registration of dealers. The registration of the certificate of registration, amendment and renewal of there on for end user are charged Rs.1500,500 and 1000 respectively. During the period from 01.01.2023 to 31. 12. 2023, The Precursor Control Authority was earned Rs.1,327,700 as revenue by issuing licenses and registration certificates. The details of fees charged for end user registration are given in the table 3.

Month	End user (Rs.)	Traders (Rs.)	Importers (Rs.)	Premises (Rs.)	Exporters (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
January	46,750.00	28,050.00	56,100.00	16,500.00	00.00	147,400.00
February	48,950.00	11,550.00	24,200.00	5,500.00	00.00	90,200.00
March	33,450.00	33,100.00	46,200.00	00.00	00.00	112,750.00
April	30,250.00	00.00	4,950.00	00.00	4,950.00	40,150.00
May	31,350.00	15,400.00	44,000.00	11,000.00	00.00	101,750.00
June	57,200.00	19,250.00	9,900.00	00.00	00.00	86,350.00
July	48,400.00	12,650.00	17,050.00	00.00	00.00	78,100.00
August	45,650.00	36,850.00	66,550.00	22,000.00	00.00	171,050.00
September	39,600.00	13,200.00	47,300.00	5,500.00	00.00	105,600.00
October	63,800.00	23,650.00	61,050.00	11,000.00	00.00	159,500.00
November	44,550.00	36,850.00	44,550.00	11,000.00	00.00	136,950.00
December	48,950.00	23,100.00	20,350.00	5,500.00	00.00	97,900.00
Total	538,900.00	253,650.00	442,200.00	88,000.00	4,950.00	1,327,700.00

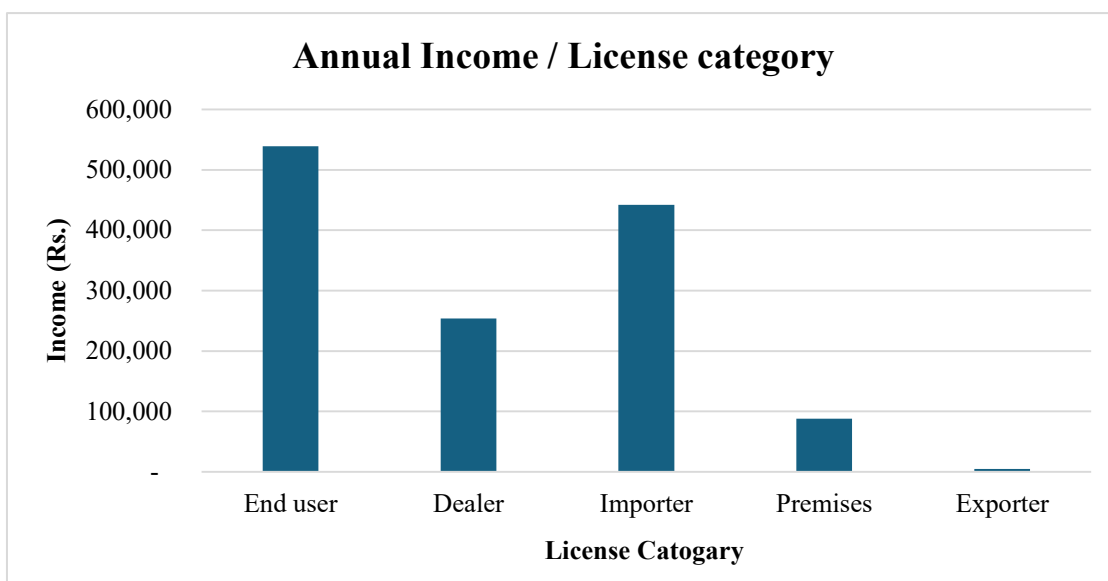
Table 3: The Revenue generated under various license category by the Precursor Control Authority during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023



Graph 5: Details of variation in monthly income during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023



Graph 6: Variation of monthly income under different License category during the period of 01.01.2023 to 31.12.2023



Graph 7: Annual Income under various categories of licenses during the period from 01.01.2023 to 31. 12. 2023

11.7.3 Review of fees for issuance of licenses and issuance of registration certificates by Precursor Control Authority

It is identified that the costs are not fully recovered which through the existing fee system established by the authority due to had not been revise the fees since thirteen (13) years since initiated, the inconsistencies in the existing tariff system, the imposition of equal tariffs on exporters, importers, dealers and end users and all categories regardless of the purpose involved, wholesale level, retail level, Regardless of small-scale and large-scale end-use or import and export, the amount, cost of testing, inspections conducted to verify the accuracy of information, and the cost of sample analysis conducted to verify the chemical substances present. Therefore, an approval was obtained for amendments to the Precursor Chemicals (Regulatory Measures) Order No. 1 of 2010 bearing revised fees for issuance of licenses and certificates of registration by the Precursor Control Authority with a view to eliminating irregularities and chemical analysis as a matter of necessity and to ensure full recovery of the costs of the Authority in related to technical and operational activities.

11.7.4 Implementation of a friendly precursor control project for the exchange of customer related information

The Authority was initiated the following functions to address the consumer related issues and to ensure that the services of the Precursor Control Authority are expedited more

efficiently and effectively in terms of Article 19 of the Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances No. 1 of 2008.

- I. Providing the real-time information exchange including online appointment booking, online license status check, website update with list of license holders, license expiry date, inspection notifications, establishing of a mechanism for submission of online applications and access to law enforcement authorities through Precursor Control Authority website, verifying information, providing information to customers about application submission procedures, licensing procedures and other information through an information storage system.
- II. Review and update the application for effective monitor of the end use of precursor chemicals by examine the checklists, domestic productions, trade, distribution which submitted with applications by importers, exporters, premises, dealers to verify the accuracy of information by the authority in the process of issuing licenses or certificates of registration.

11.7.5 Strengthen the coordination and cooperation among national institutions for an effective mechanism to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals

11.7.5.1 Strengthen the coordination and corporation mechanisms between Sri Lanka Customs and the Precursor Control Authority for import, export and transshipment, monitoring and control of precursor chemicals

11.7.5.1.1 Proposals were given to implement following actions to ensure effective monitoring of precursor chemicals in coordination with Sri Lanka Customs

- I. Utilization of ASYCUDA system in Sri Lanka to effectively monitor import and export of precursor chemicals, preparation of reports and risk assessment reports with submission of HS code of all precursor chemicals by the authority.
- II. Establishment of a 24-hour service of 7 days communication system for immediate response and to avoid delays in clearance of shipments related to precursor

chemicals on a real-time basis and for effective implementation of the precursor control system of the authority.

III. Designation of Customs Superintendent of Port Control Unit of the Sri Lanka Custom for effective communication and coordination with Precursor Control Authority on real time basis.

IV. To overcome the challenges faced by the authority in the importation of precursor chemicals containing precursor chemicals prepared under various such HS codes which are imported as drugs like Ephedrine. The importation of Hydrochloric acid, Ephedrine sulfate, Norephedrine, Pseudo Ephedrine, Ergometrine and Ergot amine under the approval of the National Medicine Regulatory Authority. It is proposed to be included the paint mixtures containing Methylethylketone and Nitric acid in the list of controlled chemicals due to the risk of diversion for drug production.

11.7.5.2 Actions that being taken to link the Precursor Control Authority with the Department of Import and Export Control.

Establishment of coordination measures of Precursor Control Authority with Department of Import and Export Control and Department of Import and Export extends the validity period of the import license and ensures the approval of Precursor control authority.

11.7.5.3 Strengthening the coordination and cooperation mechanism between the relevant authorities of the Ministry of Health and the Precursor Control Authority

The initial steps have been taken to implement monitoring mechanism to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products containing precursor chemicals with special reference to ephedrine.

11.7.5.4 Strengthening the coordination and cooperation mechanism between the Central Environmental Authority and the Precursor Control Authority

The preliminary measures have been taken to establish a strong relationship between the Central Environment Authority and the Precursor Control Authority to monitor the status of issuance of environmental protection license and issuance of recommendations as a requirement of Section 20 of the Precursor Chemicals (Regulatory Measures) Order No. 1 of 2010.

11.7.6 Strengthen the international coordination and cooperation for effective monitoring of precursor chemicals

The bilateral strengthening is extremely important of the ongoing and emerging challenges related to the expansion of the expanding and diversifying new synthetic drugs and pharmaceutical markets and diversion of precursor chemicals for the illegal production of narcotics and psychotropic substances. The regional, international coordination and cooperation mechanisms are implemented through the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, other international organizations, and authorized national authorities of member countries.

Therefore, strengthening and reporting of Precursor chemical control measures through bilateral regional and international cooperation, strengthening the use of national, regional and internationally established platforms for early warning and information exchange systems, sharing of intelligence, lessons learned and best practices, technical cooperation, financial and technical assistance programs, joint investigations and the action plan for strengthening relations has been presented to the meetings of the authority which include the following points.

- I. Ensure compliance with the functioning of the national legislative framework on precursor chemicals in line with international agreements as relevant to the Sri Lankan context.

Integrating three international conventions as well as the SAAC Convention and all the resolutions issued by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and addressing the negative consequences of precursor controls to resist the drug matters that producing recommendations for Act No. 1 of 2008 to combat.

- II. Ensure that standardized, up-to-date scientific evidence-based technical procedures are applied in accordance with internationally recognized standards.

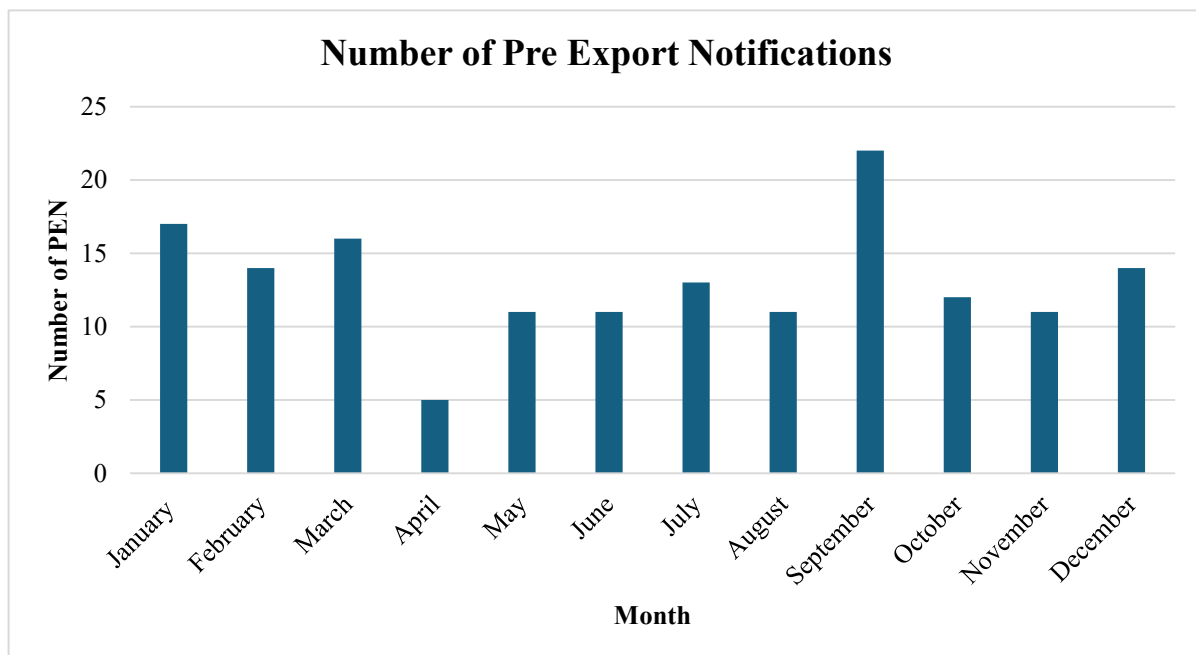
Therefore all the manuals/guidelines issued by INCB and UNODC on control of precursor chemicals have been incorporated and internal procedures have been updated as applicable.

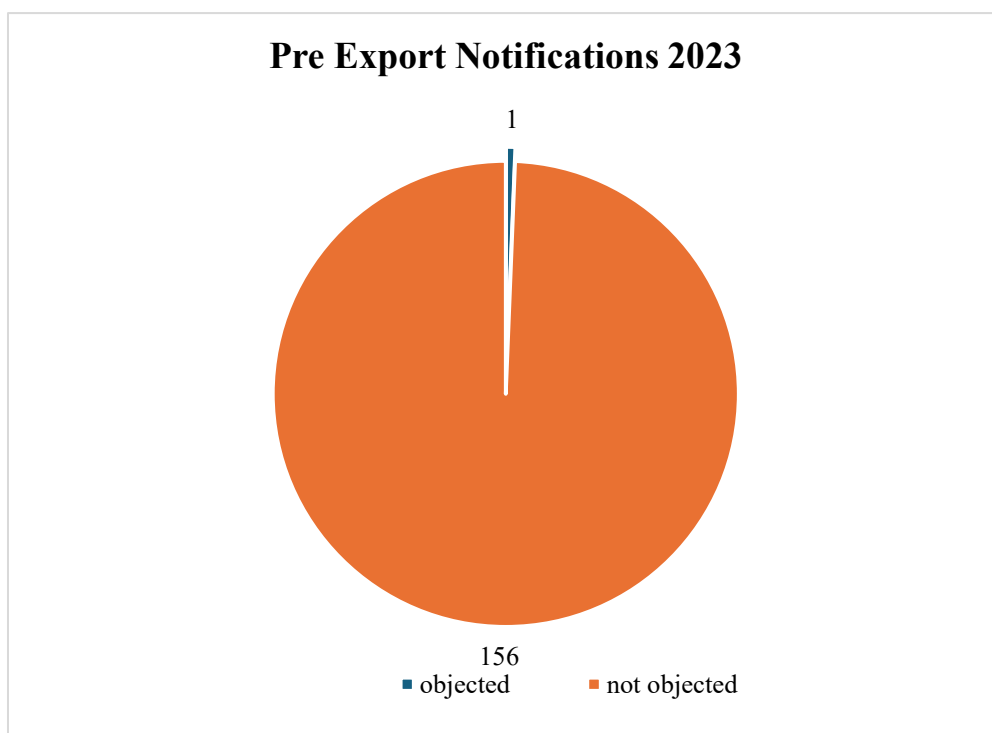
- III. Ensure collection of information to monitor regional and global trends in illegal drug trafficking and abuse.

The partnership programs with regional and international agencies are actively maintained for technical assistance to the precursor control authority to ensure vigorous partnerships for identification and suspicious transactions of precursor chemicals. The online early warning systems is one of such platform. It is an online platform that allows exporting countries to notify by email about precursor chemicals in accordance with Article 12 of the 1988 United Nations (UN) Convention. Therefore, the 156 notifications have been received and reviewed and 01 shipment has been rejected for import due to discrepancies were identified while verifying information during the year of 2023.

Month	Number of PEN
January	17
February	14
March	16
April	05
May	11
June	11
July	13
August	11
September	22
October	12
November	11
December	14
Total	157

	Number of PEN
Rejected	01
Non-Rejected	156





IV. The Precursor Control Authority is the national authority responsible for exchanging information with international agencies regarding precursor chemicals (legal and illegal uses). The Precursor Control Authority, International Narcotics Control Board, other international agencies, and other national authorities of other countries have shared information on their annual needs and chemicals (legal and illegal uses).

V. Besides, the international community should be more aware of the use of precursor chemicals in the country in accordance with international conventions and take appropriate actions to educate the industry on the prevention of misuse of precursor chemicals by preventing excessive storage of precursor chemicals.

VI. The following functions are conducted by the division at the international level to maintain regional and international cooperation in addition to providing Pre-Export Notifications (PEN) to importing countries.

- Conduct research and assist to related research to pre-export notifications.
- Exchange the Real-time information with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and competent authorities of other countries.
- Submission of forms and reports to the International Narcotics Control Board. (EX form D)

11.7.7 Providing technical assistance to enforcement of drug law and other agencies

An authority shall detect and ensure that the illegal manufacture of any narcotic or psychoactive substance using the substances specified in Table I and Table II according to Section 19 of the Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 1 of 2008. Such incidents should be duly reported and appropriate actions should be taken to punish the offenders. The officers of the Precursor Control Authority should inform to drug law enforcement agencies and assist them to law enforcement when identifying suspicious transactions.

Accordingly, the following investigations have been conducted during that period.

Conducted a surveillance together with the officers of the Department of Government Analyst, Department of State Intelligence Service and the Police Narcotics Bureau and submitted a report in related to an entity who manufacturing the pharmaceutical substances raided by Police Narcotics Bureau on 27.04.2023. The officer pay special attention to examine that the guidelines are being followed and observe that safety measures are followed to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals in the premises conducting by importers of precursor chemicals during the inspections of premises.

11.7.8 Preventing the diversion of drugs containing Ephedrine

The possibility of diversion of ephedrine which trade by Akbar Pharmacy was investigated by officers of the Precursor Control Authority during the period from 2019 to 2020 by considering the significant increase in the number of methamphetamine-related arrests and the amount of methamphetamine seized from 2018 to 2019. It was recommended that an investigation be carried out to identify and monitor the sales information of such unregistered dealers/end users by coordination with Sri Lanka Customs, Department of Import and Export Control, Ministry of Health, Medical Supply Division and National Drug Regulatory Authority.

11.7.9 Development of data base management system

An important data management system in the field of precursor chemical control has been developed during this period to prevent diversion of precursor chemicals used in pharmaceutical products.

This database consists of a list of companies which manufacture, use, import and export precursor chemicals listed in table I and table II of the Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 1 of 2018. The quantities of precursor chemicals manufactured, traded, used, imported, exported and chemicals used in their quantities are also included in the database and updated regularly. The quantities of precursor chemicals manufactured, traded, used, imported, exported and chemicals used in their quantities are also included in the database and updated regularly.

To compile data that can be used for a purposeful analysis in the study of the developed data management trend, and it helps to block the escaping the routes of the law where necessary and the key benefits of this data management are shown below.

- Resolve the issues when change the usage pattern of import/export.
- Identification of stakeholders in the field under the scope of registration/licensing.
- Conduct the assessment of the needs of each chemical.
- Providing necessary facilities for the trade of these chemicals legally.

Furthermore, it has been reviewed and completed a system commenced by University of Colombo during this period and it has been proposed to modernize these steps in the licensing process by automatically establishing the entire licensing activity flow by following six clear steps of monitoring and managing and including automatic installation of activities of Precursor Control Authority.

1. Submitting the Applications
2. Preparation of Application
3. Workflow and status related to the application
4. Payment methods for license applications
5. Reporting
6. Authentication

The study of the system has been submitted to the Information Communication Technology Agency (ICTA) and it will be initiated the establishment under the guidance of them. The study of the system is reviewed by the IT experts in line ministry.

Comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of Precursor Control Authority in the years of 2022/2023

Year	2022	2023
Physical Progress	66.74%	84.2%
Financial Progress	76.9%	87.77%

It could be seen the physical progress of the year 2022 was 66.74% and the physical progress of the year 2023 was 84.2% and the financial progress was 76.9% and 87.77% respectively in the precursor control unit during the years 2022 and 2023. Due to the limited number of employees in the authority, the premises inspections and other field activities could not be able to be conducted as intended.

12. Staff Training Report

No.	Name of the officer participated	Designation	Program	Hosted Country/Institute	Period
01	Mr. Shakya Nanayakara Mr. Thamara Darnesena Mrs. Nilani Renuka Mrs. A.D.Y.K.Athauda Mr. H.G.C.Lakmal Mr. R.D.Prasanka Mrs. H.H.N.Lakmali Mrs. H.P.G.D.S.Alwis	Chairman Assistant Director (Research) Research Officer Scientific Officer Assistant Outreach Officer Assistant Counselor Counselling Assistant Dugs Education and Information Assistant	Country Focus Training of Prevention on usage of Illegal Drugs in Sri Lanka	Japan	31.01.2023- 09.02.2023
02	Mr. G.R.Gunawardana Mrs. M.W.N.M.Abenayake	Assistant Director (Designated and Private Treatment Centers Scientific Officer	JICA Knowledge Co-creation Program	Japan	06.03.2023- 22.03.2023
03	Mrs. G.I.S.Gunasinghe	Scientific Officer	BIMSREC Training course on Precursor Chemical for Narcotics Law Enforcement	Thailand	26.03.2023 04.04.2023
04	Mr. Shakya Nanayakara Mr. Pradeepe Koholanegedara	Chairman Assistant Director- Prevention Education & Training	Colombo Plan Drug Advisory Program National Secretaries Meeting	Philippine	14.11.2023 – 16.11.2023

	Mr. K. V.R. Wickramasinghe	Assistant Director (Scientific Research) (Acting)	- Do -	- Do -	- Do -
05	Mrs. D.P.M. Gamage	Internal Auditor	NIPA Training Program	Korea	14.11.2023- 24.11.2023
06	All staff of the Board	-	Conducting seminars for Efficiency Bar Examination	Officers of the Public Service Commission	17.11.2023 24.11.2023 01.12.2023
07	Mr. G.R.Gunawardana Mr. T.M.Perusinhe Mrs. S.A.D.C. Abesinghe	Assistant Director (Designated and private treatments Centers) Counselor Assistant Outreach Officer	Support on Study Visit of Sri Lankan Delegation to India	India	29.11.2023 30.11.2023
08	Officers who assigned to the transport division in head office and centers	Transport Manager Managers of Centers Management Assistants Development Officer Drivers	Conduct a training program for officers in Transport division	Department of Motor Traffic	30.11.2023
09	Senior Staff of NDDCB	-	Preparation of Action Plan	Officers of Department of Foreign Resources	05.12.2023

13. Report of the Audit and Management Committee

The National Audit Act provides provisions for the establishment of an Audit and Management Committee in the institutions which are being audited as a mandatory requirement by the National Audit Office. Furthermore, the Department of Management Audit has also stipulated regarding the necessitate for establishment of Audit and Management Committees and the composition of the Committees by the issued circular.

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

The audit and management committees confirm whether the resources which was allocated to the organization have been optimally used to achieve the goals of the organization in accordance with the plans prepared in advance appropriately 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 department of the board convenes these audit and management meetings quarterly and the Treasury Representative is being acted 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.

Functions

The audit and management committees review the annual financial statements and make necessary recommendations to ensure that they are complete and in compliance with accounting standards and policies.

The internal audit plan prepares and evaluates according to the role and the resources of the internal audit department for the year 2023. To reduce the deficiencies of the constant activities of the organization by improving the internal control system of the organization and

it has been referred over and over again that delays should be avoided by maintaining an accurate calendar for the activities of the institution.

The 6 numbers of Audit Management Committees were conducted for the year 2023. The Board of Directors has been informed about the audit and management remedies that can be applied in order to avoid the incidents of constant deficiencies occur since several periods. Actions have been taken to follow-up on the issues mentioned in response to the audit queries referred by the Auditor General's Department regarding in to the functions/operations of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. It is necessary to take urgent actions to further strengthen the management division and audit division of the organization in order to obtain a true and fair audit opinion for organization.

Risk management and reporting the meeting minutes to the board

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

Compliances

The effectiveness of the disclosures made as per directives of corporate accounting regulations in accordance with the definitions of the accounting standards of the public sector of Sri Lanka relating to the procedure of documenting the related parties, the procedure related to the disclosures to be made by the institution on an annual basis, the related procedures according to the concept of protection, rules and regulations, other general and special procedures issued by the governing body were reviewed.

Performance of the Audit and Management Committee in the year of 2023

The Audit and Management Committee of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has assessed the internal control system of the institution in the year under review (2023) and it increases efficiency and productivity in all functional areas and it was given the necessary guidance to overcome the observed deviations. Moreover, while reviewing the matters highlighted by the internal and external audit reports, actions were taken to suggest suitable remedies to the Board of Directors and actions were also taken to report the progress of the actions taken for the concerned authorities.

The key factor of the progress of the institute would be the contribution and support giving by the members of the audit and management committee, the chairman of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, the board members, the Director General and other senior staff members for fulfillment of function and responsibilities of the audit and management committee.

Accordingly, the top management should be aware of the importance of the audit and the information that the organization is obliged to consider which the matters presented by the audit queries and accordingly the responsibility to accurate any relevant deviation. Further, the management of the organization should be taken actions promptly to strengthen the internal audit in order to confirm the good existence of the organization.

14. Income Statement

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD (NDDCB) STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
<u>INCOME</u>			
Govt. Grants - Recurrent	Note 1	263,717,000.00	234,850,000.00
Other Miscellaneous Income	Note 2	25,135,091.38	9,634,530.52
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	Note 3	(350,663.47)	(6,601.54)
		<u>288,501,427.91</u>	<u>244,477,928.98</u>
<u>EXPENSES</u>			
Personnel & Administration Costs	Note 4	168,288,977.44	183,529,003.93
Other Operating Costs	Note 5	45,888,626.74	35,332,796.50
Preventive Education & Training	Note 6	3,229,412.31	2,540,928.32
Treatment & Rehabilitation	Note 7	36,954,158.52	44,483,063.03
Research Study Expenses	Note 8	2,522,691.50	977,452.00
Outreach Expenses	Note 9	4,202,821.95	2,656,407.68
NNL Expenses	Note 10	7,806,326.56	1,538,032.78
Prison & Other Treatment Centres	Note 11	219,132.00	52,424.00
Human Resources Development Costs	Note 12	297,500.00	(77,250.00)
Finance Costs	Note 13	79,080.00	71,835.00
Depreciation	Note 14	21,261,328.04	21,732,572.95
Total Operating Expenses		<u>290,750,055.06</u>	<u>292,837,266.19</u>
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year		<u>(2,248,627.15)</u>	<u>(48,359,337.21)</u>

15. Balance Sheet

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD (NDDCB) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		Rs.	Rs.
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
Cash at Bank	Note 15	7,358,495.58	5,190,924.75
Inventory	Note 16	4,696,855.55	5,051,689.65
Prepayments	Note 17	4,466,502.40	1,025,243.81
Advances	Note 18	1,434,534.50	1,434,534.50
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		17,956,388.03	12,702,392.71
Deposits	Note 19	696,812.96	696,812.96
Distress Loans & Festival Advances	Note 20	15,451,662.00	16,325,989.00
Capital WIP - New Buildings	Note 21	3,529,450.59	18,056,142.20
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		19,677,925.55	35,078,944.16
<u>NON CURRENT ASSETS</u>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	Note 22	593,146,932.84	590,815,390.43
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		593,146,932.84	590,815,390.43
TOTAL ASSETS		<hr/>	<hr/>
		630,781,246.42	638,596,727.30
<u>EQUITY & LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Sundry Creditors	Note 23	134,220.00	154,220.00
Accrued Expenses	Note 24	9,331,326.18	19,733,473.75
Retention Money	Note 25	333,491.15	196,140.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		9,799,037.33	20,083,833.75
NNL Testing Drug User Drivers		1,151,891.00	1,344,441.00
<u>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>			
Gratuity - Provision	Note 26	42,856,160.44	61,069,525.00
Gratuity - To be paid	Note 26	-	2,082,650.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		42,856,160.44	63,152,175.00
<u>EQUITY</u>			
Govt.Capital Grant	Note 27	122,845,946.94	107,037,946.94

Capital Reserve		65,503,710.68	65,503,710.68
Revaluation Reserve		560,260,606.10	574,231,155.51
Actuarial Gain/ (Loss)		18,587,724.41	-
Suspense	Note 29	185,685.12	185,685.12
Accumulated Deficit		(190,409,515.60)	(192,942,220.70)
Total Equity		<u>576,974,157.65</u>	<u>554,016,277.55</u>
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		<u><u>630,781,246.42</u></u>	<u><u>638,596,727.30</u></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 at 31st December 2023 and of its Surplus / (Deficit) for the year then ended. These Financial Statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Government rules and regulations.

Director Finance
NDDCB

Chairman
NDDCB

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 the Act no 11 of 1984. The Institute is located at No: 383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya.

16.1.2 The Powers of the Board

The powers of the Board shall be 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 the 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 programs 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; and

- (g) maintain liaison with national, regional and international organizations and agencies involved in drug control activities
- (h) acquire, hold, take or give on lease or hire, mortgage, pledge and sell or otherwise dispose of any movable or immovable property

16.2 General Accounting Policies

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 re-classification of the items in the Financial Statements have been amended, comparative amounts have also been re-classified 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.

	Rate Per Annum	
	(%)	
Buildings and Structures	5	(20 yrs.)
Furniture	10	(10 yrs.)

Office Equipment	20	(5 yrs.)
Computer Software	20	(5 yrs)
Fixtures	20	(5 yrs.)
Library Books	25	(4 yrs.)
Vehicles	25	(4 yrs.)
Kitchenware	20	(5 yrs.)
Garden Equipment	20	(5 yrs.)
NNL Equipment	20	(5 yrs.)
Other Plant & Equipment	20	(5 yrs.)

Depreciation is calculated based on the date of purchase / date of disposal for assets purchased/ disposed during the year

Motor Vehicles and Head Office Land & Building at Rajagiriya were shown at revalued amounts and all other asset categories were shown at historical cost.

Thalangama and Galle centers' Lands belong to the Ministry of Health, while the Buildings constructed on such Lands belong to the NDDCB.

Following assets were bought under lease/purchase.

Lease Property	Value Rs.	Lease Period
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 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

The valuation method used by the management to value the benefit is the “Projected Unit Credit Method” , the method recommended by the LKAS 19 / Employee Benefits.

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.

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

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 can not be determined accurately.

16.2.10 Provision for EPF and ETF

Employees are eligible for Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) contribution and Employees' Trust Fund (ETF) 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 had been generated by the Board is recognized directly to the Income Statement under other income.

16.2.11.2 Capital Grants

Grant received to the Board from General Treasury for the Capital expenditure have been treated in Equity.

16.2.12 Expenses

All recurrent expenditures incurred and accrued in the running of the Board have 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 Policies

16.3.1 Depreciation Policy

Depreciation method was changed from “full year depreciation in the year of purchased” to “days 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/2023/03

09th July 2024

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 2023 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 2023 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023 and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets 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, except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at 31 December 2023, 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) Although the entire class of assets should be revalued if assets in a class are revalued, according to the section 49 of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 07 but contrary to that, the revaluation of assets had been conducted partly. Accordingly, the balance of the building account was Rs.217,592,705 as at 31 December 2023 and the building value of Rs.44,929,705 and the building revaluation value of Rs.172,663,000 had been stated in the financial statements.
- (b) The motor vehicles value of Rs.43,265,362 had been fully depreciated due to failure to review the residual value and useful life of an asset at least at the date of end of each annual reporting period as per the paragraph 65 of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 07. Accordingly, actions had not been taken to revised the estimation errors that had occurred in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 03.
- (c) The head office land was revalued at the amount of Rs.365,000,000 in the year 2018 which had been acquired on the basis of a 99-year lease in the year 1992 and had been accounted in the financial statements of the considering year. Although the value of the lease property should be shown separately, it had accounted under the value of the land. The lease value of this land was Rs4,350,000 and even though the annual amortisation value was Rs1,318,182, but the value had not been stated in the account.
- (d) The Homagama Pitipana land, which was acquired on a 30-year lease basis at the value of Rs. 4,085,019, had been presented under the land account and had not been stated in the account of lease land and not amortized annually.
- (e) The lease value of the Navadigantaya Rehabilitation Centre land owned by the Janatha Wathu Development Board, which had been acquired on a thirty-year lease basis was Rs 13,062,750 as at 4 March 2016 according to the lease agreement. That was, only the value of the lease paid by paying the lease rent on an annual basis had been accounted and the value of the lease property had not stated under the lease land in the statement of financial position.
- (f) The relevant responsible sections did not have the written information about the necessary actions taken to recover the debit balance of Rs.1,434,534 in the advance B

account, which has been unpaid for more than 20 years and that information were not submitted to the audit.

(g) The cash had been paid on the invoice value of Rs 1,764,690 by obtained a performance bond for the respire of the elevator was installed in the building of Dangerous Drugs Control Board. Although the repairs had not been completed as at the date of the audit report, this value was capitalized without accounted under the advances paid in the financial statements of the year under review.

(h) Gratuity payments

i. An entity must disclose information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of its defined benefit plans and changes in the financial effects of those plans during that period in accordance with the chapter No. 140 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 19. Further, it had not been disclosed the basis of the discount rate determined for the calculation of the rate of increase in salaries as per Chapter No. 141 (c). Even though the effect of the changes in accounting policy on the financial statements should have been disclosed through a note, it had not been done accordingly.

ii. The gratuity allocations at the amount of Rs. 1,973,454 which had been made for four officers who are not in service, had been included in the gratuity allocation amount of Rs.42,856,163 during the year under review. As a consequence of this, the value of non-current liabilities had been overstated in the statement of financial position by Rs. 1,973,454.

iii. The present value of the liabilities has been stated as Rs.307,076,330 according to Note No. 26 of the financial statements but the relevance of it to the current year financial statements was not submitted to the audit.

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 qualified opinion.

1.3 Other information included in the Board's 2023 Annual Report.

The other information comprises the information included in the Board's 2023 Annual Report but does not include the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon, which is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report. 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 Board's 2023 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 Except for the effects of the matters described in the basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report, 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 all the recommendations made by me in the previous year except the audit matters of 1.2 (a), (c), (f) described in the basis for Qualified Opinion section of my report 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 except for;

Reference to law/ direction

Observation

(a) Extraordinary Gazette No. 1653/7-2010 dated 10 May 2010, made in accordance under Section 31 read with Section 18 of the conventions against illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, No. 1 of 2008 read with paragraph (2) of Article 44 of the Constitution.

i. Part IV registration of premises
Order 9

Premises engaged in activities related to import or export of materials must be registered with the Authority within one month from the date of issue of license and 16 premises were registered and licenses were issued to 10 in the current year. Also, the members of the authority should visit the registered premises of the licensee at least once in 3 months and supervise the activities, and examined the way the materials are stored, the books, documents, registers and records maintained in the use of the equipment. However, only 51 premises of 91 licensed importers had been inspected in year of 2023.

ii. Paragraph of Order 5

Although the authority should appoint a secretary and other officers and employees that may be necessary for the implementation, fulfilment and execution of the functions and tasks of the Precursor Control Authority, the Precursor Authority has not made arrangements to hire the necessary staff until the end of 2023 and only two officers of the National Dangerous Drug Control Board were assigned.

iii. Paragraph of Order 8
and Order 10

Subject to the provisions of the illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act No. 1 of 2008, the Board of the Authority met only once in the year 2023 and the Board members of the Precursor Authority has not been conducted at least minimum requirement of board meetings to review functions of it by the members of the Board of the Precursor

Authority in accordance with paragraph 10 of the Order.

(b) Gazette Order No. 2 of 2010 No. 1653/19 dated 12 May 2010 issued in pursuance of the Drug dependant persons (treatment and rehabilitation) Act, no. 54 of 2007

Although drug addicts cannot be operated without obtaining a license for the purpose of care and rehabilitation, by the end of 2023, there were 26 private treatment centres in the country and therefore only 13 centres had updated their license registration. As of the date of audit 10 May 2024, 13 private rehabilitation centres have requested to update the licenses for the year 2023, but these 13 centres had been operated without a license since 2022, as they had been directed to obtain security clearance for those centres.

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 except for;

Powers, functions and duties

Observations

(a) Drug dependant persons (treatment and rehabilitation) Act, no. 54 of 2007

i. Failure to appoint an Assessment Panels as per Sentence 7.

Actions had not been taken to appoint an assessment Panels consisting of not more than ten persons from amongst persons who have gained eminence or experience in the fields of law or persons having experience or knowledge in the Fields of physiological or social problems connected with drug dependence.

ii. To enter any Treatment Centre and make such examinations considers necessary in terms of clauses 4 (02) and (03)

Although any authorized person may enter any Treatment Centre designated or licensed under the Act at all reasonable times and make such examinations as he considers necessary thereon for that purpose, only 16 centres have been examined among 26 centres in the year 2023 and the information about the success of the treatment centres had not been taken to the attention of the Board by submitting periodic 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 intended use of the Homagama Pitipana land was not informed to the Urban Development Authority even after 8 years which was acquired for Rs. 4,085,018 on a thirty-year lease basis on 30 April 2014 and the deed of the lease related to the land had not been obtained as at 31 December 2023. This land remained idle without being used for any productive purpose.

(b) Implementation of insurance scheme

The specifications prepared for the insurance scheme of 2023 were reviewed by the technical evaluation committee and the quotations were called without obtaining the approval of the procurement committee. Within the limit of Rs.5 million according to the budget allocation 2023, Insurance benefit agreement has been made to an annual value of Rs 5,677,525 with a private insurance company for the period from 1 October 2023 to 30 September 2024 whereas the annual premium value of one employee is Rs.26,645 and with the family members of 201 employees who have completed one year in the board A total of 597 members. No contribution has been taken from the employees

of the board and as of the date of audit, Rs 2,071,063 had been received from the insurance company as insurance benefits for the employees. However, the approval had not been taken from the Budget Department of the Treasury and the Board of Directors for the new insurance scheme.

(c) Cadre

The approved cadre was 374 including head office and provincial offices as at 31 December 2023. Therefore, the number of vacancies were 169 and the actual cadre was 205. Actions had not been taken to expedite the recruitment process for these vacant posts.

(d) Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres Nawadiganthaya

The centre was consisted of a building worth about 12,800,000 rupees which was built by the personal donation of a reverent and another building worth Rs. 7,844,963 rupees which was built with the donations of an international organization and are equipped with all the furniture and equipment to be used for treatment and rehabilitation, but the building was not utilized to treat of drug dependent persons and remained idle during the year of 2023. Although the buildings have been constructed and handed over to the board in 2021, actions had not been taken to arrange necessary infrastructure facilities and to appoint the staff.

(e) Although the approval has been given to amend the Drug Addicts (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007 by Cabinet Paper AMA/21/2279/303/176 of the Cabinet meeting held on 24 January 2022, the actions had not been taken to complete the amendments to the act and to submitted to the cabinet.

W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Auditor General

18. Financial Highlights for Ten Years

Finance summary

This unit is responsible for internal financial management, 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 as follows.

Grants from Treasury (Recurrent & Capital)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Government Recurrent grant	139,123,000.00	170,633,833.00	201,401,000.00	194,098,000.00	208,723,999.00
Government Capital grant	30,000,000.00	17,233,000.00	20,000,000.00	3,500,000.00	27,448,000.00

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Government Recurrent grant	218,522,202.00	249,463,501.00	243,944,000.00	234,850,000.00	263,717,000.00
Government Capital grant	14,400,000.00	24,916,946.94	16,473,000.00	300,000.00	15,808,000.00

Analysis of Income

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Residential administration fees	2,156,000.00	2,004,000.00	2,375,000.00	3,750,000.00	4,785,000.00
DCC Course Income	2,232,000.00	3,564,000.00	5,642,950.00	5,514,475.00	5,492,000.00
Coconut Income	1,257,350.00	968,591.00	805,294.00	937,983.00	1,717,699.25
NNL Lab	640,000.00	594,750.00	659,500.00	713,250.00	703,000.00
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course	-	-	-	-	-
PCA Income	-	-	-	4,383,428.00	1,848,500.00

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Residential administration fees	3,885,000.00	1,976,000.00	910,000.00	720,000.00	1,700,000.00
DCC Course Income	5,391,450.00	2,311,525.00	1,828,950.00	758,475.00	3,588,175.00
Coconut Income	1,334,435.99	1,091,357.00	1,680,819.50	1,734,826.50	1,464,062.00
NNL Lab	655,750.00	430,500.00	1,508,500.00	1,406,500.00	4,351,000.00
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course	-	-	595,000.00	2,585,500.00	2,068,950.00
PCA Income	1,971,000.00	1,360,750.00	1,267,500.00	1,232,500.00	1,223,500.00

Income & Expenses As per Income statement

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Income	147,355,485.00	178,809,437.00	224,954,432.00	218,035,628.00	226,783,685.18
Total Expenditure	163,262,111.00	192,920,272.00	262,137,446.00	252,116,456.00	255,075,406.03
Deficit for the year	15,906,626.00	14,110,835.00	37,183,014.00	34,080,828.00	28,291,721.85

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Income	232,579,130.38	259,336,340.84	285,512,026.21	244,477,928.98	288,501,427.91
Total Expenditure	270,838,773.85	272,033,618.71	270,493,976.89	292,837,266.19	290,750,055.06
Deficit for the year	38,259,643.47	12,697,277.87	15,018,049.32	48,359,337.21	2,248,627.15

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 (NDDCB)
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023

	<u>Year Ended</u> 31/12/2023 Rs.	<u>Year Ended</u> 31/12/2022 Rs.
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year	(2,248,627.15)	(48,359,337.21)
Adjustment For		
Depreciation	21,261,328.04	21,732,572.95
Provision for Gratuity	10,355,209.34	12,278,512.76
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Fixed Assets	350,663.47	-
Prior Year Adjustments	4,781,332.25	-
Operating Income Before Changes in Working Capital	<u>34,499,905.95</u>	<u>(14,348,251.50)</u>
Distress Loans & Festival Advances	874,327.00	1,887,407.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Working Capital	<u>35,374,232.95</u>	<u>(12,460,844.50)</u>
Inventories	354,834.10	280,897.23
Prepayments	(3,441,258.59)	(167,756.68)
Deposits	-	285,422.31
Advances	-	(188,000.00)
Sundry Creditors	(20,000.00)	10,000.00
Accrued Expenses	(10,402,147.57)	8,970,091.63
Revaluation Reserve	(13,970,549.41)	-
Retention Money	137,351.15	-
NNL Testing Drug User Drivers	(192,550.00)	(8,655,559.00)
Cash Generated from Operations	7,839,912.63	(11,925,749.01)
Gratuity Paid	<u>(5,278,930.00)</u>	<u>(8,297,889.01)</u>
Net Cash From Operating Activities	<u>2,560,982.63</u>	<u>(20,223,638.02)</u>
Cash Flows from /(Used in) Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property, Plant and Equipment	(16,201,411.80)	(2,032,127.53)
Net Cash Flows From /(Used) in Investing Activities	<u>(16,201,411.80)</u>	<u>(2,032,127.53)</u>

Cash Flows From /(Used In) Financial Activities		
Net Funds Received/(used) During the year	15,808,000.00	300,000.00
Net Cash Flows From /(Used) in Financial Activites	15,808,000.00	300,000.00
NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,167,570.83	(21,955,765.55)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	<u>5,190,924.75</u>	<u>27,146,690.30</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	7,358,495.58	5,190,924.75

**NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD (NDDCB)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS /EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2023**

	Contributed Capital	Other Reserves	Translation Reserves	Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	Total
Balance as at 31st 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 Adjustments	-	-	-	(1,380,335.08)	-	(1,380,335.08)
Capital WIP - Valuation	-	970,549.41	-	-	-	970,549.41
Net Surplus/Deficit for the year	-	-	-	15,018,049.32	-	15,018,049.32
Balance as at 31st 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 Adjustments	-	-	(295,214.77)	(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 31st December 2022	107,037,946.94	574,231,155.51	65,689,395.80	(192,942,220.70)	-	554,016,277.55
Capital Grant for the Year	15,808,000.00	-	-	-	-	15,808,000.00
Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	-	-	-	-	18,587,724.41	18,587,724.41
Prior Year Adjustments (Note 28)	-	-	-	4,781,332.25	-	4,781,332.25
Valuation	-	(13,970,549.41)	-	-	-	(13,970,549.41)
Net Surplus/Deficit for the year	-	-	-	(2,248,627.15)	-	(2,248,627.15)
Balance as at 31st December 2023	122,845,946.94	560,260,606.10	65,689,395.80	(190,409,515.60)	18,587,724.41	576,974,157.65

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD (NDDCB)

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST
DECEMBER 2023**

Note 1

Government Grant - Recurrent

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
January	15,010,000.00	16,000,000.00
February	14,500,000.00	20,000,000.00
March	27,660,000.00	21,750,000.00
April	18,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
May	32,818,000.00	15,000,000.00
June	18,000,000.00	26,000,000.00
July	15,000,000.00	15,000,000.00
August	31,896,000.00	15,000,000.00
September	15,000,000.00	21,500,000.00
October	26,025,000.00	21,500,000.00
November	24,040,000.00	24,100,000.00
December	25,768,000.00	23,000,000.00
	263,717,000.00	234,850,000.00

Note 2

Miscellaneous Income

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Coconut Income	1,464,062.00	1,734,826.50
Distress and Festival Loan Interest	636,865.99	712,941.60
Drug Counseling Course	3,588,175.00	758,475.00
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course	2,068,950.00	2,585,500.00
Government Charge on Vehicle	6,000.00	5,935.48
Misc - Income & Cheque Cancelled Income	1,102,521.77	52,178.00
NNL Lab Income	4,351,000.00	1,406,500.00
No Pay Charges and Returned Salary	468,678.97	339,073.94
Non Refundable Tender Deposit	24,000.00	15,000.00
PCA Income	1,223,500.00	1,232,500.00
Residential & Administration fees	1,700,000.00	720,000.00

Sale of Research Books	9,400.00	11,600.00
Drug Law Enforcement activities	-	45,000.00
Donation - N'digantha	8,084,937.65	-
Applicants' Fees	398,000.00	-
Symposium Income	9,000.00	15,000.00
	25,135,091.38	9,634,530.52

Note 3

Profit on Disposal

	2023	2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of disposal Fixed Assets	487,848.27	3,249,498.43
Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets	(105,514.80)	(3,155,466.89)
Sales Proceeds from Disposal of Assets	31,670.00	(87,430.00)
	350,663.47	6,601.54

Note 4

Personnel & Administration Costs

	2023	2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Audit & Mgt. Com. Expenses	154,000.00	128,000.00
Board Meeting Fees & Sitting Allowances	850,000.00	738,600.00
Employees Trust Fund	3,382,673.74	3,880,852.21
Employees Provident Fund	13,530,694.03	15,238,870.78
Overtime	4,726,045.73	3,906,441.31
Salaries & Wages	128,591,144.45	144,268,570.99
Service Gratuity	10,355,209.34	12,278,512.76
SHE Insurance	1,332,882.68	727,794.08
Transport & Hiring of Motor Vehicles	72,859.00	634,513.80
Travelling & Subsistence-Foreign	2,362,941.97	-
Travelling & Subsistence-Local	2,930,526.50	1,726,848.00
	168,288,977.44	183,529,003.93

Note 5

Other Operating Costs

	2023	2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Advertisements	232,484.00	143,802.00
Audit Fee	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00

Electricity	7,972,211.58	4,436,717.42
Fuel and Lubricants	6,207,090.99	5,452,216.28
Internet & Email charges	1,284,527.21	1,526,605.03
Janitorial Expenses	2,587,620.00	2,284,325.00
Maintenance of Buildings	538,873.00	727,501.45
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	4,210,114.84	2,511,650.68
Maintenance of Office Equipment	4,026,810.75	3,000,036.56
Miscellaneous and Refreshments Expenses	602,185.20	404,120.50
Newspapers, Publications & Periodicals	179,963.75	118,620.00
Pest Control	39,600.00	62,540.00
Postage	237,690.00	146,748.00
Printing, Stationery & Office Requisites	4,182,708.12	1,708,718.00
Rates & Taxes	464,017.63	408,702.18
Security Expenses	7,991,200.00	8,052,800.00
Staff Uniforms	108,000.00	116,000.00
Telephone Charges	1,426,587.50	1,371,379.34
Translation, Inquiry, Legal & Technical Fees	486,073.24	166,158.12
Water Supply	2,110,868.93	1,694,155.94
	45,888,626.74	35,332,796.50

Note 6

<u>Preventive Education and Training</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Preventive Education & Public Awareness	740,697.00	463,570.00
Anti drug day Programme	115,520.00	9,340.00
Preventive Education Field Allowance	1,045,190.31	1,086,428.32
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course - Expenses	1,328,005.00	981,590.00
	3,229,412.31	2,540,928.32

Note 7

<u>Treatment and Rehabilitaion</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Rehabilitaion of Drug dependance - Meals	34,534,405.00	42,782,779.00
Rehabilitaion of Drug dependance - Others	1,391,325.52	1,507,875.63
Rehabilitaion of Drug dependance - Medicines	132,069.00	106,473.58
Rehabilitaion of Drug dependance - Doctor fees	50,000.00	38,750.00
Follow up, Parents & Other Programmes	846,359.00	47,184.82
	36,954,158.52	44,483,063.03

Note 8**Research Study Expenses**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Research & Study	1,259,650.00	899,552.00
Drug Counselling Course Expenses	1,263,041.50	77,900.00
	<u>2,522,691.50</u>	<u>977,452.00</u>

Note 9**Outreach Expenses**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Outreach Mobile Programmes & Others	1,842,060.26	489,837.11
Outreach Field Allowances	2,360,761.69	2,166,570.57
	<u>4,202,821.95</u>	<u>2,656,407.68</u>

Note 10**NNL Lab Expenses**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Laboratory Requisites & Chemicals	7,806,326.56	1,536,732.78
NNL Lab Training Programmes	-	1,300.00
	<u>7,806,326.56</u>	<u>1,538,032.78</u>

Note 11**Prisons & Other Treatment Centres**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Prisons & Other Treatment Centres Programmes	219,132.00	52,424.00
	<u>219,132.00</u>	<u>52,424.00</u>

Note 12**Human Resources Development Costs**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Staff Training Expenses	297,500.00	(77,250.00)
	<u>297,500.00</u>	<u>(77,250.00)</u>

Note 13**Finance Costs**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Bank Charges	79,080.00	71,835.00
	<u>79,080.00</u>	<u>71,835.00</u>

Note 14**Depreciation & Others**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Depreciation as per schedule	21,261,328.04	21,732,572.95
	<u>21,261,328.04</u>	<u>21,732,572.95</u>

Note 15**Cash at Bank & In Hand**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
BOC - Corporate - 1643	3,138,851.62	962,731.49
BOC - Rajagiriya - 0003270702	36,660.90	49,660.90
BOC - Treatment & Rehabilitation - 0071810523	4,182,983.06	4,178,532.36
	<u>7,358,495.58</u>	<u>5,190,924.75</u>

Note - 16**Inventory**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Chemical Stock	2,249,747.49	2,468,887.14
Stationery Stock	2,447,108.06	2,582,802.51
	<u>4,696,855.55</u>	<u>5,051,689.65</u>

Note - 17**Prepayments**

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Vehicle Insurance & Licence Fees	-	243,751.78
<u>Maintenance of Office Equipment</u>		
Ceylon Business Appliances	20,408.66	15,700.02
Gestetner of Ceylon	26,318.00	2,796.16
Metropolitan	94,076.23	46,285.15
Trade promoter	94,514.50	71,637.50
Hayleys Aventura	-	566,517.60
Softvision	40,000.00	39,978.08
Office network	26,613.37	6,983.00
Frostaire Engineering	16,229.51	-

Telesonic Lanka	28,432.24	-
Craft Lanka	7,205.41	-
Global Tech Air Conditioning	12,737.70	-
Abans Electrical	14,854.86	-
Officetronics	28,927.60	-
Singer Sri Lanka	32,684.15	-
Colt Trading Company	22,233.33	-
Tax & Rates	31,594.52	31,594.52
SHE Insurance	3,969,672.32	-
Total Prepayments for the year	4,466,502.40	1,025,243.81

Note 18

<u>Advances</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
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
Indosol (Pvt) Ltd	6,652.50	6,652.50
Brunner Mazel Publishers (Book order U.S.A)	4,867.00	4,867.00
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	1,434,534.50

<u>Note 19</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
<u>Daya Builders (P A Ariyadasa & Sons)</u>		
Fuel Deposit	100,000.00	100,000.00
<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

Kandy M.P.C.S. Ltd

Dry ration deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fuel Deposit	20,000.00	20,000.00

Galle M.P.C.S Ltd

Dry ration & Fuel Deposit	25,000.00	25,000.00
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Attanagalla M.P.C.S Ltd

Dry ration deposit	48,000.00	48,000.00
Fuel Deposit	102,000.00	102,000.00

Municipal Commissioner of Kandy

Rent of Building Deposit	1,050.00	1,050.00
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Sri Lanka Nation Arbitration Centre

Centre Reseveation Deposit	7,500.00	7,500.00
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American Premium Water Systems(Pvt) Ltd

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
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

696,812.96	696,812.96
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Note 21Capital WIP - New Buildings

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Seven Storied Building	-	556,142.20
Thabugala Building at N'digantha	3,529,450.59	4,500,000.00
UNODC	-	13,000,000.00
	3,529,450.59	18,056,142.20

Note - 22
Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Cost/Valuation	Lands Rs.	Buildings Rs.	Office Equipment Rs.	Furnitures Rs.	Fixtures Rs.	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2023	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
Additions / Revaluation		8,196,519.83	7,004,150.68		4,175,568.82		19,376,239.33
Adjustments for Disposals			223,858.57	263,989.70			487,848.27
Balance as at 31.12.2023	392,685,018.80	217,592,704.54	24,729,376.23	10,364,560.30	10,386,451.59	43,265,362.00	699,023,473.46

Depreciation

Balance as at 01.01.2023		58,078,717.94	3,512,954.12	1,062,855.00	1,227,006.69	43,265,362.00	107,146,895.75
For 2023		9,192,133.81	3,655,322.89	1,037,616.02	1,267,688.12		15,152,760.84
For Revaluation/ Disposals			53,716.80	51,798.00			105,514.80
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2023		67,270,851.75	7,114,560.21	2,048,673.02	2,494,694.81	43,265,362.00	122,194,141.79
Written down value as at 31.12.2023	392,685,018.80	150,321,852.79	17,614,816.02	8,315,887.28	7,891,756.78	-	576,829,331.67

Cost/Valuation	Library Rs.	Kitchen Wares Rs.	Garden Items Rs.	NNL Lab Equipment Rs.	Other Plant Equipment Rs.	Lease Hold Rs.	Total Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2023	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
Additions & Revaluation	-			1,107,813.40	3,552,388.52		4,660,201.92
Adjustments Disposals				65,934.00			65,934.00
Balance as at 31.12.2023	1,484,155.67	452,500.00	831,080.00	45,708,880.22	9,220,194.72	1,013,262.20	58,710,072.81

Depreciation

Balance as at 01.01.2023	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
For 2023	6,286.48	90,500.00	166,216.01	4,665,940.20	1,158,099.07	21,525.44	6,108,567.20
For Revaluation/ Disposals				4,696.67			4,696.67
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2023	1,484,155.67	181,000.00	332,432.01	37,222,961.47	2,231,811.44	940,111.05	42,392,471.64
Written down value as at 31.12.2023	-	271,500.00	498,647.99	8,485,918.75	6,988,383.28	73,151.15	16,317,601.17

Cost/Valuation	Software Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2023	928,085.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	928,085.00
Additions & Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2023	928,085.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	928,085.00

Balance as at 01.01.2023	928,085.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	928,085.00
For 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
For Revaluation/ Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2023	928,085.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	928,085.00
Written down value as at 31.12.2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total Net Assets for the Year 2023
Total Depreciation

593,146,932.84
21,261,328.04

To be Noted

Computer Software have already been fully depreciated.

Note 23**Sundry Creditors**

	2023	2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Ceylon Business Appliances	2,220.00	2,220.00
S D G R S Wimalasinghe	30,000.00	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 Sumanaratne	10,000.00	10,000.00
H M C C Bandara	-	20,000.00
P P D N S Muthukumara	-	30,000.00
A P P Gunarathne	30,000.00	30,000.00
M G U K Chandrasiri	30,000.00	-
	134,220.00	154,220.00

Note 24**Accrued Expenses**

	2023	2022
	Rs.	Rs.
Audit Fees	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Bank Charges	-	7,935.00
Drug Counselling Course	-	14,000.00
Electricity	662,969.58	387,708.10
Fuel & Lubricants	281,057.70	277,810.00
Gratuity Payment	1,726,635.00	6,193,135.00
Holiday Pay	110,782.25	76,314.50
Internet / Email	110,203.18	103,833.19
Janitorial	206,180.00	188,960.00
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	81,490.00	501,440.00
Maintenance of Office Equipment	-	423,775.00
Maintenance of Buildings	-	40,600.00
Daily Wages	17,000.00	-
News Papers	8,540.00	19,530.00
Outreach Field Allowance	222,154.74	450,904.63
Outreach Mobile Programmes & Others	-	13,730.00
Overtime	798,042.05	379,435.96

Preventive Education Field Allowance	73,404.75	104,428.56
Security Charges	666,400.00	672,000.00
Stamp Fees Payable	55,125.00	59,825.00
Telephone Charges	88,299.11	122,116.11
Translation and Legal Charges	162,825.00	4,200.00
Travelling & Subsistence - Local	519,564.50	315,478.00
Follow up Parents & Others	91,040.00	-
Tre & Reh Meals & Meals for programmes	2,280,025.00	8,418,375.00
Tre & Reh - Doctor	7,500.00	6,250.00
Water	135,851.32	82,098.45
PAYE Payable	8,400.00	600.00
Distress Loans	5,037.00	-
Salary & Wages	12,800.00	-
Mise. Expenses	-	45,000.00
Housing Deduction	-	3,788.75
	9,331,326.18	19,733,473.75

Note 25

Retention Money

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Galle Dining Hall Construction	169,540.00	169,540.00
Handyman wall paint	26,600.00	26,600.00
Kotte Yauwana Samaja -HO	137,351.15	-
	<u>333,491.15</u>	<u>196,140.00</u>

Note 26

Gratuity

2023

Rs.

The amounts recognized in the Statement of Financial Position are determined as follows:

Present Value of obligation	307,076,330.00
Liability in the Statement of Financial Position	<u>307,076,330.00</u>

The valuation method used by the management to value the benefit is the "Projected Unit Credit Method", the method recommended by the LKAS 19/ Employee benefits.

The movement in the defined benefit obligation over the year is as follows:

	Rs.
Balance at the beginning of the year	63,152,175.00
Current Service Costs	2,776,948.34
Interest Costs	7,578,261.00
Actuarial Loss /(Gain)	(24,130,873.90)
	<u><u>49,376,510.43</u></u>
Payments made during the year	(6,520,350.00)
Balance as at the end of the year	<u><u>42,856,160.43</u></u>

The amounts recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income are as follows:

	Rs.
Current Service Costs	2,776,948.34
Interest Costs	7,578,261.00
Total Included in the staff costs	<u><u>10,355,209.34</u></u>
Actuarial Loss /(Gain)	(24,130,873.90)
Total included in Statement of Comprehensive Income	<u><u>(13,775,664.57)</u></u>

The key assumptions used by the Management

Rate of Interest (Net of Tax)	12% p.a.
Expected Salary Increment %	7.00%
Staff Turnover Factor %	5.00%
Retirement Age	60 Years
No of Employees	215

The Board will continue in Operation as a going concern.

Note 27

<u>Government Capital Grant</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	Rs.	Rs.
Brought Forward Balance	107,037,946.94	106,737,946.94

January	-	-
February	-	-
March	-	-
April	-	-
May	-	-
June	-	-
July	-	-
August	2,000,000.00	-
September	-	300,000.00
October	5,450,000.00	-
November	-	-
December	8,358,000.00	-
	122,845,946.94	107,037,946.94

Note 28

Prior Year Adjustments

2023

Rs.

Correction of NNL Lab Equipment	61,237.33
Correction of buildings	556,142.20
Correction of Provision Service Gratuity	(6,209,154.49)
Accrued Expenses	(5,073.34)
DCC Course	20,575.00
T & R Meals	666,975.00
Other Allowances	12,712.90
News Papers	1,520.00
Telephone	26,903.47
Receivables for Distress loans	7,856.30
Salary	30,288.38
Stamp Fee	25.00
Miscellaneous	30,220.00
Audit Fee	18,440.00
	(4,781,332.25)

Note 29

This balance "Suspense A/C" represents an un - reconciled balance continued from the Financial Statements of year 2015.