

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

Annual Report 2016

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Abbreviations

NDDCB	-	National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
UN	-	United Nations
INCB	-	International Narcotics Control Board
CND	-	Commision of Narcotics Drugs
NNL	-	National Narcotics Laboratory
STF	-	Special Task Forces
PNB	-	Police Narcotics Burearu
PETU	-	Preventive Education and Training Unit
WHO	-	World Health Organization
UNODC	-	United National Office on Drugs and Crime \
\ DAMS	-	Drugs Abuse Monitoring System
FONGODA	-	Federation of Non Governmetn Organization Agnist Drug Abuse
DS	-	Divisional Secretariat
IDU	-	Injected Drug Users
RSAS	-	Rapid Situation Analysis Surreys

1. Introduction



The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) is a Statutory Board established in terms of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984. The Board came into operation on 9th April 1984. The Board is under the purview of the Law & Order and Southern Development .

The Board is the principal national institution charged with the formulation and review of the national policy relating to the prevention, control, treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and given powers to advice and make recommendation to the Minister on such policy. Further, the Board assists various departments and institutions achieve their tasks in relation to drug abuse, prevention and control, and conduct epidemiological studies and maintain databases.this regard. Further The Board monitor and help relevant agencies to fulfil obligations under the United National (UN) and SAARC Conventions ratified by the government. To that end the Board provides technical and other assistance. The Board co-ordinate with the government and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), and represent at the Commission on Narcotics Drugs. (CND)

The Board has been requested by the existing government regulation to prepare a report on its current activities annually.

2. Vision and Mission

1. Our Vision

To lead Sri Lanka to become the pioneer in managing the outcomes and impact of drug related issues in South Asia

2. Our Mission:

To create an environment where all sectors of the society and the public at large participate and contribute effectively together with all concerned agencies, towards eliminating the drug menace and related issues from the society.

To create social ethos conducive to eradicating the drug dependence, illicit trafficking and peddling.

To encourage the national political commitment and international co-operation towards creating a drug free society.

To provide leadership in implementing the national drug policy while securing the information and resource base for its effective functioning, monitoring, evaluation and review where necessary.

To work coporatively with International Narcotics Control Board.

3. Powers of the Board

Under the section 07 of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act the 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 corporation as may reasonable be necessary to exercise the powers of the Board;
- (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 dependant persons and conduct national drug abuse and preventive educational programmes for children and adults;
- (f) Conduct and undertake researches 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; and
- (h) Acquire, hold, take or give on lease or hire, mortgage, pledge and sell or otherwise dispose of , any movable or immovable property.

4. Corporate Information

Name of the Organization : National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

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

Constitution of the Board

The Board shall consists of the following members

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

Members of the Board

1. Prof. Ravindra Fernando
Chairman, NDDCB
2. Rev. Thiniyawala Plitha Thero
Director of Lanka Hospital
Nalandaramaya,
Nugegoda.
3. Rev.K.Bodhananda Thero
Director
Mithuru Mithuro Sevana - Pelmadulla
4. Mr. Warnakulasooriya John Bosco Srilal Fernando (Attorney-at-Law)
No 99/21, Nikolos Markas MW,
Negambo.
5. Mrs. Sakunthala Tennakoon
Government Analyst,
Government Analyst's Department
No.31, Isuru Mawatha, Pellawatte,
Battaramulla.
6. Mr.Nandana Munasinghe
DIG (Crimes)
Police Head quarters,
Colombo 01.
7. Dr. Kamal Jayasinghe
Director (Laboratory)
Ministry of Health,
National Medicines Regulatory Authority,
Colombo 10
8. Mr.H.U.Premathilake
Addl. Secretary
Ministry of Education
"Isurupaya"
Battaramulla.
9. Mr.L. H. Thilakarathna
Commissioner of Ayurveda
Dept. of Ayurveda
Old Kottawa Road, Navinna
Maharagama.

10. Mr.M. Paskaran
Director (Social Protection)
Sri Lanka Customs,
No.40, Main Street,
Colombo 11.
11. Mr. Prasanna Kiriwaththuduwa,
Assistant Director,
Department of Fiscal Policy,
Ministry of Finance & Planning
The Secretariat,
Colombo 01.

Staff of the Board

The approved cadre of the Board Consists of 216 staff members.

Address / Contact Information :

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Rajagiriya.
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Fax : 011 2868791/2
E-mail : mail@nddcb.gov.lk
Web site : www.nddcb.gov.lk

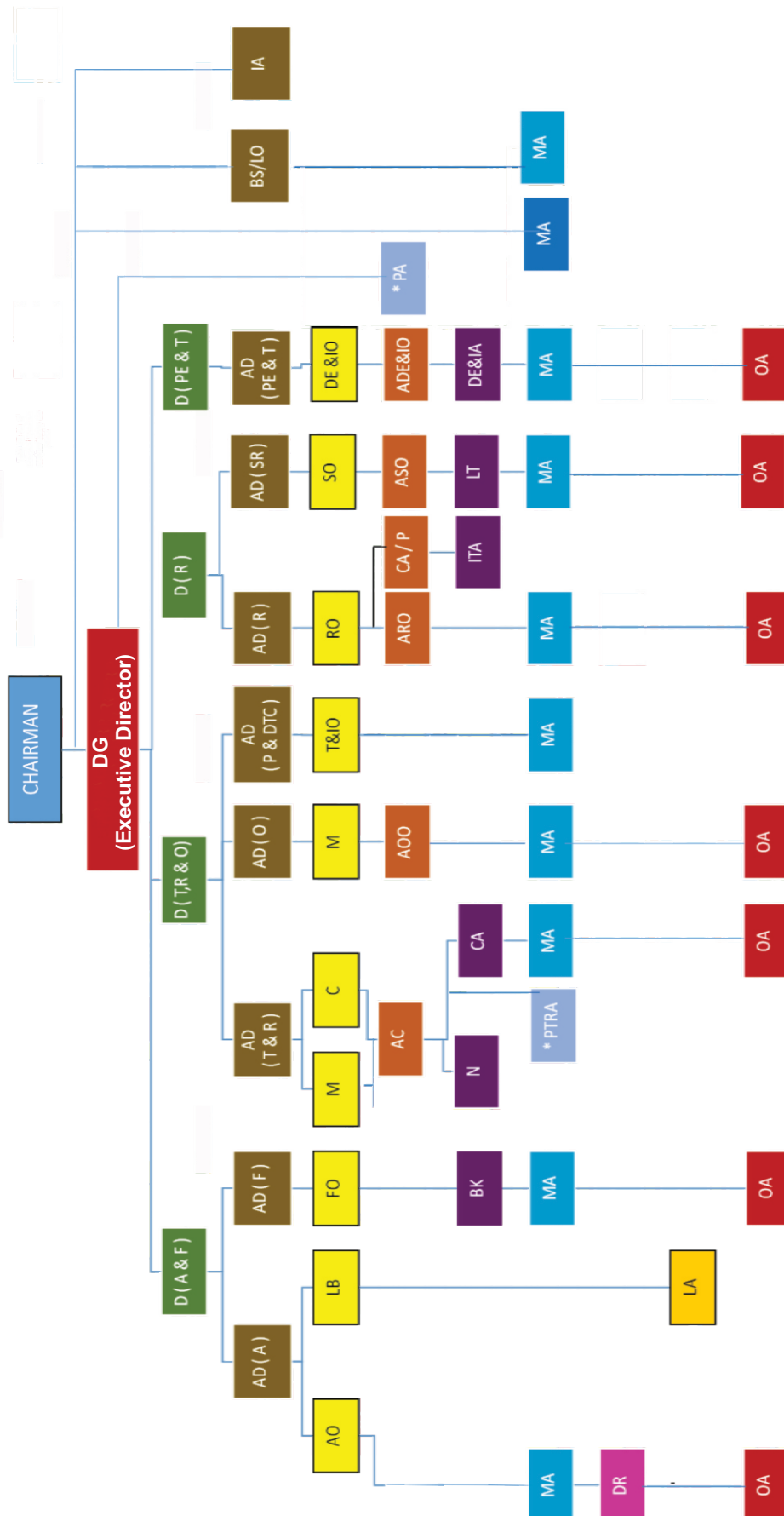
Auditors

Auditor General, Auditor General's Department

Bankers

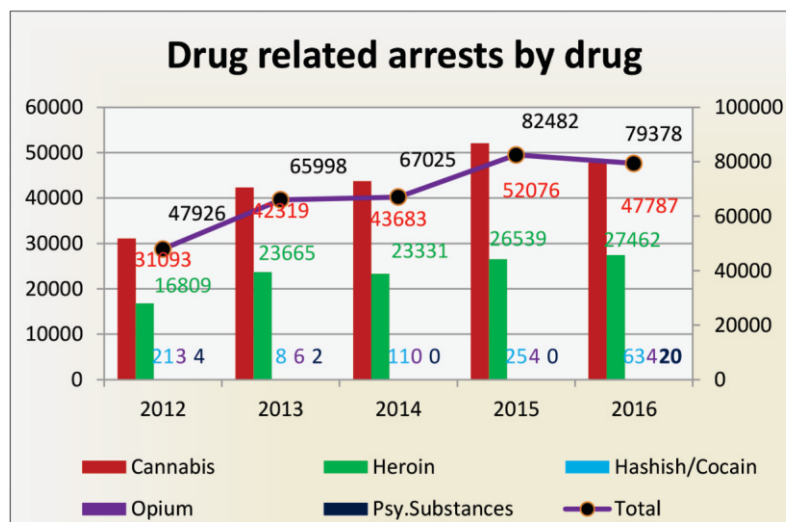
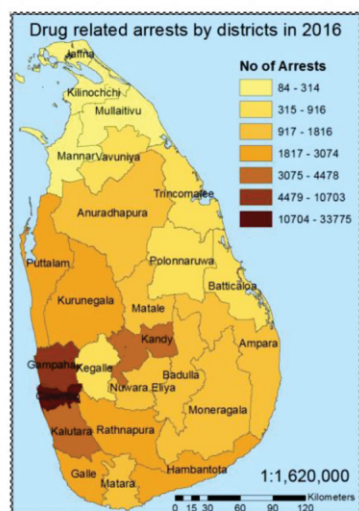
The Bank of Ceylon

05. Organizational Structure



6. General Review of Current Drug Situation

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



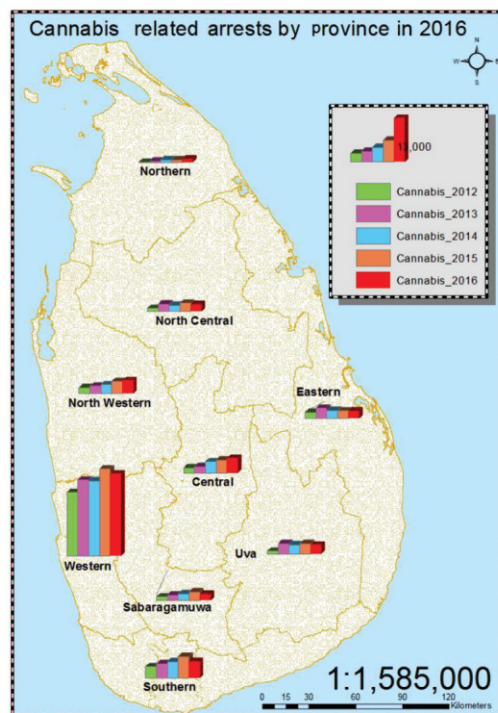
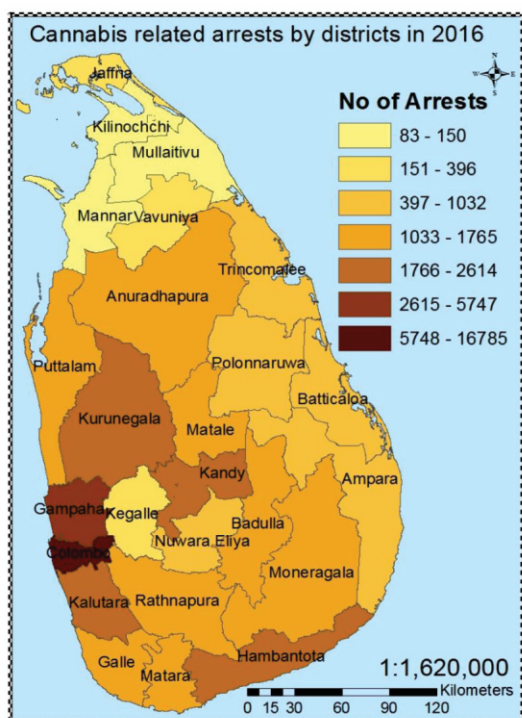
Cannabis

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

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

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

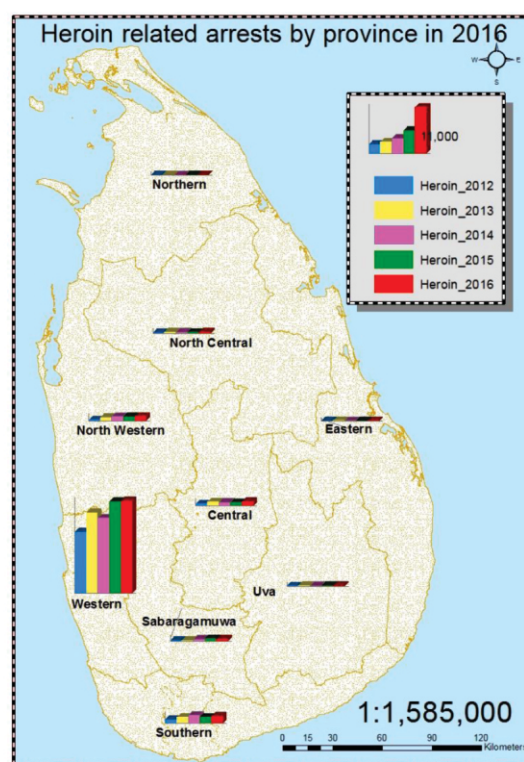
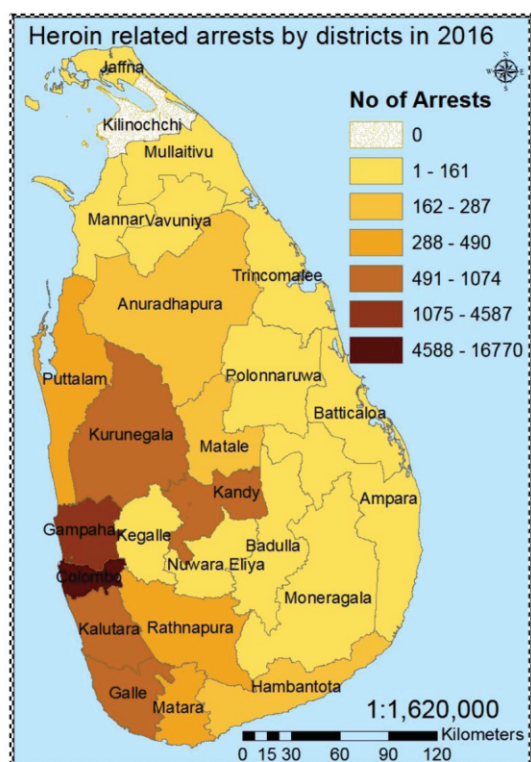
This trend reflected a significant increase of cannabis users in the country. Cannabis, without its narcotic content, is used to manufacture Ayurvedic (indigenous) medical preparations. Hence the Ayurvedic medical practitioners and the Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation were the largest consumers of cannabis.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



Heroin

The spread of heroin use closely parallels the rate of tourist's influx into the country in the late 1970's before which there were no records of heroin users in Sri Lanka. It is believed that initially heroin was brought to the country by addicted tourists. However, heroin usage became popular in the country from late 80s. Even though its use was initially confined to Colombo city and few provincial towns, a great risk always existed of spreading it into remote towns and rural areas. It has also become a major health and social problem in the country, regardless of ethnic, religious and geographical boundaries.

Majority of the arrested persons were drug users, who have been arrested for the possession of a few milligrams of heroin for personal use. The estimated quantity of street level supply of heroin in Sri Lanka is 1478 kg per annum or nearly 4 kilograms per day. This quantity is sufficient for nearly 45,000 heroin dependents considering their drug use pattern. Heroin is smuggled into the island by fishing boats or by couriers posing as tourists. Most of the heroin is brought into country from India and Pakistan. The drug is mainly smuggled via South India to the Western coast of Sri Lanka using fishing boats. In 2016, 206 kg of heroin were seized and 27,462 persons were arrested. When compared to 2015, heroin related arrests have been increased by 3% in 2016. The prevalence of heroin related arrests was 135 per 100,000 populations in 2016.

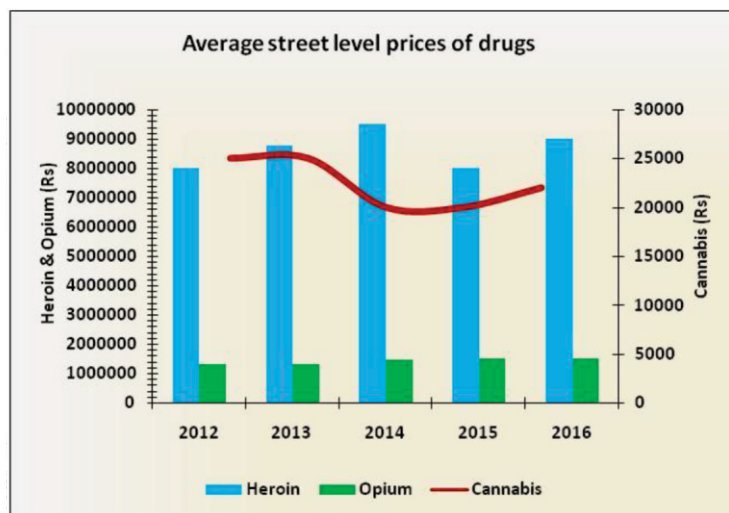


Opium

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

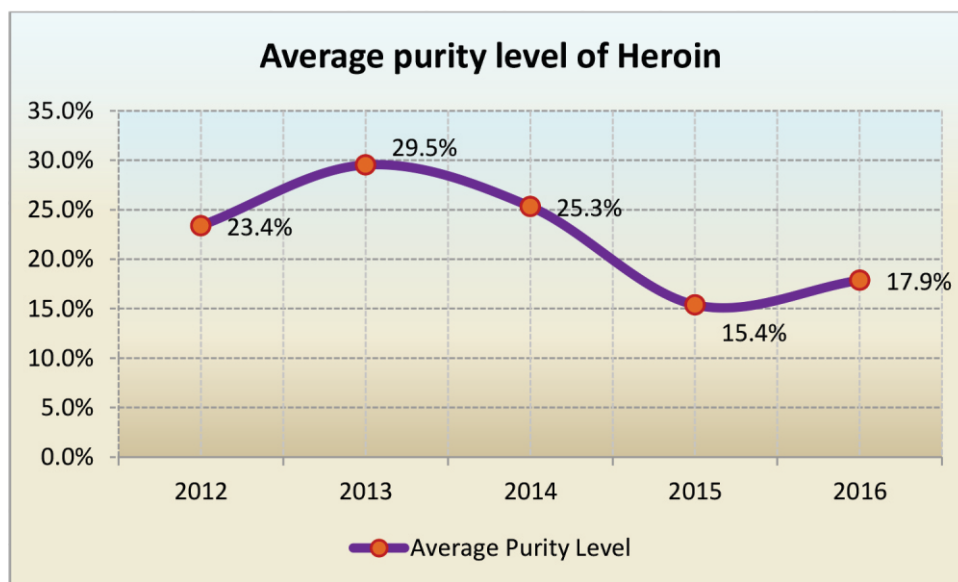
Price of Drugs

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



Average Purity Level of Heroin (percentage of diacetylmorphine)

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



Abuse of Psychotropic Substances

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

Drug Trafficking

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

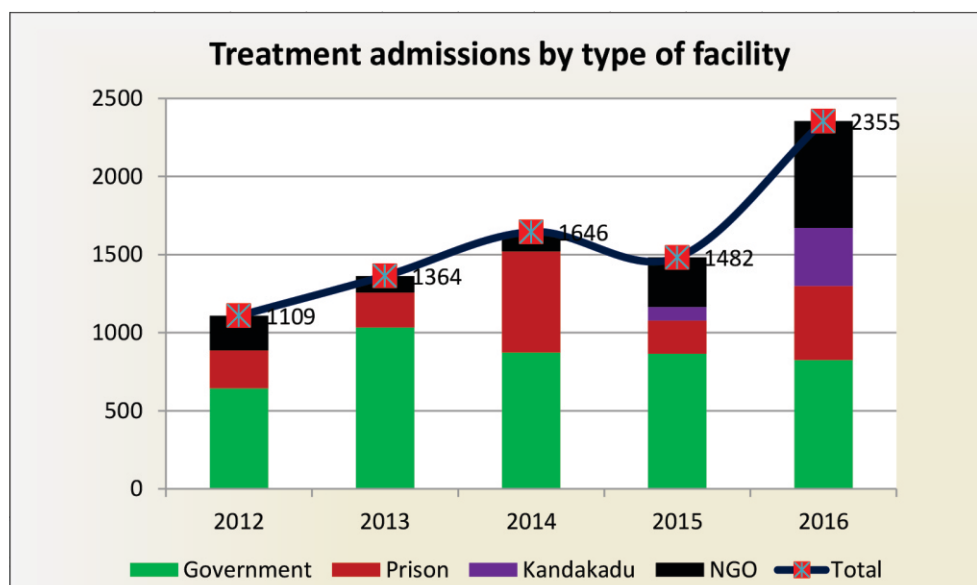
During past five years, heroin seizures and arrest information revealed that South West Asian heroin (Brown Sugar) is mainly smuggled from India and Pakistan. During the last five years, 186 foreigners were arrested in Sri Lanka for drug related offences and 58 of them were Indians. In 2016, five Sri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

Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

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

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

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

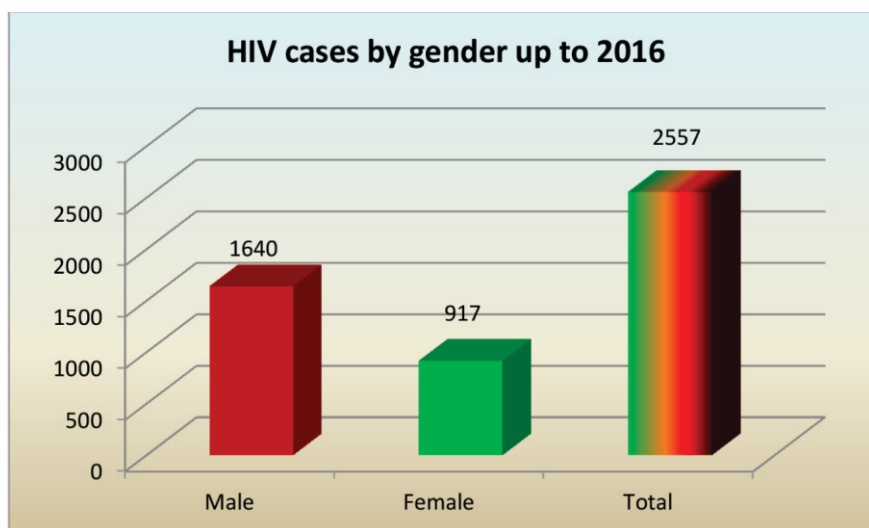


Imprisonment

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

HIV and AIDS

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



Law Enforcement

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

Drug related Crimes

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

7. Corporate Governance

The Board was managed adhering to the guidelines given by the Department of Budget for good governance and no other specific guidelines formulated by the Board, and also follow the procedures laid down in the Establishment Code.

Sub-Committees

The Law Enforcement Sub-Committee assisted the Board in monitoring and implementing Laws related to drug prevention and supply reduction etc.

The Legislation Sub-committee assisted the Board to develop legislation and regulations in related to Prevention of Drugs.

The Board appointed an Audit and Management Committee in terms of the Public Enterprises Guidelines for Good Governances and the relevant regulation. The Committee met quarterly.

Refer the Annexure II for names of the members of Sub-Committees.

8. Segmental Review of Operation

8.1 Preventive Education & Training Division

Preventive Education and Training Division of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board mandated via Sri Lankan Legislations and International Drug Demand Reduction Conventions discharges its duties actively toward a drug free Sri Lanka, promoting drug prevention activities island wide.

PET Division has identified the timely necessity of educational programmes, policies, guidelines, procedures that contribute to the achievement of broader public health goal of preventing and controlling drug abuse and drug related consequences to individuals and society targeting school students, adolescents, university students, and government, non governmental & private sector employees.

All preventive activities are conducted by a professionally qualified and trained staff using curriculum based education theories and interactive social learning methods which contributes to enhance effective drug education and awareness in the society.

Drug Education for School Students

Research proves that effective drug education which assist students to acquire knowledge, develop attitudes and skills to avoid drug abuse, generates long lasting results in drug demand reduction. With that understanding, Preventive Education and Training Unit introduces specially designed preventive education activities sensitive to the culture and ethnic background. Special attention is given to encourage active participation of the students making the effective use of extra curricular activities that required attention and active participation.

Drug Education approaches by Preventive Education and Training Unit aims to enhance drug resistance skills, developing life skills among school students finally contributes to implant long lasting drug preventive attitudes.

Annual progress of Drug Education Programmes achieved by the PET is as follows.

Giving formation as of annual progress of drug education programmes for school students conducted by the unit. The estimated number of programmes was 500 through which 130 000 beneficiaries were expected to be reached for the year. At the end of 2016, Preventive Education and Training Unit has reached 1 20,876 school students conducting 607 programmes throughout the year. The number of programs show a progress of 121.4% as percentage while the estimated number of beneficiaries has been achieved with a progress of 92.98%.

Drug Education for International School Students

There is a considerable increase in the number of private and international schools in Sri Lanka apart from the government schools. These schools are regulated under the Board of Investment. Having under stood current needs, Preventive Education and Training Unit has developed a drug preventive education programme series targeting international school students strong enough to address vulnerable needs.

Parents tend to enter their students to international schools intending to provide them with educational opportunities which open them to a world of possibilities matches to the global needs.

In 2016 PET Unit has conducted a number of activity based drug prevention programmes for international school students.

Preventive Education and Training Unit conducted 17 programmes targeting international school students. The estimated number was 10. It shows a progress of 170% as percentage.

University Students

Most newly entered university students generally face numerous issues such as mental difficulties in dealing with senior students, building relationships with peers, transition to new academic situation in adapting to the new environment of the university. During this transition period, it is clearly understood that the vulnerability to substance abuse is greater.

Preventive Education and Training Unit has designed an awareness programme series, comprehensive and relevant to the present context in view of the fact that to avoid university students from substance abuse, developing their drug education.

In 2016, PET Unit conducted an awareness programme series for University of Moatuwa, University of Peradeniya, University of Kelaniya, University of Sri Jayawardanepura and etc.

The PET unit estimated to reach 3000 students through 10 programmes. End of the year, the progress indicates to be 130% achieved conducting 15 programmes targeting newly intake university students.

Health Sector

The necessity of an integrated programme of government, non-governmental and private sectors for drug prevention has been identified by the experts. Among these services, health sector plays a major role.

Involvement of health sector is necessary for primary secondary and tertiary prevention. To obtain an effective support for drug prevention from health sector, Preventive Education and Training Unit trained a considerable number of doctors, psychiatrists, nurses and other health officers on drug prevention.

Understanding the timely need of training programmes for health sector, The PET targeted to train 2000 officials in the health sector by 20 TOT workshops. End of the year, the estimated number of programmes have been exceeded. In comparison to past three years, 2016 shows a considerable progress that 1839 health officials have been trained in 29 workshops. It is a progress of 145% as a percentage.

Youth SUD Prevention

Vocational Training Authority which was established in 1995, acts with the aim of empowering Sri Lankan youth as trained professionals to the competitive job market. Vocational Training Authority plans and conducts a number of training courses Island wide to provide necessary education up to graduate level. One of the major target groups of the Preventive Education and Training Unit is these students in tertiary educational institutes because these students have been identified to be a vulnerable group for starting substance abuse.

In 2016, Preventive Education and Training Division conducted a series of drug awareness programmes to develop their knowledge and skills which encourages a drug free life. To achieve these objectives, it was planned to conduct 150 drug awareness programmes in vocational Training Centers intending to address 22, 000 students. In 2015, PET unit conducted 87 programmes and in 2016 it has been increased to 125. It shows a progress of 143.67% in comparison to the last year. In 2015, 8170 students in vocational training and tertiary education programmes obtained the benefits of the programmes. Expanding the number of programmes, PET addressed 12772 students in 2016. The number of beneficiaries has been increased by 4602 in 2016 in comparison with 2015.

Drug Education for Parents on Early Childhood Development

Substance abuse and other problem behaviors that manifest during adolescence have their roots in the developmental changes that occur earlier as far back as the prenatal period. While prevention can be effective at any age, it can be generate particularly strong when applied early in a person's life. When development is most easily shaped during the early childhood, Preventive approaches generate positive behavioral changes in child's life.

These preventive approaches introduced during the early childhood are mainly focused on giving intervention early in childhood to increase protective factors and reduce risk factors. The PET Unit aimed to implement below mentioned changes in children educating parents reaching them as early as possible.

Intervening early in childhood can have positive long term effects

Intervening in early childhood can have effects on a wide range of behaviors

Early childhood intervention can positively affect childrens' biological functioning

Considering the above factors, PET unit empowered parents to provide positive factors that reinforce personality development of the children during Prenatal, Infancy and Toddlerhood, Preschool Period and Transition to school.

In 2016, unit planned to conduct 200 awareness programmes for parents and at the end of the year, 162 programmes have been conducted for 17, 894 beneficiaries. It is an achievement of 81.33 % as a percentage.

Dhamma School Students and Teachers

Having the intention of building up a morally and ethically disciplined younger generation Preventive Education and Training Division conducted a number of drug awareness programmes in daham schools registered under The Ministry of Buddhasasana and Religious Affairs.

In these programmes children and teachers who attend to Sunday schools operates under different religious places such as temples, churches, mosques and etc. were educated on the harmful effects of substance abuse. It is expected to prevent children from experimenting drugs, developing their life skills which lead to a religious life. Additionally Daham School teachers were trained on drug prevention and provided with theoretical knowledge to provide guidance to students for long lasting outcomes.

It is planned to conduct 30 drug awareness programmes in Dhamma schools to address 600 students in 2016 and at the end of the year, Preventive Education and Training Unit has reached 579 school students conducting 38programmes throughout the year. The number of programmes shows a progress of 126.66% as percentage while the estimated number of beneficiaries has been achieved with a progress of 96.5%.

Plantation Sector

Researches prove that drug abuse and addiction have become a major issue which generates numerous health, social and economic problems among people employed in plantation sector.

It is identified that the environment where these people live creates supportive factors for substance abuse. These issues have become a major reason for these people to remain in the poverty stricken lot throughout their lives which passes generation to generation.

As an attempt to address these issues in the plantation sector, The PET conducted a drug awareness programme series for plantation sector in 2016.

Planned number of programs to conduct in plantation sector was 20 which intended to address 2, 000 plantation sector community members. At the end of the year PET unit has conducted 34 programs and reached 2271 beneficiaries which indicates 170% success rate in programs and 113.55 % success rate in number of beneficiaries. In 2015, PET unit conducted 31 programmes and reached 2368 people. It shows a progress of 109.67% in 2016 comparison to the 2015.

Law Enforcement Officers

It has been identified that to attain effective results in drug prevention both supply reduction and demand reduction approaches are necessary. Law enforcement sector plays a major role in supply reduction and training programs to provide updated knowledge of emerging psychotropic substances and current trends in drug trafficking are essential in developing the efficiency of their service.

Majority of soldiers employed in military services experience Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and other mental imbalances as a result of 30 years' war and stressful nature of the assigned duties in military service. To address these issues in law enforcement sector, Preventive Education & Training Unit launched a program series for three Armed (Navy, Army and Air Force) forces, Sri Lanka Police, Sri Lanka Custom and other law enforcement officials.

Preventive Education and training Unit estimated 55 prevention programs for law enforcement officers in 2016. End of the year the estimated number of programs has been exceeded conducting 68 programs. It shows a progress of 127.63% as the percentage. It is expected to address 11, 000 officers and end of the year PET team has reached 10, 614 beneficiaries which represents a progress of 96.49%

Community Programmes

Preventive Education & Training Unit conducts drug prevention programs for community with the aim of reducing demand for substances. Researches prove that providing drug education for grass root level community generates effective outcomes in successfully managing substance related issues. It is notable that people live in community have more influence on substance users and also they are power enough to change their attitudes as they have a good understanding of their own members.

Major objective of community programme is to reduce environmental factors and social influence that leads people to experiment and use substances. Additionally, it is intended to empower community members to avoid their closers from substance related issues and to encourage healthy lifestyle.

In 2016 Preventive Education & Training Unit focused on empowering community to obtain the support of the government for the drug prevention activities in their own community.

Completed number of prevention program in year 2016 was 243 and 40596 beneficiaries were reached. In comparison to 2016 this year the progress is 90.6% as a percentage and the achievement of estimated beneficiaries shows a progress of 75.3%

Exhibitions

Drug Prevention Exhibitions are a cost and time effective way of conveying a message to a larger group. In these exhibitions, posters, banners, and leaflets containing drug prevention messages and information were distributed among public. In 2016 Preventive Education & Training Unit achieved a great success in addressing a large number of people through drug education exhibitions.

In 2016 fourteen drug prevention exhibitions were held achieving the target with a progress of 70%. and 17, 545 beneficiaries have been addressed through this campaign. It shows a progress of 87.7% as a percentage.

Training Programs for Youth Leaders

Youth generation plays a vital role in changing a community. The power and creativity of youths can be effectively used to make the society conscious. TOT programs for youth aims to strengthen them in expanding drugs prevention activities among their peers.

According to UNODC youth is a powerful force in drug prevention in the world. They have an outstanding knowledge of youth more than majority of scientific researches. This makes them easy to reach their peers with positive drug prevention messages without stigmatizing. Considering these factors, a series of training of trainers workshops for selected youth leaders were conducted by Preventive Education & Training Unit. These trained youth leaders have been conducting drug prevention campaigns in their areas under the supervision of Preventive Education & Training Unit

Preventive Education and Training Unit conducted 15 drug training programs for youth leaders in 2016 in these programs 799 youth leaders were train on drug prevention to expand drug prevention activities island wide.

TOT for Teachers

To achieve successful outcomes in drug prevention, it is proved that a considerable attention needed to be paid for school students to enhance personal and social competence related to preventing drug abuse. School teachers can effectively involve in this process.

Having understood above necessity, Preventive Education & Training Unit has designed a training program series with the aim of providing school teachers with theoretical and practical knowledge of drug addiction.

The number of TOT programs for teachers conducted for in 2016 is 29. In these one day, two days and three days' workshop 1928 teachers were train on drug prevention.

Larger Work Places

Workers employed in larger work places has been identified to be a high risk group for substance abuse as a result of tiring nature of the work, lack of time to spend with their family members and closers, problems in time management and lack of positive relationships. Stress caused by above factors lead people for substance abuse. To address the above issue effectively Preventive Education Training Unit conducted a considerable number of drug awareness programs in larger work places island wide.

Preventive education and training unit conducted 39 drug prevention programs targeting larger work places. 2879 employees were benefited from these programs.

International Events

International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

Preventive Education and Training Unit organized The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking under the patronage of His Excellency the President Maithripala Sirisena at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute. A commemorative stamp was issued by the Postal Department to mark the International Day against Drug Abuse presented to the President during the event. Ven. Thiniyawala Palitha Nayaka Thero, Honorable Minister Sagala Rathnayake, Chairman, Prof. Ravindra Franando & Director General, Mr. K. Gamage of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and many others participated in the event.

40th Meeting of The Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Asia And Pacific 2016

The HONLEA for Asia and Pacific - 2016 and Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC) and High Level Meeting of security / Interior ministers of the Indian Ocean Region to Counter Drug Trafficking were hosted by Sri Lankan Government, organized by the Preventive Education and Training Division of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board under the purview of Ministry of Law & Order and Southern Development. Annually organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, HONLEA was a venue for practitioners and Law Enforcement Agents to exchange expertise, share best practices and information on drug related matters to develop coordinated response.

40th meeting of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Asia and Pacific and Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC) and High Level Meeting of security / Interior ministers of the Indian Ocean Region to Counter Drug Trafficking were held in Sri Lanka from 24 to 28 October 2016 at Bandaranaike International Conference Hall with the participation of over 100 law enforcement, public security and United Nations officials. In view of the request made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the HONLEA Meeting gathered to discuss the progress of monitoring of the implementation by member states of the political declaration and plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem at the regional level by discussing the regional views on progress made in this regard. The meeting also resolved to support the outcome document adopted by the UN General Assembly special session on the World Drug Problem held in April 2016, Which is entitled "Our Joint Commitment to Effectively Addressing and Countering the World Drug Problem" in its resolution S-30/1.

Indian Ocean Forum on Maritime Crime (IOFMC) and High Level Meeting of security / Interior ministers of the Indian Ocean Region to Counter Drug Trafficking was focused on developing operational priorities and mechanisms for regional cooperation by the Heads of Drug Law Enforcement Agencies of the Region.

8.2 Research Division

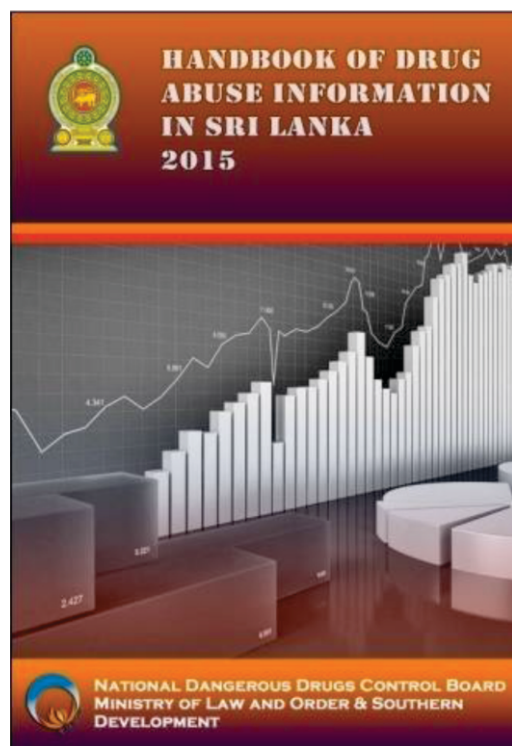
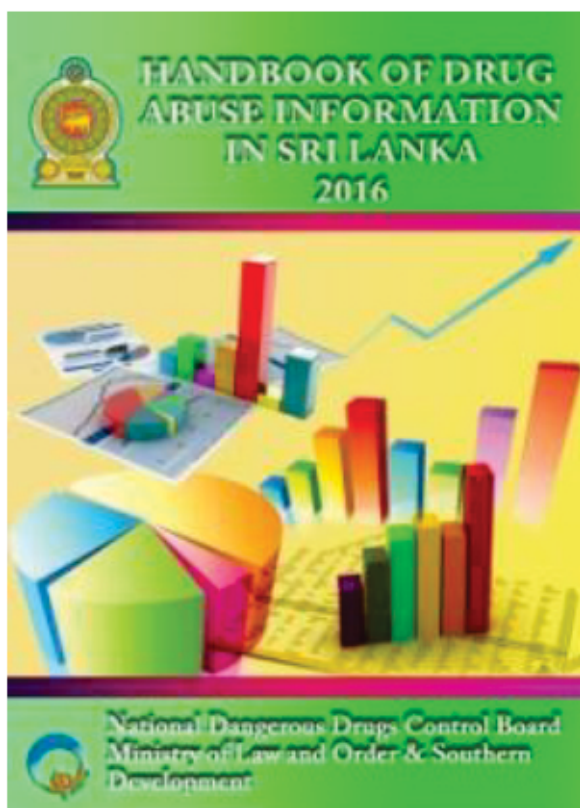
The Research division of the Board conducts and undertakes research studies in to the prevalence, etiologic and legal, medical, social and economic implications of the abuse of dangerous drugs to achieve the vision of the Board. One of the major activities undertaken in this regard is disseminating relevant information to the Board, Policy Makers, Facilitators, and Professionals and to the Public.

Handbook of Drug Abuse Information

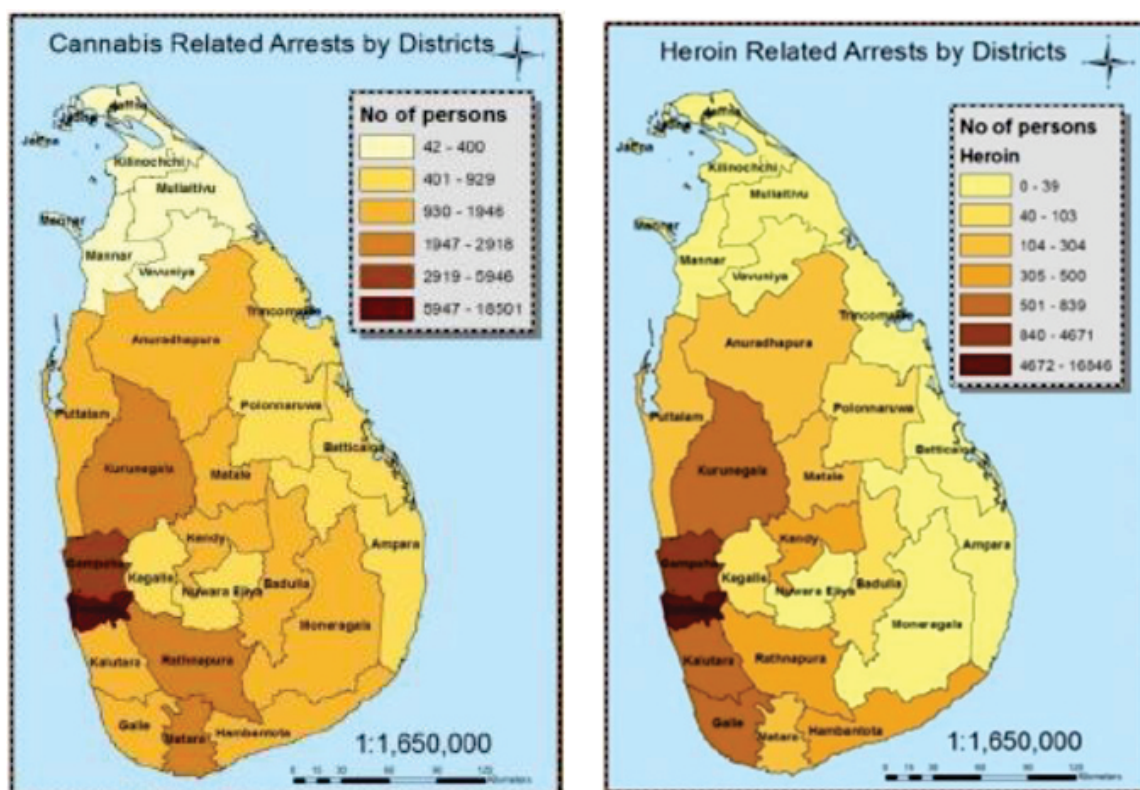
Handbook of Drug Abuse Information is an annual publication which contains data on drug use each year and retrospectively for 5 years. All available drugs related information mainly from official sources have been collected and published in the Handbook.

During the year 2016, Printed Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 2015 and distributed relevant authorities.

Data collected for the compilation of "Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 2016" from Department of Excise, Department of customs, Police Narcotic Bureau and other respective organization. The Handbook of 2016 also published and distributed to relevant authorities during the year 2016.



The total number of drug related arrests was 82,482 in 2015. Of the total drug related arrests, 32% was for heroin and 63% was for cannabis. Most number of drug related arrests have been reported from the Western province (60%), followed by the Southern province (10%) and the Central province (8%). Colombo district contributed to 43% of the total drug arrests followed by 14% in Gampaha district and 4% in Kurunegala district. The prevalence of drug related arrests was 397 per 100,000 population in 2015.

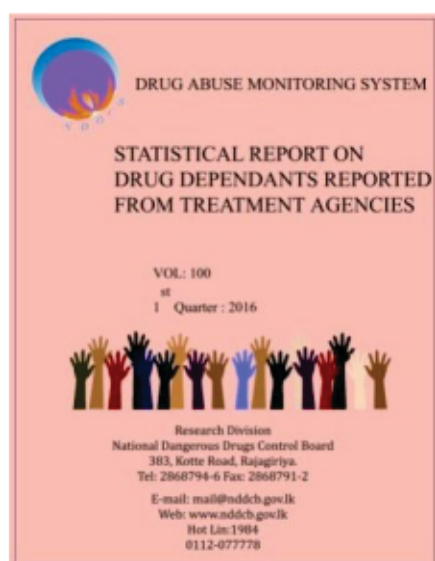
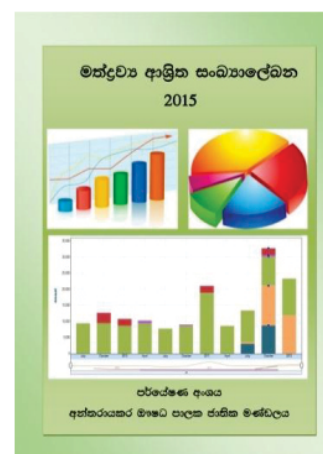


Source: Hand Book of Drug Abuse information in Sri Lanka 2016

Drug Related Statistics Reports 2015-2016

Analyzed 2015 and 2016 drug related arrest data obtained from law enforcement agencies and compiled Statistical Report on current drug abuse situation. Following report was published during the year 2016.

1. Drug Related Statistics (January to December 2015) - Sinhala and English



Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS)

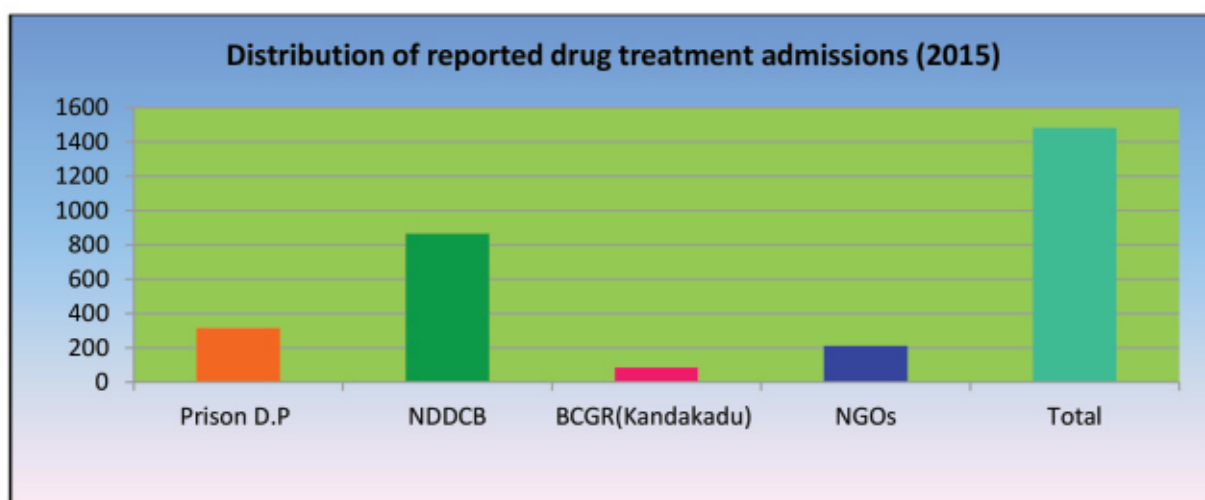
The Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) is a computerised information system, which collects information on persons arrested for drug offences and persons seeking treatment for drug dependence. Information has collected from drug law enforcement agencies and drug treatment agencies on a monthly basis and produce report quarterly and by annually for policy making.

During the year following reports were published and distributed relevant authorities,

- ☐ Statistical Report on Drug related Arrest in Sri Lanka-Vol: 49
- ☐ Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies-Vol:98
- ☐ Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol:99
- ☐ Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol:100

Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol: 100 (Annual Report 2015 - Summary)

One thousand four hundred eighty two (1482) drug users have been reported from the drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation centers during the year of 2015. Of the persons reported 866 (58%) were from the Government treatment facilities (NDDCB) and 212 (14%) from the NGO treatment facilities. There were 317 (21%) persons reported from the prison drug treatment programmes and 87 (6%) persons were reported from Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre.



(Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System 2015)

NDDCB and the Police narcotic bureau collaboratively develop the DAMS data base to obtain online information to the data base effects from July 2016. Research unit has conducted 32 DAMS training programmes for 1800 police officers in Island wide. 6891 forms received through online in Island wide police stations during the year.





DAMS Arrest reports were distributed to relevant authorities to during the year of 2016. The DAMS arrest forms and treatment forms were distributed for Treatment centres and all police stations in Island - wide.

Collection of Research Papers and Research Abstracts on Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka-Part IV".

The Collection of Research Papers and Research Abstracts on Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka- Part IV has published in 2016. This book comprised the research undertaken and completed by the division. It included research studies and surveys as follows.

- Study on the Prevalence of Drug Use and Estimation in Jaffna District 2014/2015
- A Study of Effectiveness on Drug Treatment of NDDCB Treatment Centers
- Rapid Survey on Drug Traffickers, Drug Trafficking and Smuggling in Sri Lanka.



Research/ Surveys

1. Island wide spot survey on drug prevalence and current trends

Research division has conducted an Islandwide spot survey on drug prevalence and current trends to identify high prevalence areas of drug use and measure current trends of drug abuse. 18 districts were selected as the sample of the survey and it has covered 28 police divisions in 18 districts. Conducted Key informant interviews covering the selected police divisions for the SPOT survey and gathered information of current trends of drug abuse in relevant police divisions. (Trincomalee, Matara, Badulla, Puttalam, Panadura, Matale, Kegalle police division, Tangalle, Kurunegala, Mannar).



Received 1080 completed questionnaires and data entered to the data base. During the year of 2016, Report writing was completed.

2. Prevalence Survey on Injecting Drug Users(IDUs) in Sri Lanka.

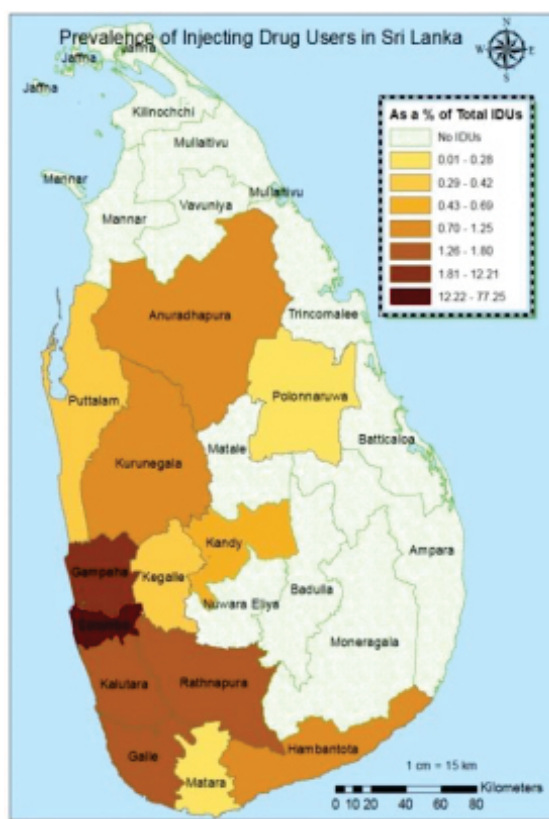
The research division has conducted a survey on injecting drug users in high prevalence areas. The purpose of this survey to determine the prevalence, trends and patterns of injecting drug users in the country and to do the estimation, mapping and identify hot spots of living in IDUs population to commence treatment and rehabilitation. Report writing was completed.

Summary of report

721 injecting drug users (IDUs) were interviewed in the sample. 657(91%) IDUs were resided in the Western province. 23(3%) were reported from Southern province and 14 (2%) were from Sabaragamuwa province. Highest rate of IDUs were reported from Western province. The sample figures were highlighted that Western province, Colombo district, Colombo DSD and Slave Island GND are high prevalence areas for injecting drug use in Sri Lanka.

The estimated figure of injecting drug users in Sri Lanka was between 957 - 1209 and lower estimation is 705. The majority of injecting drug users in Sri Lanka is male. Estimates for gender distribution of injecting drug use are based on reported data from studied areas. Western province has a greater proportion of female IDUs than other provinces in Sri Lanka. The median age of the IDUs is 38 years and ranged from 17 to 73 years. Among the identified IDUs, nearly 326 (45%) were in the age group 36 and 50 years.

Map No: 01 - Prevalence of Injecting Drug use by Districts



(Source - Survey Data, 2015)

3. Study on drug use among school children

Research division has conducted a study on drug use among school children. 12 districts were selected as the sample of survey. Sample was selected through available recorded drug prevalence data. Stratified random sampling technique used to select the sample and it was selected by a percentage of among the students in Sri Lanka and the sample was 5000 students among the 100 schools.

Data collection was completed in Island wide by the research staff, field investigators and outreach officers. Received 5000 questionnaires and entered to the data base up to month of December. Data analyzing is in progress.



4. Study on substance abuse in night clubs and beach parties in Colombo district and suburbs

Research division has conducted a study on substance abuse in night clubs and beach parties in Colombo district and suburbs. The persons who use party drugs are hidden population in Sri Lanka. The objectives of the study were to identify nature, extent trends, patterns and culture of amphetamine type drug abuse party drug use, to determine demographic profile of party drug users and examine the short and long term consequences of amphetamine and party drug use in Sri Lanka.

Snow ball sampling technique was used for select the party drug users from Colombo urban areas and purposive sampling technique was used for select the key informants. 50 party drug users, owners of the night clubs, minor staff of night clubs, pharmacists and police officers of relevant areas were include the study sample.

Collected information from drug users through interviews, case histories and questionnaires. 50 questionnaires were completed and conducted 10 key informant interviews January to December 2016. Data entering is in progress. Conducted one participatory observation session in Maradana area to observe the patterns of party drug users and identify their drug use and behavioral patterns.

5. Survey on current trends and patterns of women drug users.

Research division has conducted survey on current trends and patterns of women drug users in Sri Lanka. The objectives of the survey to identify the factors for addiction of women, to identify gender differences on drug abuse and proposed gender sensitive treatment programmes. Sample of the survey was 150 drug users and snow ball technique was used for sample selection from treatment centers, prisons, correctional centers and the community. Survey was started month of August. Data collection is in progress.

Research training for internship students in University of Kelaniya

Research division has trained few student of department of sociology in Kelaniya University from 04th September 2016 to 21st November 2016 under the internship programme. They were trained on research methodologies, data collection and data entering.

A expert meeting to analyze the current trends of Opium use and distribution in Sri Lanka

Opium use for Ayurvedic medical purposes in Sri Lanka and some of the issues were identified in distribution process of Opium. Therefore Research division has organized a discussion to establish a mechanism for monitoring the distribution of opium in Sri Lanka. The discussion was held on 29th September 2016 at NDDCB. The officers of the NDDCB, Medical Supplies

Division, Police narcotic bureau, Ayurveda Drug Corporation and Ayurvedic Department participated to the above discussion and addressed following matters in the discussion.

- ☐ Current issues in Opium distribution in Sri Lanka
- ☐ Monitoring the Opium consumption in Sri Lanka
- ☐ Establishing mechanism for monitoring the Opium and Cannabis consumption for Sri Lanka.
- ☐ Creating a database to collect the Opium and Cannabis related data
- ☐ Preventing the abuse of Opium and Cannabis in Sri Lanka.

The following decision has taken from the discussion.

- ☐ To monitor Ayurvedic doctors those who are using Opium and Cannabis for Ayurvedic purposes and renew their registrations in this regard under the Ayurvedic Department
- ☐ To estimate the annual quantity of Opium and Cannabis collaborating all relevant institutions
- ☐ Establish a mechanism for monitoring the Opium and Cannabis Consumption in Sri Lanka
- ☐ Appoint a Expert committee representing all relevant institutions to continue above recommendations
- ☐ To commence a research study to identify the current trends of Opium use and distribution in Sri Lanka.

Projects

The NDDCB has conducted a project of World Bank Organization (WHO) during the year. The research division has coordinated and conducted following project and summary of the project has given below.

Conducting Community Based Treatment Centre for Female Drug Users - SESRL 1408462

WHO has granted funds for continuing community based treatment centers for female drug users to conducted health promotion campaign (prevention & treatment) in high prevalence areas of drug abuse in the country to create the health concern among the communities.

WHO Project No. SESRL 1206186

Research unit has conducted three TB awareness programmes and two awareness programmes of HIV/AIDS and drug prevention to the community in collaboration with TB Unit and HIV/AIDS Control programme in the Ministry of Health.

- ☐ 05th January 2016 - 175 state at Slave Island (HIV awareness and blood sample testing Programme)
- ☐ 06th - January 2016 - 87 State at Slave Island (HIV awareness and blood sample testing Programme)
- ☐ 20th January 2016 - 2nd stage at Nawagampura ((TB awareness programme)
- ☐ 28th January - 175 state at Slave Island (TB awareness Programme)
- ☐ 29th January 2016 - 87 State at Slave Island (TB awareness Programme)



INCB Reports (International Narcotics Control Board)

Monthly, quarterly and annual reports as well as questionnaires on various aspects of drug abuse in Sri Lanka were transmitted to INCB, to fulfil the international drug treaty obligations. The research division of NDDCB is responsible to report to the INCB on Sri Lankan current situation of drug related issues. During the year following reports were sent to the relevant Authorities.

Corresponding handled with International Narcotics Control Board, Medical Suppliers Division and National Medicines Regulatory Authority, Police Narcotic Bureau, Sri Lanka Customs, Sri Lanka Excise, Prison Department and Supplier Division of Ministry of Health to obtain relevant data.

Sent following questionnaires.

Monthly Information

- ☐ Significant Drug Seizures (Form DND/SDS)

Quarterly Information

- ☐ Statistics of Imports and Exports of Narcotic Drugs (Form A) 4th quarter 2015 and 1st, 2nd, 3rd Quarter in 2016
- ☐ Statistics of Imports and Exports of Psychotropic Substances listed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention (Form A/P) 4th quarter 2015 and 1st, 2nd, 3rd Quarter in 2016
- ☐ Estimates Requirements of Narcotic Drugs, Estimates
- ☐ Medical and Scientific Requirements for Substances included in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention of Psychotropic Substances (Form B/P)

Annual Information

- ☐ Statistics on the Production, Manufacture, Consumption, Stock and seizures of Narcotic Drugs (Form C)
- ☐ Annual Information On Substances Frequently used in the illicit manufacture of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances (Form D)
- ☐ Statistics in Psychotropic Substances (Form P)
- ☐ Annual Report Questionnaire (Form E)

I. Legislative and institutional frame work.

II. Comprehensive approach to drug demand and supply reduction.

III. Extent the patterns of and trends in drug use.

IV. Extent the patterns of and trends in drug crop cultivation and drug manufacture and trafficking.

- ☐ Completed questionnaire on N-Phenethyl-4-Piperidinone (NNP) and 4-anilino-N-Phenethylpiperidine (ANNP) and Sent to INCB.

- ☐ Sent questionnaire of New Psychoactive substances to the INCB

Certificate Course on Drug Counseling - 2016

The research division in collaboration with Education and Counseling staff of the NDDCB conducts a "Certificate course on drug counseling" from 2012 March for school leavers, officers of Government and NGO's and who has interested in the drug field. The objectives were to expand the knowledge and skills on drug abuse and management within the students who are willing to be professional in drug counseling and to share information with them and to get their contribution to reduce drug problem in Sri Lanka. Thirteen courses were conducted for year the 2016 and 455 students were participated.



Publications

NDDCB Newsletter

The research division publishes the NDDCB newsletter quarterly. The purpose of printing this newsletter is to sharing information among the public all Law enforcement agencies of relevant GOs/NGOs and the communities. Also this newsletter provides about the NDDCB activities and services to the Public. During the year of 2016 research division has printed the 13th, 14th and 15th issues of this Newsletter and distributed to related institutions and the general public.



Expert meeting for assessment of pharmaceutical drugs in Sri Lanka

The United National Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and NDDCB has Conducted an expert meeting for assessment of pharmaceutical drug abuse in Sri Lanka on 24th and 25th in May 2016 at Galadari hotel. 40 participants, which included representatives from all major stakeholders like NDDCB, Police Narcotics Bureau, Sri Lanka Customs, National Medicine Regulatory Authority, Department of Excise, Government Analyst Department , Department of Import & Export, Medical Suppliers Division, Govt. Hospital Pharmaceutical trade associations, etc. were participated.

The objectives of this meeting was to make an overall qualitative assessment to assess the nature and extent of pharmaceutical abuse in Sri Lanka and identify commonly abused drugs along with their sources of procurement, to assess the adequacies of prevalent legal and policy regimes governing the abuse of pharmaceutical drugs in the country, to assess the organizational, regulatory and enforcement capacities of the concerned agencies and to identify the gaps in the legal regime and their organizational capacities.



During the year 2016, IT unit has completed data entry of drug related Arrest forms and Treatment forms. Data analyzed on following reports to generate reports.

- ☐ Statistical Report on Drug related Arrests in Sri Lanka - Vol: 49
- ☐ Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol:98
- ☐ Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol:99
- ☐ Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol:100

Mobile Drug Prevention Project.

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) has conducted Drug Prevention, Treatment, Rehabilitation & control activities throughout the island. There is a need for adopting various methodologies in drug prevention with an aim to reach a vast group. The main purpose of this project was to create mobile alert and awareness service with the assistance of the mobile telecom service providers and convey our drug prevention messages to the mobile phone users. Also telephone drug counseling service has commenced at the first time in Sri Lanka through this project. According to this project currently NDDCB finished the development process and now 1984 call center successfully processing for the operation. The information center was opened on 31st of May 2016 by the chairman of NDDCB and Sri Lanka Telecom.



Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) and Online Police Data Entry

NDDCB and the Police narcotic bureau collaboratively decided to complete Drug Abuse Monitoring System through online process effects from July 2016. DAMS database has developed with the support of University of Colombo School Of Computing (UCSC) and NDDCB to enter drug related arrest data through online from Island wide police stations. This is testing process and we wish to launch this project all police divisions in Sri Lanka after this testing process. The practical base training programmes were conducted for the Island wide police officers to train on entering the arrest data to the online data base.

NDDCB Database Development 2nd Phase

The 2nd phase of the development started with outreach database. This database connects outreach work employees to one centralized database and it update real time with progress of their work stuff.

Changing ADSL line to SMART line Connection.

SLT introduce us to shift new fiber to home (FTTx) Technology to get trust worthy fast internet access. Through this new FTTx technology SLT deliver maximum 100 Mbps speed of data download band width and 50 Mbps of data upload speed. With considering existing data transferring speeds this new connection has vast enhancement and it useful for future projects of this organization.

School wall painting projects of displaying drug prevention messages.

Research division has launched a wall painting project for schools walls to display drug prevention messages from 2012. Wall painting was completed in following schools during the year of the 2016.

1. Kotte Ananda Shasthralaya - Pitakotte
2. Mahabodhi Maha Vidyalaya - Maradana
3. NW/ Gori/ Rathanalankara Maha Vidyalaya - Alawwa



8.3 Treatment and Rehabilitation Division

Treatment and Rehabilitation Service is one of the significant services provided by the NDDCB. Centres have been taken measures to provide its continuous services towards drug addicts more effectively in this year as well. Services have been qualitatively enhanced and value added by providing facilities for large number of drug dependents and their families in order to relieve them from many aspects of the drug problem such as helping them in order to develop their skills, attitudes and strengths, improve spiritual progress in them etc.

There are five treatment and rehabilitation centers managed by the board;

Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation centre , Central Province - Kandy

Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation centre, Southern Province - Galle

Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation centre, Navadiganthaya - Nittambuwa

Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation centre, Western Province - Thalangama

Treatment and Rehabilitation centre - Piliyandala

Treatment centres continued their services at these centres for the drug addicts. Classification placed for admitting drug addicts to the centres have taken slight alternations as below,

Clients below age of 21 - "Yowun" Treatment centre at Kandy

Drug dependency (0-6 years) - Galle

Drug dependency (6-12 years) - Thalangama

Drug dependency (more than 12 years) - Nawadigantha

Intravenous Drug users - Piliyandala

Admitting Drug Dependants For Residential Treatments

Admitting drug dependants for the residential treatment centres have been carried out according to the above previous mentioned classifications. Clients were sent to the residential treatment centres mostly through counselors and government institutions. Addition to that there were treatment seekers who admitted by their own.

In keeping with provisions of the Drug Dependant person (Treatment & Rehabilitation). According to the Act. No. 54 of 2007 and the Rehabilitation centre was established at "Kandakadu". The NDDCB training stages were provide their services for Kandakadu treatment centre.

Duration of the treatment programme

Normal residential period is three months. Client can discharge after completing this time period. But depending on the client's progress estimation done by the counsellor and the staff this period could be slightly longer than estimated.

Treatment Programme

All centres offer variable treatment programmes depending on client's recovery. This being done according to a plan; where every client is benefited. Special psychotherapy treatment methods are used depending on the client's nature. This treatment service enriched in many aspects as it provides services such as individual counselling, family counselling, vocational trainings, activities involved in developing interpersonal skills, improving self confidence etc.

Daily events

All centres offer common treatment programme depending on client's recovery. These programmes run throughout the day starting from 5.30 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. unless a special programme is scheduled to be held. The programme consists of meditations, in-door and out-door sport activities, individual and group activities, educational & professional programmes etc.

Spiritual Development Programme

In order to re-build the good spirits and virtues inside the drug dependants, each and every centre carried out spiritual development programmes. Directing every residential dependant to observe sil in any of the special poya days, Attend them in listening "bana speeches", taking them to religious places were the significant events taken place.

Addition to that all treatment centres involved in decorating "Bauddaloka Mawatha" with lanterns during the Vesak season. In rest of the centres clients were involved in various events such as making vesak cards, lanterns and arms giving activities. Commemorating the Poson poya, The competition of the Vesak Lanterns was held at Bauddloka Mawatha won by Galle and Kandy treatment and rehabilitation centres in this year.

In addition to all mentioned events, a special programme for observe ring parents was also carried out once in every month.



Sil Programme - Navadiganthya Centre



Preparing Vesak Lantan - Navadiganthya

Vocational Training Programmes

During the year 2016, in addition to the above mentioned daily treatment programmes, Vocational Training Programmes also carried out throughout the year. Details of the programmes are depicted below. This programmes were held for clients as a treatment activities each centre.

Yowun Treatment Centre	- Preparing letter covers, paper covers, Agriculture productions, Orchid and Anthuriyan plantation, Motor mechanic. Hotel Training.
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Motor Mechanism – Kandy Centre



Orchid plantation – Kandy Centre

Thalangama Centre	- Floor carpets, Letter covers, Orchid and Anthuriyan plantaion, Beauty culture, Making pillow cases, Making Flower pots.
Nawadigantha Centre	- Flower plantation, Agricultural activities, Making Flower pots, Making Envelops, Ekkal Brooms, Interlock production.
Galle Centre	- Making letter covers, paper covers, floor carpets, flower pots, agricultural activities, Growing Orcid and Arthurian Plant, Motoer mehcanic and Electronic classes, Making Enevelops.

Special Programmes

In addition to the treatments and daily events processing at centres, several other extra activities for entertainment also carried out such as making them envelope in art and essay competitions, Art festival, Religious Activities, Sport Completion' Bakthi Gee, Motivation programme, trips etc.



Dental Clinic – Kandy Centre



Christmas festival – Kandy Centre

Counseling Treatment and Rehabilitation Services.

The reported number of client's treatment services for drugs addicts was 5754 in year 2016, from the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. Among them 1842 were provided counseling services from our treatment centers. The total number of treated were 814 reported from NDDCB treatment centres.

Western Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Thalangama

The capacity of the centre is **50** beds. The centre has conducted normal ward, pay ward and female treatment ward. During the year normal ward has provided counseling services to **447** clients, pay ward has provided counseling services to **278** clients and female ward has provided the service to **28** clients. During the year all wards were provided the counseling services to **753** clients.

Among them residential treatments were offered to **80** dependants in normal ward, **88** dependants in pay ward and **13** dependants in female ward. The reported number of clients treated for drug addicts all wards were **08** in this year.

In this year below mention programmes were held by the Western Province treatment and Rehabilitation center.

- Sil campaign and Bana Preaching on every Poya day
- Parents meeting and Follow up meeting.
- Musical programme and Paduru party
- Physical Health for clients Lecture by Psychiatrist Dr. Ruwan
- STD Programme, HIV programme, Hepatitis programme and T.B prevention programme
- Vesak festival activities and Bakthi Geetha
- New year Festival
- Dengue Prevention Programme and Sharmadana
- Vocational training (Agriculture and Flower planting)
- Staff training programme
- Sports activities
- Non formal education programme. (English class)
- Christmas day programme
- 31st night



Sil programme



Volley ball Event- Thalangama

Central Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre- Kandy

The capacity of the centre is **35** beds. During the year centre has provided its counseling service to **205** clients and residential treatments to **101** dependants. From **2012** September onwards. This centre has been named as "YOWUN" treatment and rehabilitation centre.

In this year below mention programmes were held by the Central Province treatment and Rehabilitation center.

- Held on Kshemabume meeting.
- Sil campaign, Sharmadana Campaign held on Rajamahaviharaya Hendeniya, Dharma Deshana programme, Sharmadana campaign.
- Skills development (Debt Completion, Held in English Classes, Quest Completion, Dancing class, Art and Essay completion, Prepared for some clients for G.C.E. O/L Examination.
- Family meeting and Parents meeting held in every month.
- Individual Group and family counseling
- Showing films, conducted Paduru Parties, Group Activities, Evening meetings, Writing Short stories, Singing and Drama Activities
- Trip to Gadaladeniya, Ambakke, Kothamale Mahaveli Seya, Nelligala temple, Ranawana temple, Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage, Uthuwankandy Surasaradial Village.
- Celebrated of New year and Vesak festival. Conducted Bakthi geetha and Religious programmes.
- Conducted Volley ball, Carom, Dam, Chess, and Badminton tournaments.
- Staff meeting and Treatment meeting held on every week and every month. □ 5 S Programme held on during the year.

- Conducted Drug Provincial programme and other prevention Programme.
- Held on mental health programme for clients by Psychiatric Dr. Kosala and Dr. Hearth Dental Clinic and Health awareness programmes. STD programmes.
- Dengu prevention programme.
- Special activities for World Children's day.
- Conducted 6th Anniversary programme for the Youth Treatment and Rehabilitation center.
- Vocational Training programmes for Making envelop, Orchid and Agriculture plantation, Motor Mechanic. etc.
- English Class.
- Celebration 31st Colors Night.
- Dancing, Music, Art therapy and Paduru party.
- Computer class.
- Yoga programme.
- Tournament (Cricket, Carom and Volley ball).
- Community Services Rehabilitation Programmes.etc.
- Debate completion
- Nurses and University students training programme.



Entertainment – Kandy Centre

Southern Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre- Galle

Capacity of this centre is **40** beds. Pay ward was established in **2012**. Centre has provided counseling service to **279** clients and residential service to **131** drug dependants.

In this year below mention programmes were held by the Southern Province treatment and Rehabilitation center.

- Dengue Prevention Programmes, Dental clinic, Health programme and Sharmadana.
- Vesak and Poson festival and other religious activities.
- Monthly staff meeting and Treatment meeting.
- Follow up and parents meeting.
- Seminars held on Agricultural Institute of Labuduwa, plantation of Orchid and Rose.
- Special activates for World Children's day.
- 5s Programmes held on during the year.
- Celebration of New year.
- Held on Drug Prevention Provincial programme and other prevention programmes.
- Sports activities.
- Paduru party.
- Yoga programme.
- Held on Art festival.
- Christmas day
- Celebrations 31st Night.
- Hotel raining programme
- Bana preaching held on BMICH – (Rev. Rajagiriya Ariyagana).
- Environmental Therapy - Kanneliya rumasala, Marting Wickkramasinghe Museum.



Volley ball tournament – Galle Centre



Table Tennis Tournament – Galle Centre

Nawadigantha Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre- Nittambuwa

Capacity of this centre is 60 beds. Pay ward is available. During the year centre has provided counseling service to 605 and residential treatments to 401 dependants.

In this year below mention programmes were held by the Navadigantha Treatment and Rehabilitation center.

- Monthly Sil programme.
- New year festival.
- Conducted of Vesak, Poson and Christmas day Activities.
- Music Therapy.
- Dengue Prevention Activities and Sharmadanas.
- Bodi Pooja programmes.
- Weekly Staff training programmes.
- Treatment meetings every week.
- Monthly Staff meetings every month.
- Family meetings, Group counseling, Individual counseling
- Parents meetings.
- 5 s Programmes.
- Physical and mental health programmes.
- Vocational Training programmes.

- Held on T.B, STD and Hepatitis programmes.
- Follow up programme
- Paduru party
- Sharmadana programme
- Dancing/Drama programme
- Educational programme
- Christmas programme
- 31st Night
- Drugs prevention programme
- Conducted Training programme for University students, Drug Counseling Certificate Course students. Nurses and other Government Officers.
- Environmental therapy – Salgala Monastery, Maligathanna, Warana and Ranawana temples.



Banana Planting – Navadigantha centre



Inter lock stone laying – Navadigantha centre

Follow Programm - 2016

Center		Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Thalangama	Follow up	106	59	118	119	32	95	86	108	121	107	118	98
	NR	71	47	74	79	32	51	58	66	33	73	69	65
Kandy	Follow up	33	10	18	17	33	38	24	32	48	19	23	17
	NR	18	10	13	13	26	29	15	21	40	09	21	14
Galle	Follow up	57	69	65	41	44	37	53	40	45	75	55	46
	NR	28	53	45	36	24	31	38	30	34	56	41	40
Navadiganthaya	Follow up	68	55	46	42	48	86	58	40	50	44	38	60
	NR	62	50	46	37	39	81	41	36	51	43	35	48

The staff collected information from **2741** clients after the completed their treatment programme. According to the above information Thalangama centre reported **713** clients, Kandy centre reported **229** clients, Galle center reported **456** clients, Navadigantha centre was reported **569** clients were free from drugs. The total of Drug free situation was reported **1967** clients of the treatment division.

TREATMENT & REHABILITATION PROGRAMME AT KANDAKADU

The NDDCB has been provided special services for Kandakadu treatment and rehabilitation center at Polonnaruwa. During the year centre has provided counseling service and Staff training of the Staff.



Training Programme - Kandakadu Center

8.4 Designated and Private Treatment Centers

Treatment and Investigation

As per the act No: 54 of 2007 the quality of the private and designated treatment centers have been investigated and presently there are nine designated treatment centers and twenty five private treatment centers.

The said designated treatment centers are given bellow.

- 1 .Pallekele
- 2 . Wataraka
- 3 . Taldena
4. Weeravila
5. Anuradhapura
- 6 . Pallansena
- 7 . Kandhawatta
8. Meethirigala
9. kandakadu

For all these designated treatment centers, for the counseling programmes NDDCB counselors have been appointed . These counselors have to conduct counseling programmes daily for prisoners.

Private Treatment Centers

1. Sumithrayo Drug Demand Reduction Centre
2. Power house Treatment Centre
3. Al – Ano Club Treatment Centre
4. Adurin Alokaya Treatment Centre
5. Senehasa Treatment Centre
6. Nisansala Treatment Centre
7. Nawajeewana Amadyapa hada Sewaya Treatment Centre
8. Nethra Treatment Centre,
9. Petuma Treatment Centre,
10. Yawwana Kithu Maga Treatment Centre
11. Nidahasa Treatment Centre
12. Karunawe Niwasa Treatment Centre
13. Meduma Treatment Centre
14. Mithuru – Mithuro" Drugs Rehabilitation Center
15. Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana Treatment Centre
16. Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana Treatment Centre
17. Bethesda Treatment Centre
18. Yauwana Sahana Sewaya Treatment Centre
19. Promise Land Treatment Centre
20. Kandakadu Rehabilitation Center
21. Wimochana Treatment Centre
22. Bosco Treatment Centre
23. Mithra Rehabilitation Center
24. Rehabilitation Center, Mattakkuliya.

Out of these twenty five treatment centers, twelve treatment centers have been issued permits to maintenance on the minimum standard of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.

In the meantime during 2016 we have issued license for two treatment centers.

Counseling programs in prison - 2016

	Weeravila	Pallekele	Galle	Boossa	Anuradhapura
Total Registered	119	181	797	250	28
Total counseling programmes	251	250	1005	565	96
Total new Registered	44	—	743	250	62
Total Discharged	18	77	278	149	81
Follow up	19	77	19	05	73
	Mahara	Kandewaththa	Meethirigala	Ambepussa	
Total Admission	36	38	20	93	
Total counseling	48	12	27	516	
New Clients	28	32	18	72	
Discharge	10	15	05	47	
Follow up	14	16	10	58	

8.5 Outreach Unit

The Outreach Unit is main part of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. The outreach programmes focus of the comprises raising awareness among general public. regarding drug abuse control, we used two mechanism of Demand reduction & Supply reduction. Prevention treatment & Rehabilitation and aiding the drug addicts to fight the addiction and completely banish drug abuse from their lives, while further empowering the family members of drug addicts. Awareness & motivation for the supply reduction activities through general public ,target groups and community at large in marching towards a drug free society, The motivate & aware of the all the religious leaders & politicians on current drug problem. The outreach services of the Board have been spread out in a number of areas.

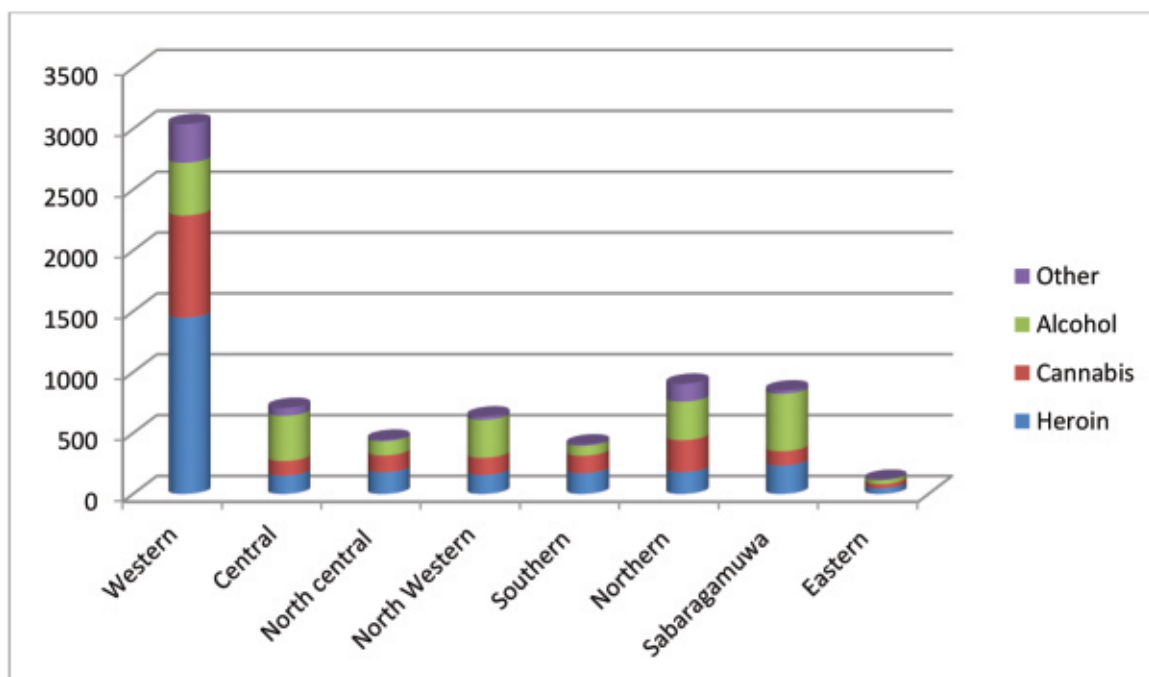
- ☐ Anuradhapura
- ☐ Kegalle
- ☐ Kurunegala
- ☐ Kandy
- ☐ Matale
- ☐ Nuwara Eliya
- ☐ Colombo
- ☐ Galle
- ☐ Matara
- ☐ Kaluthara
- ☐ Puttalam
- ☐ Rathnapura
- ☐ Hambantota
- ☐ Jaffna



New Identified drug users - 2016

Province	Heroin	Cannabis	Alcohol	Other
Western	1449	838	434	318
Central	150	120	371	65
North central	177	139	117	12
North Western	156	141	311	28
Southern	169	145	81	11
Northern	178	263	317	147
Sabaragamuwa	233	118	471	28
Eastern	46	34	35	1
Total	2558	1798	2137	610

7103 drugs users have been identified by outreach officers and out of 2558 were Heroin addicts.



Provided Services for drug users and Refer to center

Province	Refer	Free From Drug
Western	754	741
Central	67	182
North central	39	380
North Western	197	-
Southern	197	649
Northern	5	-
Sabaragamuwa	30	48
Eastern	31	50
Total	1320	2050

1320 drug users were hospitalized and rehabilitated in hospital and our treatment centers. 2050 drug users were recovered while getting treatment.

Follow ups

Province	Community	Center's Client Families	Treatment Center	Prison
Western	1426	688	1298	217
Central	644	124	214	8
North central	288	92	77	36
North Western	446	88	180	41
Southern	439	34	296	34
Northern	237	67	55	20
Sabaragamuwa	255	38	43	12
Eastern	380	5	13	35
Total	4115	1136	2176	403

Follow up activity is main activity in outreach unit. This year we have done 4115 Community **1136** Center's Client Families, 2176 Treatment Centers, & 403 Prison follow-ups

Awareness & Training Programs - 2016

Outreach unit has conducted Awareness & Training programs for empowered government & Non-government officers including Grama Niladari, Samurdhiniladari, Social Service Officers, Law enforcement officers, Health officers, Teachers, Students, Religious Leaders, Divisional Secretaries Provincial Secretaries etc. grassroots level up to bottom. Detail of the programs are depicted below.

Province	Programms for government officers		Programme for prison officers		Programme for school children's	
	No of programmes	No of participants	No of programmes	No of participants	No of programmes	No of participants
Western	175	6673	21	280	124	14067
Central	184	4592	2	90	66	5621
North central	22	1097	-	-	28	2011
North Western	50	3978	-	-	63	6839
Southern	232	2753	-	-	32	6658
Northern	35	4763	-	-	113	3015
Sabaragamuwa	49	3511	21	329	39	4678
Eastern	18	647	-	-	30	2582
Total	765	28014	44	699	495	45471

Community Programms - 2016

The Outreach unit provided awareness programmes for the general public and programmes for various segments of society.

Province	Programms for government officers		Programme for prison officers		Programme for school children's	
	No of programmes	No of participants	No of programmes	No of participants	No of programmes	No of participants
Western	175	6673	21	280	124	14067
Central	184	4592	2	90	66	5621
North central	22	1097	-	-	28	2011
North Western	50	3978	-	-	63	6839
Southern	232	2753	-	-	32	6658
Northern	35	4763	-	-	113	3015
Sabaragamuwa	49	3511	21	329	39	4678
Eastern	18	647	-	-	30	2582
Total	765	28014	44	699	495	45471

The outreach unit was conducted number of awareness and prevention programmes for World No Tobacco Day with large number of school children, Teachers, and Parents.



Further, community based awareness programme was conducted in Kandy district. School children, Government and Non-government organization officers were participated that location. Meanwhile numbers of programs were conducted behalf of Kandy Perehera. Therefore outreach unit could be taken special attention to these programmes.



Exhibition

The outreach unit was conducted drug Prevention and Awareness exhibition in Rathnapura Saman Devala Perahera



Special drug prevention programme was conducted in Dehiwala area for Children's day aiming children and illegal drug.



Community based prevention programmes were conducted against the illicit traffic of drug and usage of drug at Sea side area like Ratmalana, Moratuwa and Mount Lavinia for fisherman.



Awareness programme for Prison officers.

Drug prevention awareness programme was conducted by Prison officers in Welikada Prison.



Displaying Drug prevention Bill board

25 Bill boards were displayed at popular areas such as hospitals, municipal councils and police station etc.



Drug prevention and awareness programme for drivers.

As a step of the programme vehicle drivers like school vehicle, Three wheel and Bus drivers were aware about drug abuse.

Province	Three wheel drivers	Van drivers	Bus drivers
Western	995	101	221
Central	2157	770	48
North central	567	159	135
North Western	402	99	81
Southern	208	-	-
Northern	578	556	432
Sabaragamuwa	227	85	15
Eastern	358	256	227
Total	5492	2026	1159

Drug prevention mobile programme

Province	No of Programme	No of Participation
Western	67	25735
Central	25	88450
North central	1	2500
North Western	11	19300
Southern	11	3225
Northern	-	-
Sabaragamuwa	16	9367
Eastern	1	250
Total	132	148827

Mahabodhi Counseling Center

Service provided for 765 drug addicted people.

The Information Centre of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (1984)

The Information Centre of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has been established with a view to obtain information related to illicit drugs and alcohol. It has been established on 9th April 2014 and two hotlines 1984 and 011 – 2077778 have been opened to general public in order to provide information and make complaints related to illicit drugs and alcohol.

The complaints and the information provided through the telephone and in writing are forwarded by the centre for investigation and interdiction by different law enforcement agencies such as Police Divisions, Excise Department of Sri Lanka, Police Narcotics Bureau, Corruption Eradication Unit, Walana, Special Task Force, National Medicines Regulatory Authority etc.

The feedback obtained from above agencies regarding the actions that have been taken on the complaints will be duly forwarded to those who made complaints.

Moreover, counseling services will be provided to drug dependent persons over the telephone and they are referred to the relevant Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers established under the NDDCB by this Information Centre.

Accordingly, the details of the complaints received by the Information Centre which were directed for Investigation by drug law enforcement agencies and National Medicines Regulatory Authority for the year 2016 were stated below.

Description of the Complaints	No.of Complaints	Drug Law Enforcement Agencies for which the complaints are directed for Investigation					
		Police Territorial Divisions	Special Task Force	Exercise Department	Walana Anti-Corruption Unit	Police Narcotic Bureau	National Medicines Regulatory Authority
Illicit Drugs	618	618	62	-	09	04	-
Alcohol	637	502	04	568	21	-	-
Illicit Tablets/ Pharmacy	22	02	01	-	-	-	21

8.6 The National Narcotics Laboratory (NNL)

Identification and Analysis of Drugs of Abuse available in Sri Lanka

1.1 Research Project on "Street" heroin

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

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

This project is conducted in collaboration with the Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB) who make the samples of heroin available to the Laboratory, from all major areas of Sri Lanka on a monthly basis.

One Hundred and thirty three (133) "street" samples, received for the year 2016, from different areas were analyzed in respect of adulterants/diluents present and their Diacetylmorphine (DAM) contents. The details of the analysis are as follows;

Table 01: No. of samples received for the year 2016

Month	No. of Samples
January	14
February	16
March	17
April	-
May	-
June	18
July	16
August	-
September	17
October	-
November	20
December	15
Total	133

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

However, samples have not been provided for the months of April, May, August and October by the PNB and price vs. purity data of Heroin sold at retail level on streets of the different cities of eleven (11) districts of Sri Lanka are provided below. According to this data the average purity of Heroin is 21.34 % and average purity has shown 5.79 % increase from the year 2015. The highest average purity of 43.10 % was recorded in the month of July and the lowest average purity was recorded as 5.34 % in the month of February.

Table 2: Purity of "Street" Heroin Samples (Percentage of Diacetylmorphine)

AREA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	-	-	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	33.55	-	-	-
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura) 1	-	-	-	-	-	33.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura) 2	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Awissawella)	16.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Colombo)	-	2.35	29.78	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	13.75	39.86
Colombo (Maradana) 1	-	-	-	-	-	31.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Maradana) 2	-	-	-	-	-	2.96	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Wellawatta)	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.16	-	-	-	-	-
Galle (Galle)	34.50	-	1.00	-	-	8.20	0.00	-	0.79	-	4.65	-
Galle (Meethiyagoda)	-	3.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gampaha (Gampaha)	0.60	13.51	-	-	-	35.47	49.07	-	45.12	-	21.61	27.09
Gampaha (Negombo)	15.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.58	1.55
Gampaha (Kelaniya) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.65	-
Gampaha (Kelaniya) 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.70	-
Kalutara (Kalutara)	0.30	-	-	-	-	0.00	50.25	-	39.11	-	54.00	-
Kandy(Kandy)	-	16.85	-	-	-	-	52.47	-	23.79	-	-	43.08
Kegalle (Kegalle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.17	11.48
Kegalle (Kegalle) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kegalle (Kegalle) 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kegalle (Mawanella)	19.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunagala (Kurunagala)	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	44.04	-	21.15	-	21.22	40.90
Kurunagala (Maho)	22.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polonnaruwa (Polonnaruwa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.79	-
Puttalam (Chilaw)	-	11.86	-	-	-	11.24	55.35	-	40.16	-	-	73.14
Puttalam (Chilaw) 1	-	-	26.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puttalam (Chilaw) 2	-	-	28.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puttalam (Puttalam)	-	-	-	-	-	31.73	34.73	-	32.58	-	-	-
Ratnapura (Ehaliyagoda)	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.86	-	-	-	-	-
Ratnapura (Ratnapura)	-	-	-	-	-	31.40	-	-	-	-	13.63	12.50
Average	15.73	5.34	8.79	-	-	16.90	43.10	-	29.53	-	23.61	27.73

The average price per milligram of pure heroin ranged from Rs. 129.21 to Rs. 2,206.57 and the highest average price per milligram of pure heroin was observed in the month of January. *Table 3* reflects the values for price per milligram of pure heroin obtained from different areas.

Table 3 : Price vs. Purity of "Street" Heroin Samples (Price per mg of Diacetylmorphine in Rupees)

AREA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	-	-	7,073.30	-	-	-	-	-	161.99	-	-	-
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)1	-	-	-	-	-	194.22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Awissawella)	490.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Colombo)	-	1,396.35	185.51	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	39.79
Colombo (Maradana)1	-	-	-	-	-	17.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Maradana)2	-	-	-	-	-	448.43	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Wellawatta)	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.8	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Colombo)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149.60	-
Galle (Galle) Galle (Meethiyagoda)	61.88	-	734.41	-	-	308.4	-	-	2036.18	-	817.02	-
Gampaha (Gampaha)	3,572.1 9	82.86	-	-	-	79.12	149. 67	-	45.32	-	89.12	84.02
Gampaha (Kelaniya)1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	711.25	-
Gampaha (Kelaniya)2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47.84	-
Gampaha (Negombo)	162.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.94	214.4 3
Kalutara (Kalutara)	10,875. 63	-	-	-	-	-	138. 44	-	52.80	-	35.09	-
Kandy(Kandy)	-	539.63	-	-	-	-	137. 99	-	46.45	-	-	188.8 0
Kegalle (Kegalle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309.90	583.3 4
Kegalle (Kegalle) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kegalle (Kegalle) 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kegalle (Mawanella)	211.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Kurunagala (Maho)	72.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunagala (Kurunagala)	-	-	-	-	-	-	213.77	-	47.63	-	69.81	87.70
Polonnaruwa (Polonnaruwa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108.57	-
Puttalam (Chilaw)	-	38.91	-	-	-	246.02	30.97	-	72.93	-	-	15.22
Puttalam (Chilaw) 1	-	-	26.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puttalam (Chilaw) 2	-	-	23.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puttalam (Puttalam)	-	-	-	-	-	86.95	178.69	-	171.58	-	-	-
Ratnapura (Ehaliyagoda)	-	-	-	-	-	-	118.35	-	-	-	-	-
Ratnapura (Ratnapura)	-	-	-	-	-	55.2	-	-	-	-	222.00	429.80
Average	2,206.57	474.28	767.58	-	-	130.52	129.21	329.36	-	237.01	182.57	

Analysis of Alkaloidal impurities and Diluents/adulterants in the samples of "Street" Heroin

Within the framework of this research project, "street" samples of heroin were analyzed to identify the quality of the sample, the area of origin and the link between each sample.

However, more meaningful conclusions could not be obtained as sufficient no of samples from the same area were not provided regularly and therefore this objective could not be fully achieved.

The main alkaloidal impurities which were present in trace quantities are indicated in the *Table 04* and the adulterants and the diluents present in samples are indicated in the table 05.

Table 04: Alkaloidal impurities present in "Street" Heroin Samples

AREA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	-	-	MOR 6-AC 6-MAM	-	-	-	-	-	MOR-6-ol 6-MAM PAP	-	-	
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura) 1	-	-	-	-	-	MOR, 6-MAM COD	-	-	-	-	-	
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura) 2	-	-	-	-	-	MOR, 6-MAM COD	-	-	-	-	-	
Colombo (Awissawella)	THE MOR 6-AC 6-MAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Colombo (Colombo)	-	-	MOR, 6-AC, 6-MAM	-	-	-	-	-	MOR COD 6-MAM 6-AC	-	6-MAM COD NOS	MEC MAM 6-AC PAP NOS
Colombo (Maradana) 1	-	-	-	-	-	MOR 6-MAM COD	-	-	-	-	-	

Colombo (Maradana) 2	-	-	-	-	-	6- AC 6- MAM	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Wellawatta)	-	-	-	-	-		PAP COD 6-MAM ATH	-	-	-	-	-
Galle (Galle)	MOR 6-AC 6-MAM	-	6-AC, 6- MAM	-	-	COD 6- MAM	-	-	-	-	6- MAM COD	None
Galle (Meethiyagoda)	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		
Gampaha (Gampaha)	6-AC	6-AC 6- MAM	-	-	-	6-AC 6- MAM	PAP COD 6-MAM ATH NOS	-	6-MAM MOR-6- ol	-	6- MAM COD	MEC MAM 6-AC NOS
Gampaha (Kelaniya)1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gampaha (Kelaniya)2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NOS COD	
Gampaha (Negombo)	6-AC 6-MAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6- MAM COD NOS	MAM 6-AC
Kalutara (Kalutara)	-	-	6-AC 6- MAM	-	-	6- MAM COD	6-MAM ATH COD PAP	-	6-MAM 6-AC NOS	-	6- MAM COD	
Kandy (Kandy)	-	6-AC 6- MAM MOR	-	-	-	-	PAP COD 6-MAM ATH NOS	-	NOS 6-MAM MOR-6- ol	-	-	MAM 6-AC NOS
Kegalle (Kegalle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			NOS	MEC MAM 6-AC NOS
Kegalle (Kegalle) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kegalle (Kegalle) 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kegalle (Mawanella)	6-AC 6-MAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kurunagala (Kurunagala)	-	6-AC 6- MAM	-	-	-	COD 6- MAM	PAP COD 6-MAM ATH NOS	-	6-MAM 6-AC		6- MAM COD NOS	MAM 6-AC NOS
Kurunagala (Maho)	THE MOR 6-AC 6-MAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Polonnaruwa (Polonnaruwa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6- MAM COD	
Puttalam (Chilaw)	-	6-AC 6- MAM	-	-	-	6- MAM	PAP COD 6-MAM ATH NOS	-	6-AC 6-MAM NOS	-	-	MAM 6-AC
Puttalam (Chilaw) 1	-	-	6-AC 6- MAM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Puttalam (Chilaw) 2	-	-	6-AC 6- MAM NOS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Puttalam (Puttalam)	-	-	-	-	-	COD 6- MAM	PAP COD 6-MAM ATH NOS	-	6-AC 6-MAM NOS	-	-
Ratnapura (Ehaliyagoda)	-	-	-	-	-	-	COD 6-MAM ATH NOS	-	-	-	-
Ratnapura (Ratnapura)	-	6-AC 6- MAM	-	-	-	6- MAM COD	-	-	-	6- MAM COD NOS	MAM 6-AC NOS

MOR -Morphine ; **AC** – Acetylcodeine ; **MAM** – 6-Acetylmorphine; **ATH**-Acetylthebeol ; **THE** – Thebaine ; **PAP** – Papaverine ;
NOS – Noscapine, **COD** – Codeine, **PAP** – Papaverine, **HC** –Hydrocotarnine, **MEC** –Meconine,
AHE- Anhydroecgoninemethyl ester, **MEG** – Methyecgonine, **PEG**-Pseudoecgoninemethyl ester

Table 05: Adulterants/Diluents present in "Street" Heroin Samples

AREA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	-	-	CAF	-	-	-	-	-	CAF DIZ	-	-	-
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura) 1	-	-	-	-	-	ACT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura) 2	-	-	-	-	-	CAF ACT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Awissawella)	CAF ACT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Colombo)	-	-	CAF	-	-	-	-	-	CAF ACT	-	CAF DIZ ACT	CAF ACT
Colombo (Maradana) 1	-	-	-	-	-	CAF	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Maradana) 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombo (Wellawatta)	-	-	-	-	-	-	CAF ACT	-	-	-	-	-
Galle (Galle)	-	-	CAF	-	-	CAF DIZ	-	-	-	-	-	ACT
Galle (Meethiyagoda)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gampaha (Gampaha)	CAF ACT	-	ACT	-	-	CAF	CAF ACT	-	CAF	-	CAF DIZ ACT	CAF ACT
Gampaha (Negombo)	CAF DIZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CAF	CAF ACT
Gampaha (Kelaniya) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gampaha (Kelaniya) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CAF	-
Kalutara (Kalutara)	ACT	-	CAF	-	-	CAF ACT	CAF	-	CAF DIZ ACT	-	-	-
Kandy (Kandy)	-	CAF	ACT	-	-	-	CAF	-	CAF ACT	-	-	CAF ACT
Kegalle (Kegalle)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CAF ACT	CAF ACT
Kegalle (Kegalle) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kegalle (Kegalle) 2	-	CAF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Kegalle (Mawanelle)	CAF DIZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunagala (Maho)	CAF	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kurunagala(Kurunagala)	-	CAF	CAF	-	-	CAF BZO	CAF DIZ	-	CAF DIZ	-	CAF DIZ ACT	CAF ACT
Polonnaruwa (Polonnaruwa)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	CAF ACT	-
Puttalam (Chilaw)	-	-	-	-	-	CAF DIZ	CAF	-	CAF DIZ	-	-	-
Puttalam (Chilaw) 1	-	-	CAF DIZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puttalam (Chilaw) 2	-	-	CAF DIZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puttalam (Puttalam)	-	-	CAF	-	-	ACT	CAF DIZ	-	DIZ CAF	-	-	-
Ratnapura (Ehaliyagoda)	-	-	-	-	-	-	CAF	-	-	-	-	-
Ratnapura (Ratnapura)	-	CAF	-	-	-	CAF	-	-	-	-	CAF DIZ ACT	CAF ACT

ACT – Acetaminophen, CAF-Caffeine, DIZ – Diazepam

1.2 Other Research projects

Ongoing research on Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances

Research based analyses are being conducted by the NNL for the identification of other narcotics and psychotropic substances such as amphetamine, methamphetamine and methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA) and Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) with the samples submitted by the different law enforcement agencies for suspected drug analysis. Impurity profiling of these suspected drugs have been conducted in order to monitoring of clandestine methods used for clandestine manufacture of these drugs.

Researches on performance enhancing drugs in Sports

As an urgent need in response to the crisis in sport in Sri Lanka and in order to cater more effectively to the current requirement of the country, the research studies were conducted for "Analysis of controlled/prohibited substances in sports supplements in Sri Lanka" is being continued in collaboration with the National Institute of Sports Medicine. The objectives of these analyses are to identify substances prohibited under the *List of World Anti Doping Agency* and to take preventive measures and develop new strategies for prevention, education and training for sportsmen and sportswomen.

Research project on Alcohol

Research project on "Determination of alcohol percentage in widely used consumable Beer Samples in Sri Lanka" has been commenced and analyses are being conducted for the determination of percentage of Alcohol in widely used consumable beers.

Researches related to Cocaine, cocaine derivatives and related drugs

Related to cocaine, research based analysis has been conducted for the identification of cocaine and other cocaine derivatives. Also, drug characterization studies have been conducted for samples provided by law enforcement agencies for suspected analysis of cocaine.

Research on Psilocin in Chocolates; Detection for the first time in Sri Lanka

Research based analysis was conducted for identification of controlled drugs present in a sample of Chocolate submitted by the Special Branch of Sri Lanka Police for the intelligence point of view. Psilocin was identified in the sample and this was the first seizure related to Psilocin in Sri Lanka. Findings of the research based analysis were presented on 27th August, 2016 at the Annual Scientific Sessions, 2016 of Medico-Legal Society of Sri Lanka and the abstract on "**Detection of Psilocin in Chocolates ; Appearance for the First time in Sri Lanka**" was published

Provision of Scientific Support to the Law Enforcement and other Agencies / Authorities engaged in Control of Drugs of Abuse

2.1 Analysis of Suspected Drugs

Seventy eight (78) suspected drug samples related to 30 cases, have been analyzed by the NNL during the year 2016. 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.

Following are the research based analysis conducted by the NNL in cases of suspected drugs sent by Government and Non-Governmental 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*.

Table 6: No. of suspected drugs samples analyzed in the year 2016

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Sri Lanka Police / Police Narcotics Bureau	No. of Cases	01	01	01			01		02			01	
	No. of Samples	02	01	03			01		02			02	
Sri Lanka Navy	No. of Cases						01						
	No. of Samples						01						
Special task Force	No. of Cases		01							01			
	No. of Samples		01							02			
Sri Lanka Customs	No. of Cases			01		02			01	01	01		
	No. of Samples			01		09			01	01	02		
Department of Prisons	No. of Cases									01			
	No. of Samples									04			
Consumer Affairs Authority	No. of Cases			01									
	No. of Samples			01									
Department of Excise	No. of Cases		01										
	No. of Samples		07										

Magistrate's Court, Maligakanda	No. of Cases	01	01										
	No. of Samples	01	06										
NDDCB	No. of Cases	01				03					02		
	No. of Samples	01				03					02		
Other	No. of Cases									02	01		
	No. of Samples									12	12		
TOTAL	No. of Cases	01	04	04	01	02	05		03	03	03	04	
	No. of Samples	02	10	06	06	09	05		03	07	14	16	

Total No. of Cases : 30

Total No. of Samples : 78

2.2 Analysis of Samples of Alcohols

Following are the research based analysis conducted by the NNL in cases of samples of Alcohol sent by Department of Excise in order to identify the presence methanol and other additives. Sixty seven (67) samples of alcohol related to 16 cases were analyzed during the period and the details of the tests conducted, are as follows;

Table 7: No. of alcohol samples analyzed in the year 2016

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Department of Excise	No. of Cases		02		03	02		01	01	01	01	01	02
	No. of Samples		05		09	11		01	10	01	01	10	11
Central Corruption Eradication Unit, Walana, Panadura	No. of Cases	01		01									
	No. of Samples	01		07									
TOTAL	No. of Cases	01	02	01	03	02		01	01	01	01	01	02
	No. of Samples	01	05	07	09	11		01	10	01	01	10	11

Total No. of Cases : 16

Total No. of Samples : 67

2.3 Testing of degree of performance and refilling of Field Test Kits

Seven (07) test kits submitted by Sri Lanka Customs and Police Narcotics Bureau were tested for the degree of performance and all the test kits were refilled with the reagents. The details of the test kits are as follows;

Institution	Type of Test kits	No. of kits
Police Narcotics Bureau	Narcotic Detection kits	02
Sri Lanka Customs	Narcotic Detection kits	03
	Precursor Detection kits	02
Total		07

2.4 Provision of scientific Support for Judicial Purposes

Confirmation and destruction of productions of concluded court cases

In the month of January at the request of the High Court of Sri Lanka, scientific staff of the NNL was participated for the scientific confirmation of the presence of Heroin in the productions of concluded Court Cases of High Court No. 03. The productions, relevant to these cases related to Heroin were destroyed before the Honourable High Court Judge at the premises of the Supreme Courts Complex.

Enhancement of the capacity of Control Activities of the Law Enforcement Authorities and other agencies involved in Drug Control

Training programs/sessions on scientific aspects, Drugs of Abuse and their identification are conducted by the Laboratory staff for officers of Law Enforcement agencies involved in drug control activities with a view to enhance their knowledge and the analytical capabilities that will help them in tracing the origin and effective monitoring of imports, exports and distribution of drugs and precursor chemicals under control. Further, training sessions/programmes were also conducted for other agencies involved in drug control activities.

3.1 Scientific Training programs For Drug Law Enforcement Agencies

Two-day scientific training programmes on "Identification of Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances" were conducted during the period.

The training objectives are as follows;

1. To provide knowledge regarding an overview of illicit traffic of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic substances
2. To provide comprehensive knowledge on Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic substances
3. To provide practical knowledge on identification of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic substances using field test kits
4. To update participants on new type of drugs and their effect.

3.2 Training programs/sessions for other agencies

Training programs/sessions on scientific aspects Drugs of Abuse with special reference to pharmaceutical drug abuse were conducted for Medical students of the Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayawardenepura, Open University of Sri Lanka, Media personnel, and other officers who participated for Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies and Certificate Course on Drug Counselling, conducted by the NDDCB.

The details of the training programs conducted in the year 2016 are reflected in *Table 8*.

Table 8: No. of Training Programs/Sessions conducted in the year 2016

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayawardenepura	No. of Trainings		01	01	01	01	01		02	01		01	01
	No. of Participants		18	20	20	21	20		39	18		17	18
Department of Sociology, University of Jaffna	No. of Trainings												01
	No. of Participants												31
Sri Lanka Navy	No. of Trainings		02	04									
	No. of Participants		98	194									
Sri Lanka Police	No. of Trainings				01		01		01	01	01		
	No. of Participants				44		56		41	29	53		
Department of Sri Lanka coast Guard	No. of Trainings		01	01		01	01						01
	No. of Participants		37	40		38	35						42
Department of Excise	No. of Trainings							01	01		01	02	02
	No. of Participants							79	92		41	83	69
National Cadet Corps (Sri Lanka)	No. of Trainings	01											
	No. of Participants	50											
Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies	No. of Trainings	01											
	No. of Participants	35											
Certificate Course on Drug Counseling (NDDCB)	No. of Trainings	02		01		01		02	02			02	
	No. of Participants	49		26		37		87	70			66	
Open University of Sri Lanka	No. of Trainings							01					
	No. of Participants							13					
Prison Authorities	No. of Trainings				01	01	01	01					
	No. of Participants				38	40	40	42					
South Asian Institute of Technology and Medicine	No. of Trainings						01						
	No. of Participants						04						
Drug Prevention and Training Programmes for Journalists	No. of Trainings												01
	No. of Participants												50
TOTAL	No. of Trainings	04	04	07	03	04	05	05	06	02	02	05	06
	No. of Participants	134	153	280	102	136	155	221	242	47	94	166	210

No. of Training Programmes : 53

Total No. of Participates : 1940

3.3 The Computer Based Training Programmes (CBT) for Drug Law Enforcement Officers

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

Further, standardization of training at a upgraded level with best practices, methods and techniques, enhanced specialized skills, improved operational performance in drug law enforcement activities is very important in meeting the challenge of the ever-changing pattern of illicit traffic in a more effective, cooperative and interactive way.

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

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

The objectives of the training programme was to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement activities by providing intensive knowledge on following subjects;

- ☐ Drug interdiction at sea, air and land border crossings
- ☐ Search techniques
- ☐ Controlled drug delivery
- ☐ Risk management
- ☐ Drug identification and drug testing

Moreover, due to failures occurred in the server system of the CBT unit, training programmes have been cancelled since 23rd November, 2016.

The details of the training programmes conducted are as follows;

Table 9: No. of Computer Based Training Programs conducted in the year 2016

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Sri Lanka Police	No. of Trainings			02	01		01	01					
	No. of Participants			18	09		09	08					
Sri Lanka Navy	No. of Trainings						01			01	01	01	
	No. of Participants						09			09	09	09	
Special Task Force, Sri Lanka Police	No. of Trainings							01	02				
	No. of Participants							03	05				
Sri Lanka Customs	No. of Trainings							01	02				
	No. of Participants							03	06				
Police Narcotics Bureau	No. of Trainings							01	02				
	No. of Participants							03	06				
Department of Prisons	No. of Trainings							01	01				
	No. of Participants							09	08				
TOTAL	No. of Training programmes			02	01		02	05	07	01	01	01	
	No. of Participants			18	09		18	26	25	09	09	09	

Total No. of Training Programmes : 20

Total No. of Participants : 123

Identification and Analysis Metabolites of Drugs of Abuse

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

The details of the biological specimens analyzed 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;

Table 10: No. of Biological Specimen analyzed in the year 2016

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Government /Private Hospitals	No. of Samples	02	05	06	02	06	03	01	01	02	02	02	03
	No. of Tests	03	06	15	04	11	08	02	02	04	06	03	06
Delika Medicare Centre, Colombo 08	No. of Samples					01			01				
	No. of Tests					05			05				
Magistrate's Courts	No. of Samples	03	02	02	04		03	02		01	02		06
	No. of Tests	03	04	02	04		05	04		02	02		10
Other	No. of Samples	01											
	No. of Tests	05											
TOTAL	No. of Samples	06	07	08	06	07	06	03	02	03	04	02	09
	No. of Tests	11	10	17	08	16	13	06	07	06	08	03	16

Performance enhancing drug analysis; a New Development Scheme

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

The Program of Testing of Performance enhancing drug analysis has been proposed to conduct as a research project in collaboration with National Institute of Sports Medicine in order to monitor use and abuse of Performance enhancing drugs among Sportsmen and Sports-women in Sri Lanka.

5.1 Upgrading of the Laboratory

Analytical and Technical Processes indicated below are being continued in order to detect the Prohibited Substances or their Metabolites present in biological specimen and food supplements.

- ☐ Development of Test Methods for the detection of substances present on the Prohibited List and for associated Metabolites or related substances
- ☐ Validation of Test Methods

5.2 Biological specimen Analysis

One (01) biological sample sent by the National Institute of Sports Medicine for analysis in respect of prohibited substances are being analysed and the details of the tests conducted, are depicted in *Table 11*;

Table 11: No. of Biological Specimen analysed during the period

Institution	No. of Samples	Test category	Drugs/metabolites analysed
National Institute of Sports Medicine	01	Steroids	Prohibited List of WADA

5.3 Food supplement Analysis for prohibited substances

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

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

Research based analysis were conducted for samples of Food supplements forwarded by the different agencies and individuals for the presence of prohibited substances. The details of the tests conducted, are indicated in *Table 12*;

Table 12: *No. of Food supplements analysed during the period*

Institution	No. of Cases	No. of Samples
NUTRISHOP, Colombo 06.	01	01
Mega Life Sciences (Pty) Ltd, Colombo 02	01	01
Vitawell (Pvt) Ltd.	01	03
R & S Distributors (pvt) Ltd.	01	01
Total	04	06

Maintaining the internationally recognized Laboratory Accreditation Standard for the analysis of Drugs of Abuse

7.1 International Proficiency Testing Scheme

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

This exercise allow laboratories, from both developing and developed countries

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

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

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2015 and 2016

During the period the laboratory participated in the Round 2 International Collaborative Exercises (ICE), 2015 and Round 1 of the International Collaborative Exercises (ICE), 2016 and qualitative and quantitative analyses were performed to establish the presence or absence of narcotic substances in each round of the "seized material" group and in the "biological specimens" group.

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2015 Round 2

The quantification results of the assessments in Round 2 of 2015 was encouraging among 193 drug testing laboratories in 60 countries who participated for the ICE programme and evaluation of results are reflected in *Table 13*;

Table 13: Evaluation results of Round 2 of ICE program 2015

Test	Z Score
Nimetazepam	-1.8
Cocaine	1.2
Ketamine	-1.0

Satisfactory Limit of /Z / Score : < 2

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2016 Round 1

The quantification results of the assessments in Round 1 of 2016 was encouraging among 220 drug testing laboratories in 68 countries who participated for the ICE programme and evaluation of results are as follows;

Table 14: Evaluation results of Round 1 of ICE program 2016

Test	Z Score
Cocaine	1.2
Methedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	- 0.7

Satisfactory Limit of /Z / Score : < 2

7.2 ISO 9001 Quality Management Certification

Obtaining of ISO 9001 Quality Management Certification has almost completed with a view to enhancing the scientific capability of the laboratory in the field of testing of Sports drugs and to maintain the Laboratory services with higher standards of practice.

In relation to this, first internal audit have been completed and required corrections are being made in accordance with the audit findings.

Financial Details

Table: 15 Amount charged (in Rupees) for the services conducted by the NNL during the year 2016

Type of A	Rs.
Analysis of Alcohols	352,500.00
Analysis of metabolites of drugs of abuse	66,000.00
Analysis of metabolites of sports drugs	8,000.00
Analysis of food supplements	150,000.00
Refilling of Field Test Kits	25,000.00
Total	601,500.00

8.7 Precursor Control Authority

As a competent National Authority, the PCA discharges the following functions with the aim of effective monitoring of imports, exports and distribution of precursor chemicals control which is important in eradicating drug menace from Sri Lanka.

I. Issuing of Licenses

Every person who intends to import or export any of the substances specified in the Table I and Table II of the First Schedule of the Act No. 1 of 2008 are required to obtain a license from the PCA.

II. Registration of Premises

Every licensee has to register their premises where the activities relating to the import or export of the substances specified in the Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act.

III. Monitoring and Examination

The registered premises of the Licensee has to be periodically examined and the activities carried on by using substances specified in the Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act has to be monitored by the PCA.

According to that Authority's main activities are ;

- Inspection of companies/firms
- Registration of Companies
- Enhancement of the capacity of control activities of the Law enforcement Authorities and other agencies involved in Drug/Precursor control Authority.
- Scientific Recommendations for Disposal of Precursor Chemicals.
- Inspection of companies/firms

Officers of PCA conduct inspections on premises dealing with the chemicals listed in Table I and Table II of Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 01 of 2008. Inspections are being conducted with the view of inspecting the records and materials at the companies who have filed applications in PCA for registration. The No. of inspections conducted during the year 2016 are as follows.

Month	No. of Inspections
January – February	01
March	01
April	00
May	00
June	09
July-August-September	26
October-November	08
December	09
Total	54

- Registration of companies

Importer	106
Exporter	05
Dealer	102
End user	651
Premises	181
Total	1045

Scientific Recommendations for Disposal of Precursor Chemicals

Disposal of precursor chemicals has been identified as the one of the major diversion sources as drug traffickers can gain access to precursor chemicals at the point of disposal and by recycling the disposed materials or the waste materials of the industries. As listed substances become harder to obtain, illicit users are becoming more careful in their use of the products and are less likely to simply throw away used precursor chemicals. Instead, they attempt to recycle solvents, acids, and other substances necessary in the manufacture of the drug.

During the year 2016 a sample of abandoned Pseudoephedrine consignment from Glaxowellcome Ceylon Limited has been disposed in collaboration with Holcim under supervision of Precursor Control Authority.

9. Income Statement

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016

		<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
		<u>RS</u>	<u>RS</u>
INCOME BY NATURE	Note.no		
Govt Recurrent Contribution (Recurrent)	Note. 1	201,401,000.00	170,633,833.00
Other Miscellaneous Income	Note. 2	10,080,128.92	8,069,703.79
Profit on Sales of Fixed Assets	Note. 3	539,282.80	
Foregin Grant for Recurrent		214,020.00	105,900.00
Grant recived for HONLEA		12,720,000.00	
		<u>224,954,431.72</u>	<u>178,809,436.79</u>
EXPENSES BY NATURE			
Personal & Administration Cost	Note. 4	141,182,640.37	110,700,459.23
Other Operating cost	Note. 5	60,071,962.28	36,738,974.55
Contribution To Foreign Local Agencies	Note. 6	610,000.00	466,000.00
Preventive Education	Note. 7	3,484,539.81	4,185,199.44
Treatment & Rehabilitation	Note. 8	16,932,895.54	15,634,079.65
Research Study Expenses	Note. 9	5,938,473.70	4,788,572.30
Outreach Exepenses	Note. 10	5,309,283.12	3,872,679.40
NNL Lab Exepences	Note. 11	2,498,318.73	610,985.49
Prison & Other Centers	Note. 12	109,359.30	161,235.00
Human Resources Development Cost	Note. 13	593,221.00	732,235.83
Finance Cost	Note. 14	2,767,273.89	521,528.84
Depreciation	Note. 15	22,639,477.99	14,508,322.69
Total Operating Exepenses		<u>262,137,445.73</u>	<u>192,920,272.42</u>
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year		<u>(37,183,014.01)</u>	<u>(14,110,835.63)</u>

10. Balance Sheet

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016

		2016		2015	
ASSETS		RS	RS	RS	RS
NON CURRENT ASSETS					
Fixed Assets	Note.16		85,814,869.35		83,627,182.07
Receivable for Distress loan					
Festival Advance	Note.17		9,870,610.00		10,161,282.00
WIP new building			556,142.20		
Software			200,000.00		
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash at Bank	Note.18	7,609,816.04		6,345,366.97	
Inventory	Note.19	4,563,647.59		3,130,328.87	
Pre-Payment	Note.20	2,663,796.35		2,461,846.52	
Part Payment		-		11,449,488.44	
Advances	Note.21	1,912,759.50		1,939,669.50	
Deposits	Note.22	506,812.96		356,812.96	
			17,256,832.44		25,683,513.26
TOTAL ASSETS			113,698,453.99		119,471,977.33
EQUITY & LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Govt.Capital Grant	Note.23	20,000,000.00		17,233,000.00	
Capital Reserve	Note.24	65,503,710.68		63,343,346.09	
Revaluation Reserve		25,184,005.17		25,184,005.17	
Suspence		480,899.89		(480,899.89)	
Acc.Deficit		(44,226,852.73)		(14,110,835.63)	
Total Equity			66,941,763.01		91,168,615.74
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Gratuity	Note.25		41,234,429.38		22,861,182.50
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Creditors	Note.26	67,000.00		51,000.00	
Accrued Expenses	Note.27	5,445,261.60		5,381,179.09	
Retention Money		10,000.00		10,000.00	
			5,522,261.60		5,442,179.09
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			113,698,453.99		119,471,977.33

The Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts form an integral part of these Financial Statements. We certify that the Financial Statements of the Institute give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31st December 2016 and of its Surplus / (Deficit) for the year ended. These financial statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Government rules and regulations.

Assistant Director Finance
NDDCB

Chairman/Director General
NDDCB

The Accounting policies on pages 1 to 3 and Notes on pages to form an intregal part of these Financial Stateme
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

11. Significant Accounting Policies

1. Corporate Information

1.1 Domicile & Legal Form

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

1.2 The Powers of the Board

The powers of the Board shall be,

(a) formulate and review a national policy relating to the prevention and control of the abuse of dangerous drugs and to advice 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 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; and

(g) maintain liaison with national, regional and international organizations and agencies involved in drug control activities

2. Accounting Policies

General

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.

2.2 Comparative Information

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

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

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

Full year depreciation is provided in the year of purchased assets on straight line basis whereas depreciation until the date of disposal is provided for assets purchased prior to the year 2016 and depreciation is calculated based on the date of purchase / date of disposal for assets purchased from year the 2016 onwards. Motor Vehicles were shown in revalued amounts and all other assets categories were shown at cost.

Following assets were bought under lease.

Lease Property	Value Rs	Lease Period
NDDCB, No.383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya	4,350,000	99 Years
Pitipana Land	2,600,000	30 Years
3 rd Floor, No. 385C 3/1, Rajagiriya.	3,600,000	2 Years
Mahahena Estate*		

*Lease agreement is expired and continuation to further 30 years is in progress.

2.4 Provision for Gratuity

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

2.5 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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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.

2.8 Liabilities and Provisions

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

2.9 Provision for EPF and ETF

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

2.10 Income

2.10.1 Grants in the nature of Recurrent

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

2.10.2 Grants in the nature of Capital

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

2.11 Expenses

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

2.12 Inventories

Inventory items are recognized at cost.

3. Change in Accounting Policy

3.1 Depreciation Policy

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

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.

12. Report of the Auditor General

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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

3.00
09 FEB 2018

අංකය/බ/එන්ඩීසීබී/2016/17
உமது இல. Your No.

දිනය/திகதி Date

09 FEB 2018

2017 නොවැම්බර් 17 දින

FINANCE DIVISION
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අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලන ජාතික මණ්ඩලය

08 FEB 2018
09

ATTENTION
AD/F
CHAIRMAN

අන්තරායකර ඖෂධ පාලන ජාතික මණ්ඩලයේ 2016 දෙසැම්බර් 31 දිනෙන් අවසන් වර්ෂය සඳහා වූ මූල්‍ය ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව 1971 අංක 38 දරන මුදල් පනතේ 14(2)(සී) වගන්තිය ප්‍රකාර විගණකාධිපති වාර්තාව

මාගේ සමාංක හා 2017 සැප්තැම්බර් 24 දිනැති ලිපියට යොමුවේ.

02. ඉහත සඳහන් ලිපිය සමඟ එවන ලද මාගේ වාර්තාවේ ඉංග්‍රීසි අනුවාදය මේ සමඟ එවා ඇත.

බබලව. ප්‍රේමනන්ද

අතිරේක විගණකාධිපති

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- පිටපත් : 1. ලේකම් - නීතිය හා සාමය සහ දක්ෂිණ සංවර්ධන අමාත්‍යාංශය
2. ලේකම් - මුදල් හා ජනමාධ්‍ය අමාත්‍යාංශය



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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

LOR/B/NDDCB/2016/17

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

24 September 2017

The Chairman,
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for the year ended 31 December 2016 in terms of Section 14(2) (c) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971.

The audit of financial statements of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for the year ended 31 December 2016 comprising the balance sheet as at 31 December 2016 and the statement of income, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information 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 Section 13(1) of the Finance Act, No.38 of 1971 and Section 12(4) of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act, No. 11 of 1984. My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the Annual Report of the Board in terms of Section 14(2) (c) of the Finance Act, appear in this report. A detailed report in terms of Section 13(7)(a) of the Finance Act, was furnished to the Chairman of the Board on 15 June 2017.

1.2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

1.3 Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards consistent with International Auditing Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions

අංක 306/72, පොල්දූව පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව. - இல. 306/72, பொல்தூவ வீதி, பத்தரமுல்லை, இலங்கை. - No. 306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka

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 Auditor General's Department

(ISSAI 1000 – 1810). Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Board's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Board's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Sub - sections (3) and (4) of the Section 13 of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 give discretionary powers to the Auditor General to determine the scope and extent of the Audit.

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

1.4 Basis for Qualified Opinion

My opinion is qualified based on the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report.

2. Financial Statements

2.1 Qualified Opinion

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board as at 31 December 2016 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.



2.2 Comments on Financial Statements

2.2.1 Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards

Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 07

The following observations are made

- (a) When the item of asset and associated future benefits or service viability is in existence, those should be recognized as assets in terms of Paragraph 14 of the Standard. Nevertheless, the value of two lands being used by the Board had not been assessed and brought to account.
- (b) The following disclosures in accordance with the Paragraph 87 of the Standard had not been made in the financial statements of the year under review with regard to the lands of the Board.
 - The existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, plant and equipment pledged as securities for liabilities.
 - The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- (c) As the useful life of the non-current assets had not been reviewed annually, fixed assets costing Rs.39,282,116 were further being utilized in spite of fully depreciated. Accordingly, action had not been taken to revise the estimated error in accordance with the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 03.

2.2.2 Accounting Deficiencies

The following observations are made.

- (a) As provisions had not been sufficiently made for the accrued expenditure of the year under review, payments had been made exceeding the accrued expenditure by Rs.402,815 in the year 2017.



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 Auditor General's Department

- (b) In spite of giving a standing order amounting to Rs.1,045,992 to the bank for incurring expenditure relating to a foreign tour in December of the year under review, that amount had been accounted as accrued expenditure.
- (c) Even though the amount of depreciation of the fixed assets relating to the year under review was Rs.22,616,678 according to the Ledger, it had been stated as Rs.22,639,478 according to the income statement and the schedules of the fixed assets. Accordingly, owing to two values had been shown, the uniformity of the financial statements was questionable.

2.2.3 Unexplained Differences

The following observations are made.

- (a) Between the value of the assets shown in the accounts of the end of the year 2016 and the value indicated in the detailed schedules presented, a sum of Rs.497,071 had been overstated relating to four categories of assets and Rs.510,533 had been understated relating to three categories of assets.
- (b) A difference of Rs.6,685,931 was observed between the depreciation value indicated in the final account of the year 2016 and the value indicated in the schedules relating to the computation of depreciation of the Board.
- (d) A difference amounting to Rs.1,928,853 relating to five categories of assets was observed between the register of assets and the Ledger.
- (e) Even though a sum of Rs.9,870,610 had been stated as receivable distress loan and special advances in the balance sheet, according to the schedule thereof (Note No.17), that balance totalled to Rs.9,858,175. Hence, a difference of Rs.12,435 was observed.



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2.2.4 Suspense Account

The balance of the Suspense Account amounting to Rs.480,900 shown in the financial statements from the preceding year had not been settled even in the year under review.

2.2.5 Lack of Evidence for audit

The evidence indicated against the following item of accounts had not been made available to audit.

Item	Value	Evidence not made available
	(Rs.)	
(a) Land	11,067,487	Deeds and Lease Agreements
(b) Chemical Stock	2,535,326	Stocks Verification Reports

2.3 Accounts Receivable and Payable

The following observations are made.

- (a) The advance balances that remained unrecovered for more than a period of 10 years totalled Rs.1,782,060 and it could not be specifically identified the years from which those balances had continued to exist.
- (b) As the bills relating to deposits totalling Rs.184,313 deposited in 11 external institutions were not available in the Board, there was a risk on the recovery of those deposited money.



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Auditor General's Department

2.4 Non – compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions etc.

Reference to Laws, Rules, Regulations etc.	Non – compliance
(a) Section 4(3) of the Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act, No 54 of 2007.	Periodical reports required to be furnished by the Director of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres in relating to successfulness of the treatments performed by the private treatment Centres had not been furnished.
(b) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.	
(i) Financial Regulation 104 (3)	Reports on vehicle accidents had not been furnished to the Auditor General.
(ii) Financial Regulation 109(1)(b)	A losses caused in relation to the vehicle accidents had not been reported to the Auditor General.
(iii) Financial Regulation 569 Class III	Even though the deposits of miscellaneous characters should be entered in a general account titled "Sundry Deposit", the Board had not maintained such account in respect of deposits valued at Rs.506,813.
(vi) Financial Regulation 751	Although all stores received should be entered in the inventory immediately, stores valued at Rs.888,995 purchase by the Board as at 31 December 2016 had not been entered in the inventories.



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வணிகவியல் துறைமன்ற அறிவு திணைக்களம்
Auditor General's Department

- (v) Financial Regulation 754 Even though inventory books must be balanced at the end of each financial year, action had not been taken accordingly.
- (c) Treasury Circular No.842 dated 09 December 1978. A register had not been maintained in respect of the assets valued at Rs.74 million.

3 Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

According to the financial statements presented, the operations of the Board for the year under review had resulted in a deficit of Rs.37,183,014 as compared with the corresponding deficit of Rs. 14,110,836 for the preceding year, thus indicating an improvement of Rs.23,072,178 in the financial results of the year under review as compared with the preceding year. The increase in the operating expenses by Rs.69,217,174 had mainly attributed to this increase in the deficit.

In analyzing the financial results of the year under review and four preceding years, a continuous financial deficit was observed and it was Rs.15,013,481 in the year 2012 and that deficit was Rs.37,183,014 by the end of the year under review. When readjusting the employees' remuneration and the depreciation for the non-current assets to the financial results, the contribution of the Board amounting to Rs.36,922,418 in the year 2012 had continuously increased up to Rs.81,587,124 by the end of the year under review.

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

The objectives of the Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act, No.11 of 1984 are as follows.

- To 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.



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Auditor General's Department

- To receive donations and grants from local and foreign sources for the purpose of exercising the powers of the Board.
- To co-ordinate the activities of agencies engaged in the prevention and control of dangerous drugs.
- To promote treatment and rehabilitation measures for drug dependent persons and conduct national drug abuse and preventive educational programmes for children and adults.
- To conduct and undertake research studies into the pre-valances, an etiology and legal, medical, social, cultural and economic implications of the abuse of dangerous drugs and maintain liaison with national, regional and international organizations and agencies involved in drug control activities.

The following observations are made on the performance of the National Narcotic Laboratory relating to the achievement of the above objectives as at 31 December 2016.

No.	<u>As at 31 December 2016</u>		
	Expected Target	Target Achieved	Percentage %
1.	360	133	36.9
The analysis conducted for the recognition of the relationship between the price and the purity of the Street Heroin and the analysis conducted to the effect that new adulterants are contained in the Street Heroin.			
2. (i)	-	06	-
Analysis of additional food samples.			



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Auditor General's Department

(ii)	The biological sample analysis conducted to the effect that metabolism materials are contained in the steroid drugs used in sports.	-	01	-
3.	Analysis of Alcohol samples.	-	67	-
4.	The biological sample analysis conducted to the effect that metabolism materials are contained in the aphrodisiacs and psychotropic.			
	Number of samples	180	63	35.0
	Number of tests	-	121	-
5.	Number of E-Education Programmes offered by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes.	48	20	41.7
	Number of Participants.	-	123	-
6.	(i) Preparation of field inspection sets for the low enforcement institutions for identifying aphrodisiacs and psychotropic.	60	07	11.7
	(ii) Providing required scientific services for the judiciary proceedings.	-	01	-
	(iii) Providing required technical assistance for the Sri Lanka Customs.	-	-	-



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7.	Research Publications.	-	01	-
8.	Maintenance of the tests conducted by the laboratory in compliance with the standards.		Results of the first round, 2016 are scheduled to be issued.	100

The following observations are made.

- (a) Out of 8 performance fields, targeted number of samples had not been stated relating to the fields of analysis of additional food production samples, biological sample analysis conducted to the effect that metabolism materials are contained in the steroid drugs used in sports, analysis of alcohol samples, preparation of field inspection sets for the low enforcement institutions for identifying aphrodisiacs and psychotropic, providing required scientific services for the judiciary proceedings, providing required technical assistance for the Sri Lanka Customs and as such, the progress of the performance could not be established in audit. Further, performance of 4 fields remained less than 50 per cent.
- (b) It had been stated that results of the test which demonstrates the accuracy of the maintenance of the tests conducted by the Laboratory in accordance with the standardization are scheduled to be issued. Nevertheless, the performance thereof had been stated as 100 per cent.

4.2 Management Activities

Although the ad-hoc imprest should be settled immediately after the completion of the relevant activity, a duration from 14 days to 141 days had been taken to settle the advances and advance amounting to Rs.78,850 had not been settled even by 15 March



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 Auditor General's Department

2017. Further, there were instances where the expenses had been made less than 50 per cent of the advances granted and advances of Rs. 107,595 had been retained in hand for a period from 02 days to 141 days and thereafter it had been settled.

4.3 Operating Activities

The following observations are made.

- (a) Although plans had been drawn to purchase stationary for the year 2016 in February 2016, stationary valued at Rs.2,068,605 had been purchased in November 2016. Accordingly, estimates for the stationary had been prepared without need.
- (b) In the computation of the stock of the National Narcotic Laboratory by the Government Analyst, value of 13 chemicals had been overstated by Rs.89,343 and value of 9 chemicals had been understated by Rs.45,888 in the Stock Record.
- (c) The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board had spent Rs.4,823,223 for expenditure on foreign tours in the year 2016 and out of that, a sum of Rs. 3,067,602 or 64 per cent had been spent only for the expenditure of the Chairman. This total expenditure is an increase of 77 per cent as compared with the year 2015.
- (d) In addition to the above expenses, without explaining the objectives of the UNDCP 1995 Project to the Audit, a sum of Rs.1,957,830 had been spent for the foreign tours of the Director General out of the funds of the above project.

4.4 Underutilization of Funds

The balances totalling Rs.9,330,322 relating to 06 bank current accounts had been retained idle in banks accounts of the Board without being utilized for any purpose from 05 months to 12 months by the end of the year under review.



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4.5 Idle and Underutilized Assets

Even though a land, 40 perches in extent situated in Homagama area had been purchased by spending Rs.2,971,405 on 30 April 2014, it had not been used for any productive purpose even up to the end of the year under review.

4.6 Uneconomic Transactions

Out of Rs.12,720,000 granted to the Board by the Treasury for the conduct of the Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Asia and the Pacific at the Bandaranaike International Memorial Conference Hall on 20 June 2016, a sum of Rs.1,068,726 had been spent by the Minister of Law and Order and Southern Development for participating in the United Nations Special General Meeting held in America.

4.7 Utilization of the Resources of Other Institutions

The Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, Thalangama was being maintained in a building, the lawful ownership of which held by the Ministry of Health and the agreement thereon had come to end on 01 June 1993, whereas it had not been renewed even by 15 March 2017.

4.8 Personnel Administration

The post of Internal Auditor had fallen vacant from the commencement of the Institute, whereas action had not been taken to fill that vacancy.

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Procurement Plan

Even though expected procurement activities at least for a period of 03 years should be listed in the Procurement Plan in terms of Section 4.2.1 (b) and (e) of the Government Procurement Guidelines, 2006, the Procurement Plan prepared by the Board had been limited for a period of one year and it had not been updated.



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6. Systems and Controls

Deficiencies in systems and controls observed during the course of audit were brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Board from time to time. Special attention is needed in respect of the following areas of control.

Area of System and Control	Observations
(a) Accounting	(i) Failure to prepare financial statements and books of accounts properly. (ii) Failure to obtain approval for the journal entries.
(b) Control over Assets	Failure to maintain the Register of Fixed Assets properly.
(c) Financial Management	(i) Existence of dormant bank accounts. (ii) Making payments before the receipt of goods.
(d) Human Resources Management	Failure to take action to fill the vacancies existed in the approved cadre.
(e) Control over Expenditure	Fulfilment of activities not planned.

H.M. Gamini Wijesinghe
Auditor General

Sgd./ H.M. GAMINI WIJESINGHE
Auditor General

13. Chairman's Observation on Auditor General's Report

NDDCB/GEN.AUD/2017/04

03.07.2017

Auditor General
Auditor General's Department
Polduwa Road
Battaramulla.

Attention: Ms. U.N. Aluthge
Superintendent of Audit

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statement of the National Dangerous Drug Control Board for the year ended 31st December 2016 in terms of Section 14(2)(C) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971

2.2 Comments on Financial Statements

2.2.1 Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards

- A) Accept the observations indicated in the audit query. Because of a clerical error, allowances given to the officers of the institution have entered as current assets and as they are long-term and credits of the servants of the institution, actions will be taken to enter them below the item of non-current assets.
- B) According to the observations indicated at audit, noted to act as per the public accounting standard No.07 once identifications regarding the lands are conducted in future according to assets item of the Board and their benefits.
- C) i. Lease hold properties of the Board can be indicated by a schedule as follows.

Lease hold property	Value	Lease Term
National Dangerous Drug Control Board – Head office	Rs.4,350,000/-	99 years
Pitipana land	Rs.2,600,000/-	30 years
3 rd floor, No. 385C ^{3/1} , Rajagiriya	Rs.3,600,000/-	2 years

*Lease agreement of Navadigantha Centre is already expired and actions are being taking

to re-extend the lease term.

Accordingly, property plant and equipment of non-current assets indicated in the balance sheet will be amended and submitted.

- ii. Actions have been taken to capitalize the payment for soil test valued Rs.556,142/- incurred for the construction of a building owned to the Board.
 - iii. The accurate number of contractual bonds will be submitted in future after inspect on that regard.
- D) You are kindly informed that, if errors are found, actions will be taken to accurately settle them when preparing final accounts relevant to year 2017 after obtaining a report expeditiously after appointing a committee to identify assets which are completely depreciated in non-current assets and are still in use.

2.2.2 Accounting Policies

- A) Although lands and buildings show 5% depreciation based on a clerical error when accounting policies are prepared; lands have been ignored and 5% depreciation have been placed only on buildings when final accounts are prepared. Accounting policy has been amended and submitted.
- B) When indicating the net value for non-current assets as per accounting standard No. 2.3, classified over batch and submitted herewith.
- C) A policy has been prepared since year 2016 to purchase assets based on time basis and to depreciate when dispose. This is submitted with the revised account reports.

2.2.3 Accounting Deficiencies

- A) Actions will be taken in future to rectify this.
- B) This amount has been paid as a partial payment for some non-current assets (essential for the Board) which were contracted to be purchased by 31.12.2016. All the assets relevant to the payments have been acquired by now and submitted through the revised account

report after placing accurate double entry.

- C) The sum of three vouchers, valued Rs.217,422/- has not been included to the accumulated expenditure as these expenditures are relevant to the year 2017.
- D) Following explanations are submitted for the observations indicated at audit.
1. Officer named Ms. K.A.D. Hashanthi Lakmini, served in the Board cleared off and she settled the balance debt of Rs.158,250/-, her gratuity and the amount still payable.
 2. Mr. L.P.N. Chamara who works in the Board settled his balance debt of Rs.45,175/- by cash.
- E) This has occurred due to a clerical error and the accounts will be revised and submitted herewith.

2.2.5 Unreconciled Control Accounts

- A, B, C) Accept the observations indicated in the audit query. This error is continuously carried forward combined with some couple of accounts existed in the Board. Therefore, at the Audit and Management Committee meeting held on 13.06.2017, it was decided to correct this error by an external audit service institution once the approval is obtained at the staff meeting of the Board to identify the differences by scrutinizing the accounts of every year and to correct them. Accordingly, actions will be taken to correct this error by handing over this to an external audit service institution after following the relevant procurement process in future.
- E) Following clarifications are made as per the audit observations.
1. As Mr. Amal Buddhika Karagalle, who served attached to the Board went aboard, his salary was suspended since February, 2016. Therefore, actions were taken to recover the difference of his loan balance amounting Rs.20,180/- from his guarantors.
 2. Ms. K.L.R.D. Pushpakumari who served attached to the Board was interdicted in year 2014 and the balance to be recovered from her, amounting Rs.83,111/- was recovered from the guarantors.

Therefore, the variation of Rs.103,291/-, which is the sum of debt balances of those aforesaid two officers has occurred because of the suspension of the salaries. It has been recovered accurately.

- F) As above (A), actions will be taken to rectify this difference by an external audit service institution.
- G) The Director General of the Board went to Brazil on 05.12.2016 for an official visit and the approval was given to incur the expenditures namely combined allowances and casual allowances from this account. Therefore, a standing order was issued to the bank and as the bank statement did not received even by 31.12.2016, the relevant amount has been brought to account as accumulated expenditure. But, it has been corrected in the revised accounts as it was cleared according to the bank statement by now. Additionally, as payments were made in January, 2017 for an employee motivation programme and for administrative expenditures payable for year 2016, that amount has also been brought to account as accumulated expenditure.

2.2.6 Suspense Accounts

Actions will be taken as above 2.2.5 (A).

2.2.7 Accounts Receivable and Payable

- A, B) According to the information indicated in the audit, these balances are very old and therefore they have become unrecognizable by now. Hence, instructions were requested from the Director General of Budget regarding the procedure taken on these balances by my letter No. NDDCB/BUD/2017/01 dated 29.06.2017. Once the instructions are received, relevant revisions will be conducted accordingly and submitted. (Annexure i)

2.2.6 Lack of Evidence for Audit

The Chairman did not participate to this training programme and representing him, the chemist of the Board, Mrs. T.K.R. Dissanayake participated and as per the Public Administration Circular No. 18/2016, the approval of the Hon. Minister in charge of the subject had properly obtained. (Annexure ii)

- B) Above 2.2.1 (iii) answer is applicable.
- C) The final stock report worth Rs.2,535,326/- is resubmitted herewith. (Annexure iii)

2.2.7 Non- compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

- A) Director – Treatment and Rehabilitation (Private) has been informed to submit timely reports by my letter No. NDDCB/FIN/Int.Let/2017/01 dated 29.06.2017. (Annexure iv)
- B) Accepting audit observation, the relevant officer in charge of the subject has been informed by my letter No. NDDCB/FIN/Int.Let/2017/02 dated 29.06.2017 to prepare reports regarding vehicle accidents properly as per financial regulation 103 in future and submit to the Auditor General. (Annexure v)
- C) Above (B) answer is applicable.
- D) I accept the deficiency indicated by the audit. Actions will be taken not to use correction fluid in future.
- E) This error has already been rectified.
- F) This error has already been rectified.
- G) Actions will be taken in future to record duly in a general deposit account.
- H) Has already been rectified.
- I) Has already been rectified.
- J) Has already been rectified.
- K) Above 2.2.7 (B) answer is applicable.
- L) Necessary approvals have been received to this. (Annexure vi)
- M) As per the above 2.2.5 (A) answer, actions will be taken in future to duly prepare the asset register by the external audit institution.
- N) I accept that this has happened by a mistake. Actions will be taken in future to duly obtain subject to the approval of the Board.
- O) The letter which the Treasury approval was obtained for 02 vehicles is submitted

herewith. (Annexure vii)

3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

I accept the audit observations and noted to maximize the expenditure control in future.

3.2 Financial Control

- A) These accounts are the remaining credits of the existed projects of the Board and the Deputy Secretary to the Treasury had given instructions regarding the actions taken on behalf of them at the discussion held on 16.06.2017. Accordingly, actions will be taken in future. (Annexure viii)
- B) Above (A) answer is applicable.
- C) Above 2.2.3 (B) answer is applicable.
- D) Above (A) answer is applicable. Further clarified by the below table.

Account No.	Name of the Account	Balance to the date of 31.12.2016 (Rs.)	Reason
0003230702	Rajagiriya Branch Account	104,249.32	Already in active use
0003270499	UNDCP 1995	1,614,224.28	Actions will be taken as per the instructions of the General Treasury.
0003271068	WHO Regular Budget	1,406,142.40	
0003271164	NDDCB RAS H71 Project	1,048,100.31	
0003271165	UNICEF School Drug Prevention Project	41,550.86	
007810523	NDDCB Treatment & Rehabilitation	53,494.76	Has been combined with the main account of the Board.

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

A)

- Performance on services conducted by the laboratory for year 2016 has been submitted

for 10 fields. The progress has been determined according to the targets indicated in the action plan for year 2016 and the targets achieved at the end of the year.

2. The laboratory provides its services to the institutions which act and enforce law relevant to the control of narcotics and psychotropic substances and, for institutions which act relevant to prevention of their utilization, treatment and rehabilitation in order to minimize the demand for drugs.
3. There, services are provided by the laboratory according to the requirement of those institutions. Services provided with relation to analysis of supplementary food products used in sports, analysis of alcohol samples, preparation and provision of field test kits for law enforcement institutions to identify narcotics and psychotropic substances, provision of scientific services which required for court affairs and provision of technical support for customs and they were given as per the requirement of those institutions. Further, those services were given as additional services other than the services provided relevant to the fields indicated in the action plan.
4. It has been indicated that the progress relevant to 4 fields is less than 50%. Although the reasons for that were explained in the progress report, a broad explanation relevant to the progress of each field is given below.

5. **Performance No. 01**

Samples for the analyses relevant to the identification of the relationship between the price and purity of street heroine, and to the identification of new diluents are given by the Police Narcotic Bureau. However, as there was a reduction of the number of samples received for analysis, the progress has been less than 50%. Further, actions are being taking to make aware the Department of Excise, Sri Lanka Police and other such law enforcing institutions in order to make the process of obtaining samples for this programme more efficient.

6. **Performance No. 05**

Analyses of biological samples to identify metabolic substances in narcotics and

psychotropic substances are conducted for court matters and for treatment and rehabilitation centers. Samples are directed for analyses by government and private hospitals in order to certify whether various psychological diseases are caused because of the utilization of drugs; and by other institutions to reveal drug addicts for education and employment opportunities. Therefore, analyses have been conducted based on the requirement of those institutions and samples have been directed based on the requirement of those aforesaid services.

7. **Performance No. 07**

The progress relevant to the *e*-education programmes continuing with the technical assistance of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has been recorded as 41.7. According to the action plan, the target for this programme was to conduct 48 two-day programmes as organized in the previous year (to cover 672 hours). But, as a period of 2 days (14 hours) was not sufficient to study modules which are important to cover law enforcement activities; 01 two-day (14 hours) programme, 02 three-day (21 hours) programmes, 01 four-day (28 hours) programme and 16 five-day (35 hours) programmes were conducted and 644 hours has been covered until the month of November, 2016.

Accordingly, when considering the number of hours which was covered, a 95.83% progress is shown. Further, due to a fault occurred in the computer server while conducting these computer programmes, only 01 two-day programme had to be conducted from 02 five-day programmes. As well, because of this reason no programme could be organized for the month of December.

Further, because of the organizing activities of the meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Asia and Pacific region held in November, the number of training programmes had to be limited.

8. **Performance No. 08**

The target of preparing 60 field test kits for law enforcement institutions to identify narcotics and psychotropic substances could not be achieved because of the difficulty to procure the applied additional accessories which are essential for that. Only the re-

preparation of the kits supplied for Police Narcotic Bureau and Sri Lanka Customs is conducted by now.

9. Although the analysis of supplementary food products used in sports are indicated under the field of analysis of suspicious samples in the action plan, a separate record has been placed for it when reporting the progress.

As mentioned in the action plan, results for analysis of suspicious drug samples are as follows.

Field	Expected target	No. of targets achieved	Progress
Analysis of suspected samples	80	78	105%
Analysis of food products		06	

- B) Analyzing the samples for the second round of year 2015 and for the first and second rounds of year 2016, results were submitted to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the standardization programme conduct by the laboratory within year 2016.

Regarding the drug samples taken into custody, 100% accuracy was shown for the second round of year 2015 and for the first round of year 2016; and results for the second round of year 2016 are to be released.

4.2 Management Inefficiencies

- i. Accept audit observations. Actions will be taken in future to settle advances properly.
- ii. Accept audit observations. This has happened because of the lapse of preparation of estimates.
- iii. Above (i) answer is applicable.
- iv. Accept audit observations. Actions will be taken in future to suspend the salaries of the officers who do not settle advances.

4.3 Operational Inefficiencies

- A) Actions will be taken in future to conduct every purchase according to the procurement plan.

- B) The total number of lecture hours of the Certificate Course on Drug Counselling is 48 hours. It has been divided as 41 hours theory, 06 hours practical and 01 hour examination.

No. of lecture hours	Method of payment	Total payment
Theoretical lecture hours - 41	Rs.2000 × 41	Rs. 82,000.00
To three lecturers for practical activities at the field visit and for examinations	As 02 hours 02 × 03 × Rs.2000	Rs. 12,000.00
For final examination - 01 hour	Rs.2000 × 01	Rs. 2,000.00

Accordingly, 48 hours will be completed when practical activities and 01 hour examinations are included for course Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34 and 35 indicated in the audit query. Payments have been made for those courses as 48 hours are included.

Phases No. 29 and 30 have been conducted as special courses for counselling officers of the Women's Bureau of Sri Lanka upon the request of the Bureau. As it was proposed to deliver more knowledge for them, the course advisory and coordination committee decided to increase 06 lecture hours for this course. Therefore, the number of hours for special courses was 54. (Time table is attached herewith) (Annexure ix)

Although the number of lecture hours conducted for the 32nd course has been indicated as 54 in the audit query, I inform that it should be 48. As indicated in the audit query, lecture fee for the course is not (135,000 + 81,000) and it should be corrected as (96,000 + 94,500).

- C) Details of the substances stored at the narcotic laboratory have been computerized under the supervision of the Assistant Director - Scientific Research. Details of stock values have been included to financial statements according to then existed computer data and if any lapse has been occurred, a broad investigation will be carried out on that regard and actions will be taken to rectify that in 2017 financial year.
- D) I accept that this has been occurred due to a mistake of the officers who deployed for stock counting. That stock value will be adjusted and rectified in the accounts in future.

4.4 Inactivated and Underutilized Assets

The Secretary to the Ministry has been given instructions to the Senior Assistant Secretary (Administration) at the Audit and Management Committee meeting held on 20.10.2016 to explore necessary procedures in order to take over this land to the Ministry. Future measures will be taken accordingly.

4.5 Non-Economical Transactions

This amount was reimbursed through the provisions given by the Ministry of Law and Order and Southern Development. (Annexure x)

4.6 Utilizing Resources of Other Organizations

Above 2.2.1 (iii) answer is applicable.

4.7 Cadre Administration

An officer was recruited for internal audit activities of the Board and as he went for the service of another institution, the post remains vacant. However, the Line Ministry conducts internal audit activities according to the Internal Audit Programme and measures will be taken in future to recruit a suitable officer for the post of Internal Auditor.

A permanent officer has already been appointed to the post of Assistant Director (finance).

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Submission of Financial Statements

Defects indicated at audit in the submitted financial statements are rectified to the full and the report of Revised Financial Statements is submitted herewith.

5.2 Internal Audit

This is relevant to the Ministry of Law and Order and Southern Development.

5.3 Procurement Plan

- A, B) As indicated in audit, expected procurement activities for a period of 3 years will be incorporated to the procurement plan and actions will be taken to daily update it within a period of not more than 06 months.

5.4 Budgetary Control

- A) As deficits and surpluses were identified by the middle of the year at initial budgetary allocations of the year under review, I have addressed the Director General of the Department of Budget by the letter dated 02.09.2016 and requested to amend the budgetary allocations and transfer provisions from surplus votes to deficit votes. (Annexure xi)

As the approval was received for that, the relevant amendments have been made accordingly.

- B, C) Apply following clarifications for this.

Item	Value (Rs.)	Clarification
Audit & Mgt Committee Logis.sub Committee Fee	100,400/-	A provision of Rs.400,000/- has been received by 2016 budget for this.
Service Gratuity	14,208,133/-	This amount is the value of the fund allocated to pay the gratuity of servants. The amount indicated in this audit has been reduced as Rs.750,000/- in the revised budget register. However, only a small amount of the allocation has to be paid as gratuity and it was Rs.287,416.50 for year 2016.
Other Allowances Food Allowances Daily Wages Consultation Fee	7,401,129/-	Within the values indicated in audit, allowances for the chairman are indicated as other allowances and the sum of approved allowances for the consultants fulfilling heavy duties at Weerawila Prison, approved salary for the daily basis officer and the

		allowance of the Director of the treatment centre are indicated as food allowances. Provisions have been arranged for this under salaries and wages vote.
Warm Cloth Allowance	125,614/-	Payment for the warm cloth allowance of the officers has been indicated in audit. At budgeting, this has been estimated under foreign travel expenses vote.
Vehicle Insurance & License Fee	835,392/-	This amount has been budgeted under vehicle maintenance.
Lease & Peripheral Centers	519,500/-	This amount has been expended to pay the rent of the building obtained on rent basis to rehabilitate people who inject drugs to themselves. This amount has been budgeted under treatment and rehabilitation vote.
Petty cash Expenses Translation Fee	379,394/-	This amount has been budgeted under vote No. 1501, welfare programmes vote.
Land	8,109,282/-	Item of land and buildings which was included to property plant and equipment was identified separately and submitted as a separate item in financial statements as per the instructions given at audit and its value is Rs.8,109,282/-. Therefore, this is not an expense made by cash and it is only an accounting adjustment.
Machinery Kitchen Ware Garden Item	2,183,700/-	This amount has been expended for some capital assets purchased due to office requirements. This amount has been budgeted under vote No. 2102, furniture and office appliances item.
Other Peripherals	468,259/-	This amount has been budgeted under vote No. 1201 as a recurrent expenditure.
Hiring Motor Vehicles	1,276,562/-	This amount has been expended in order to obtain vehicles on lease basis due to the existed heavy

		scarcity of vehicles in the office. Although it was estimated under vote No. 1401 at the beginning of the year, sufficient provision was not received even by the revised budget estimate and therefore, surplus expense had to be incurred.
HONLEA	12,512,868/-	Financial provision for HONLEA programme was received through the Ministry. This programme had not been identified when budget estimates were prepared in previous year.
Contribution to Foreign Local Agencies	610,000/-	Budgeted provision for this has been obtained to pay for FONGODA and PNB and it has been budgeted under vote No. 1405.
NNL Lab Expenses	2,498,319/-	Actions were taken to obtain a sufficient amount of provisions from the revised estimate as the initially allocated amount under vote No. 1205 was not adequate.
Prison & Other Treatment Centers	109,359/-	Provisions were allocated under the vote No. 1405 as Treatment & Rehabilitation and a provision of Rs.200,000/- has been received for that.
Human Resource Development Cost	558,346/-	Provisions have been taken for this expenditure under Training and Services and it has been budgeted under vote No. 1405.
Vehicles	189,000/-	Although this expenditure was not budgeted, the expenditure was incurred as it had to be paid.

Item No.1, 3, 4 and 5 indicated in Annexure iii belong to salaries and wages vote.

The amount indicated as other expenditures under No. 09 is the sum of all sub votes submitted under it.

Office equipment maintenance is budgeted under No. 10 and the vote which incurred the expense in the expenditure ledger is L/268.

The allocation under No. 12 is the estimate to pay the annual membership payment for “Colombo Plan”. As there was no request for the year 2016, this amount had not been paid.

The expense indicated under No. 16 has been incurred suitably by now.

6. Systems and Controls

- A) The defects indicated at audit will be rectified in future.
- B) Actions will be taken as above 2.2.5 (A).
- C)
 - i. The table 3.2 (D) is applicable.
 - ii. Will make sure not to let these happen in future.
- D) Actions are being taking by now to fill essential vacancies. (Annexure viii is relevant)
- E) Actions will be taken in future to maximally deploy all expenses to planned functions.

Yours Faithfully,

Prof. Raveendra Fernando
Chairman

Copy - Secretary, Ministry of Law and Order and Southern Development

Executive Staff of the Board

No.	Name	Designation	Educational Qualifications
1.	Prof. Ravindra Fernando	Chairman	MBBS - University of Colombo, Diploma in Medical Jurisprudence (Clinical and Pathology), Society of Apothecaries – London, M.R.C.P. (UK), M.R.C.Path. (UK), M.D. (Sri Lanka), University of Colombo, F.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.Path. (UK), F.C.C.P. (Sri Lanka), F.R.C.P. (Glasgow), F.R.C.P. (Edinburgh), F.C.G.P. (Sri Lanka)
2.	Mr. K. Gamage	Director General (Executive Director)	Master of Communication - University of Sri Jayawardenepura Postgraduate Diploma in Writing and Communication - University of Sri Jayawardenepura Bachelor of Arts - University of Colombo
3.	Mrs. S.T. Weraniyagoda	Board Secretary and Legal Officer	Bachelor of Law - University of Colombo Post Graduate Degree in Law - Poona University India
4.	Mr. T.W. Premasiri	Assistant Director - Treat. & Rehabilitation	Master of Arts - University of Kelaniya Bachelor of Commerce - University of Colombo Diploma in Social Work - National Institute of Social Development Diploma in English - Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka
5.	Mrs. S.M.B. N. Kumary	Assistant Director - Research	Master of Social Science (MSSc) in Sociology- University of Kelaniya Sociology and Social Anthropology(Special) - University of Sri Jayawardenepura National Diploma in Counseling - Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
6.	Mr. M.A.W. Marasinghe	Assistant Director - Outreach	Diploma in Psychology - Psychology Institute Diploma in Counseling - Psychology Institute
7.	Mrs. A.W.A. Kumari	Assistant Director - Administration	Master of Business Administration - University of Sri Jayawardenepura Bachelor of Science in Human Resource Management (Special) Degree - University of Sri Jayawardenepura Diploma in Drug-Abuse Management - University of Colombo
8.	Mr. K. Pradeep Kumara	Assistant Director – Preventive Education & Training	Master of International Studies uppsala university Sweden Bachelor of Arts(hons) - University of Colombo Post Graduate Diploma in Counselling - PGDC International Certificate of Addiction Professional by NIL US State Department at Colombo plan
9.	Mrs. D.P.P. Weerasinghe	Assistant Director – Scientific Research	Master of Science (Analytical Chemistry), University of Peradeniya Bachelor of Science (hons) in Chemistry University of Delhi - India
10.	Mr. G. R. Gunawardane	Assistant Director – Designated & Private Treatment Centers	Bachelor of Arts in (Sociology) - University of Kelaniya Master of Arts in (Sociology) - University of Kelaniya

11.	Mrs. T.K.R. Dissanayake	Chemist	Bachelor of Science in Chemistry(hons) - University of Colombo Master of Forestry and Environmental Management - University of Sri Jayawardenepura
12.	Mrs. N. Rajapaksha	Assistant Director - Finance	Acting position from 01.10.2014.
13.	Mr. R.M. Samantha Rathnayake	Administrative Officer	Bachelor of Science Special in Human Resources Management- University of Kelaniya
14.	Ms. K.A.R. Inoka Kuruppu	Librarian	Master of Arts- University of Kelaniya Bachelor of Arts- University of Kelaniya Higher Diploma of Library & Information Science- University of Kelaniya
15.	Mr. S.N.Dinsekara	Manager	Bachelor of commerce – university of Colombo
16.	Mr. M.D. Wickramage	Manager	Bachelor of Science (special) in Business Management- University of Sri Jayawardenapura
17.	Mr. C. Jayasinghe	Manager	Diploma in Drug abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
18.	Mr. P.N.T. Pieris	Manager	Bachelor of Science in Management (Special) Degree - University of Sri Jayawardenepura
19.	Mrs. V. H. Pathirana	Manager	Diploma in Social Work - National Institute of Social Development
20.	Mr. W.M.B.W. Bandara	Manager	Diploma in Psychology - Psychology Institute Diploma in Drug abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
21.	Mrs. D. V. M. Damayanthi	Counselor	Diploma in Drug abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
22.	Mrs. M. C. Jayathilake	Counselor	Diploma in Drug abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
23.	Mr. B. G. S. Dissanayake	Counselor	Diploma in Drug abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
24.	Mr. S.M.I.L. Samarakoon	Counselor	Bachelor of Arts - University of Peradeniya Diploma in Counseling - Psychology Institute
25.	Ms. N.D. Widanapathirana	Counselor	Bachelor of Science (Special) in Psychology
26.	Mrs. K.D.M.K. Jayathilaka	Drug Education and Information officer	Diploma in Drug abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
27.	Mr. I.M.C. Pradeep Karunaratna	Drug Education and Information officer	Bachelor of Arts - University of Sri Jayawardenapura
28.	Ms. R.M.S.P.M. Rathnayaka	Drug Education and Information officer	Bachelor of Arts - University of Sri Jayawardenapura
29.	Mr. H.M.P.B. Herath	Investigation Officer	Diploma in Social Work - National Institute of Social Development
30.	Mr. A.W. Ranasinghe	Investigation Officer	Diploma in Drug abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
31.	Mr. D. Kulathunga	Investigation Officer	Diploma in Drug abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo Diploma in Psychology - Psychology Institute Diploma in Counseling - Psychology Institute
32.	Mr.W.Dulan Achintha Amarasingha	Sceintific Officer	Bachelor of Science (Special) in Chemistry - Sri University of Sri Jayawardenepura
33.	Mrs. K. Madushani Muthumala	Sceintific Officer	Bachelor of Science (Special) in Chemistry - University of Colombo
34.	Ms. A.D.Y. Kokila Athauda	Sceintific Officer	Bachelor of Science (Special) in Chemistry - University of Colombo
35.	Mr. K.K.D.T.D. Godakumbura	Sceintific Officer	Bachelor of Science (Special) in Chemistry - University of Ruhuna

36.	Mr. A.K. Abeysinghe	Sceintific Officer	Bachelor of Science (Special) in Chemistry - Sri University of Sri Jayewardenepura
37.	Mr. Anushan K.	Sceintific Officer	Bachelor of Science (hons) in Chemistry University of Jaffna
38.	Ms. B.V.H. W. Chathurangi	Research Officer	Bachelor of Arts (Special) in Social Sciences Sociology - University of Kelaniya
39.	Mr. A. Thamara Darshana	Research Officer	Bachelor of Arts (Special) in Social Sciences Sociology - University of Colombo

Members of the Sub-Committee on Law Enforcement

1. Mr.Sarath Jayamanne
Additional Solicitor General,
Attorney General's Department,
Colombo 12.
2. Mrs.K.R.Y.Hapuarachchi,
Additional Legal Draftsman ,
Legal Draftsman's Department,
Colombo 12.
3. Cap.Kapila Ubeseekera
Asst.Regional Director (west),
Sri Lanka Coast Guard,
Udupila, Mirissa,
Mathara.
4. K.W.R.J.Rohana,
(A.S.P)
Police Narcotic Beuro,
3rd Floor, New Secretariat
5. Dr. Lal Pannipitiya,
Deputy Director,
Medical Supplies Division,
No 385, ven. Baddegama Wimalawansa Thero Mawatha,
Colombo 10.
6. Mrs. Piyumanthi Peris, (Additional Secretary)
Ministry of Justice,
Superior Court Complex,
Colombo 12.
7. Dr. Sisira Gamini,
Dept.of Ayurveda,
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Navinna, Maharagama.
8. Dr. Sriyani Disanayake,
Director,
NMRA,
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Colombo 10.
9. Ms. S. Sakunthala Thennakoon,
Gournment Analyst,
Gournment Analyst Department,
Isuru Mawatha, Battaramulla.

10. Mr. P.C. Silva,
Asst. Commisionner,
Dept of Excise,
Badulla.

11. Ms. Riyaz Ahamed,
Chief Legal Officer,
Min. of Health
" Sausiripaya "
Baddegama Wimalawansa Nahimi Mw,
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12. Mr. M.S.P. Piyadasa
Custom Officer,
SL Customs,
Colombo 12.

Members of the Sub - Committee on Legislation

1. Prof.Ravindra Fernando
Chairman / NDDCB

2. Mr.Cdr U.K.D.T.Udugama
DD (Personnel and Admin) Sri Lanka Coast Guard,
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3. Mr. D.C.B. Walgampaya
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4. Mr.U.B.Walisundara
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5. Mr.Ruwan Pathirana
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Baththaramulla.

6. Mrs. P.S.K. Rajapakse
Senior Govt. Analyst /Govt. Analyst Dept.,
No 31. Isuru Mawatha,,
Palawaththa, Baththaramulla.

7. Captain T.M.A.A.Thennakoon
Provost Marshal SL Navy,
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8. Mr.K.W.R.J.Rohana
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9. Dr. Sriyani Dissanayake
Director, National Medicines Regulatory Authority,
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10. Mr.Mihiri Liyanarachchi
Director, Domestic tourism and Resort Mgt,
No 80, Galle Road,
Colombo 03.

11. Mr.Sarath Jayamanna,
Additional Solicitor General/AG's Dept,
Colombo 12.

Note to the Accounts

Annexure 1V

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD**CASH FLOW STATEMENT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2016**Year Ended
31/12/2016**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**

Excess/ (Deficit) for the year (37,183,014.01)

Adjustment For

Depreciation 22,639,477.99

Provision for Gratuity 18,660,663.38

Surplus on disposal of Property, Plant Equipment (539,282.80) 40,760,858.57

Operating Income Before Change in Work in Capital 3,577,844.56

Receivable for Distress loan & Festival Advance 290,672.00

WIP on new building (556,142.20)

Software (200,000.00)

(465,470.20)

Increase/(Decrease) in working capital 3,112,374.36

Inventories (1,433,318.72)

Prepayments (201,949.83)

Part Payment 11,449,488.44

Advances 26,910.00

Deposits (150,000.00)

Trade and Other Payables 16,000.00

Accrued Expenses 64,082.51

9,771,212.40

Cash generated from operations

Gratuity paid (287,416.50)

12,596,170.26

Net cash from operating activities**Cash Flow from /(Used in) investing Activities**

Acquisition of property, Plant and Equipment (32,379,771.19)

Sales Proceed from Disposal of Plant and Equipment 1,048,050.00

Net Cash flow from /(used) in investing Activities (31,331,721.19)**Cash flow from /(Used In) Financial Activities**

Net Fund Received/(used) During the year 20,000,000.00

Net Cash flow from /(used) in financial Activities 20,000,000.00**NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS** 1,264,449.07

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR A 6,345,366.97

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR B 7,609,816.04

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
STATEMENT OF CHANGERS IN NET ASSETS /EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2016

	Attributable to owners of the controlling entity					Total net asset/Equity
	Contributed Capital	Other Reservers	Translation Reservers	Accumulated surplus/ (Deficits)	Total	
Balance at Decemer 31 2015	17,233,000.00	25,184,005.07	63,343,346.09	(14,110,835.63)	91,649,515.53	
changes in accounting policy						
Restated balance						
Prior Year Adjustment			(480,899.89)			
Change in net asset/equity for 2016						
Gain on property revaluation						
Loss on revaluation of investment						
Exchange differences on translating						
Prior Year Adjustment (Note 28)				(7,066,638.72)	(7,066,638.72)	
Net revenue recognised directly in net asset/equity						
surplus for the period	2,767,000.00	-	3,122,164.27	(23,049,378.38)	(17,160,214.11)	
Total recognised revenue and expenses for the period						
Balance at December 2016 carried forward	20,000,000.00	25,184,005.07	65,984,610.57	(44,226,852.73)	66,941,762.91	

Note 01Government Contribution Recurrent 2016

January	14,104,000.00
February	16,888,000.00
March	15,040,000.00
April	15,325,000.00
May	15,525,000.00
June	14,029,000.00
July	16,066,000.00
August	17,000,000.00
September	12,125,000.00
October	18,799,000.00
November	21,000,000.00
December	25,500,000.00
	201,401,000.00

Note 02

<u>MISC INCOME</u>	2016	2015
Residential & Adminis	2,375,000.00	2,004,000.00
Misc - Income	562,224.77	655,821.64
NDDCB Treatment &	6,000.00	35,000.00
NNL Lab income	659,500.00	594,750.00
Coconut income	805,294.15	968,591.15
Sale of Research boc	4,200.00	38,250.00
Drug Councelling Co	5,642,950.00	3,546,000.00
Sale of vocational lter	14,960.00	24,291.00
Anti drug day sourver	10,000.00	203,000.00
	10,080,128.92	8,069,703.79

Note 03Profit on Disposel

54-0014	Value as at 14.07.2016	1,200,000.00	
139-3863	Value as at 11.08.2016	58,000.00	
HQ-6503	Value as at 26.08.2016	35,000.00	
HQ-6505	Value as at 07.09.2016	40,000.00	1,333,000.00
Depreciation			
54-0014	Depreciation on Disposel	718,874.92	
139-3863	Depreciation on Disposel	58,000.00	
HQ-6503	Depreciation on Disposel	21,947.45	
HQ-6505	Depreciation on Disposel	25,410.43	824,232.80
			<u>508,767.20</u>
Value received			
54-0014	R.A.T.N.D. Ranaweera 10945	978,600.00	
139-3863	K.V.R. Wickramasinghe 11104	10,000.00	
HQ-6503	K.Senavirtne 11076	32,950.00	
HQ-6505	H.M. Ranasinghe 11111	26,500.00	1,048,050.00
Profit on Disposel			539,282.80

Note 4

<u>Personnel & Administration Cost</u>	2016	2015
Salaries & Wages	96,130,659.88	88,944,605.56
Employees Provident Fund	9,050,528.30	7,234,371.45
Employee Trust Fund	2,262,632.63	1,815,316.60
Overtime	4,593,225.83	3,117,046.23
Holiday Pay	391,092.50	404,406.25
SHE Insurance	2,464,367.44	1,825,887.84
Service Gratuity	18,660,663.38	1,064,107.50
Board Meeting Fees	464,400.00	366,600.00
Sub Committee Fees	23,500.00	7,000.00
Audit & Management	86,400.00	81,000.00
Legislation Sub Committee Fees	14,000.00	33,500.00
Other Allowances/compensation	450,000.00	668,065.00
Food Allowance	46,666.66	857,000.00
Travelling & Subsistence-Local	1,105,828.92	1,192,564.00
Travelling & Subsistence-foreign	4,823,223.08	2,725,277.80
Warm Cloth Allowance	125,613.75	142,762.00
Transport	489,838.00	220,949.00
	<u>141,182,640.37</u>	<u>110,700,459.23</u>

Note 05

<u>Other Operating Cost</u>	2016	2015
Staff Uniforms	112,000.00	116,000.00
Printing & Stationery	2,580,024.75	2,966,857.23
Fuel Lubricants	4,126,197.08	3,916,758.42
Newspapers, Publications & Periodicals	98,995.00	68,390.00
Maintenance of Motor Vehicals	4,239,449.96	2,085,663.12
Maintenance of Office Equipment	2,380,982.11	799,744.96
Maintenance of Buildings	4,224,679.50	1,268,282.22
Vehicle insurance & licensing Fee	835,391.56	753,968.75
Welfare Expenses	600,905.02	582,335.98
Security Expences	4,233,495.02	2,196,400.00
Telephone Charges	1,834,217.53	1,211,403.38
Postage	81,188.90	107,236.70
Advertisements	1,402,662.85	515,811.80
Electricity	4,527,377.43	4,151,916.75
Audit Fee	319,125.00	633,322.00
Rates & taxes	313,391.38	498,193.74
Legal expenses	200,000.00	5,500.00
Daily Wages	6,748,176.49	8,698,457.61
Water Supply	2,007,138.57	1,770,348.96
Janitorial expenses	1,267,192.30	1,013,344.40
Miscellaneous expenses	943,882.11	613,994.00
Lease of peripheral centers	519,500.00	222,000.00
Pest Control	66,444.00	28,345.00
Petty cash expenses	-	356,028.59
Internet & web charges	1,843,914.84	1,515,410.04
Translation Fees	65,975.00	55,297.50
Anniversary Celibrations		
Consultaion fees	310,500.00	200,000.00
Other Perishables	399,726.31	387,963.40
Hiring of Motor Vehicles	1,276,561.67	-
HONLEA programme Exp	12,512,867.90	
	<u>60,071,962.28</u>	<u>36,738,974.55</u>

Note 6

<u>Contribution to Foreign Local Agencies</u>	2016	2015
Contribution to foreign agencies	-	-
Contribution to N.G.O.(SLFONGODA)	360,000.00	216,000.00
Drug law enforcement activities	250,000.00	250,000.00
	<u>610,000.00</u>	<u>466,000.00</u>

Note 7

<u>Preventive Education</u>	2016	2015
Preventive Education & Public Awareness	2,978,227.79	1,762,567.70
Anti drug day programme	13,508.87	1,902,560.31
Preventive education Field allowance	492,803.15	520,071.43
	<u>3,484,539.81</u>	<u>4,185,199.44</u>

Note 8

<u>Treatment, Rehabilitaion</u>	2016	2015
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Meals	14,631,543.23	13,308,827.35
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Food stuff	759,655.00	576,563.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Other food stuff	334,534.00	253,304.50
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Medicine	60,998.06	78,734.30
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Doctors fees	160,000.00	90,000.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Sports Items	14,800.00	4,450.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Linen	385,399.25	800,509.50
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Vocational Training	374,435.00	376,674.00
Treatment & Rehabilitation - Provincial Councils	2,730.00	10,734.50
Follow up Prog	208,801.00	134,282.50
	<u>16,932,895.54</u>	<u>15,634,079.65</u>

Note 9

<u>Research Study Expenses</u>	2016	2015
Research & Study	2,159,264.95	2,618,088.40
Research Grants		
Drug Counselling Course Expenses	3,779,208.75	2,170,483.90
	<u>5,938,473.70</u>	<u>4,788,572.30</u>

Note 10

<u>Outreach Expenses</u>	2016	2015
Outreach mobile Programmes & Others	3,873,777.24	2,478,429.41
Outreach Field Allowance	1,435,505.88	1,394,249.99
	<u>5,309,283.12</u>	<u>3,872,679.40</u>

Note 11

<u>NNL Lab Expenses</u>	2016	2015
Laboratory requisits & Chemicals	1,657,749.08	519,332.29
NNL Lab Training programmes	840,569.65	91,653.20
	<u>2,498,318.73</u>	<u>610,985.49</u>

Note 12

<u>Prisons & Other Treatment Centers</u>	2016	2015
Prisons & other treatment Centers Programms	109,359.30	161,235.00
	<u>109,359.30</u>	<u>161,235.00</u>

Note 13

<u>Human Resources Development Cost</u>	2016	2015
Staff training Expences	536,885.00	614,900.00
Staff Recruiting Chargers	26,360.00	2,772.00
Motivation Programme	29,976.00	114,563.83
	<u>593,221.00</u>	<u>732,235.83</u>

Note 14

<u>Finance Cost</u>	2016	2015
Bank charges	92,180.00	71,545.00
UNDCP 1995 - Project expenses	2,448,023.89	194,632.84
UNICEF School Drug prevention project	50,000.00	190,751.00
NDDCB-RAS H71 Project expenses		
WHO Regular Budget expenses	177,070.00	64,600.00
NDDCB Treatment & rehabilitation		
	<u>2,767,273.89</u>	<u>521,528.84</u>

Note 15

<u>Depreciation & Others</u>	2016	2015
Depreciation As per schedule	<u>22,639,477.99</u>	<u>14,508,322.69</u>
	<u>22,639,477.99</u>	<u>14,508,322.69</u>

Note - 16
Fixed Assets

Cost/Valuation	Land RS	Buildings RS	Office Equipment RS	Furniture RS	Fixtures RS	Motor Vehicals RS	Full Amount
Balance as at 01.01.2016	11,009,987.30	80,695,243.38	80,155,648.95	13,592,687.72	11,860,973.92	44,082,462.00	241,397,003.27
Additions	57,500.00	1,245,266.00	7,584,538.69	3,326,299.50	2,190,754.00	189,000.00	14,593,358.19
Adjustments							
Disposals						(1,333,000.00)	(1,333,000.00)
Balance as at 31.12.2016	11,067,487.30	81,940,509.38	87,740,187.64	16,918,987.22	14,051,727.92	42,938,462.00	254,657,361.46
Depreciation							
Balance as at 01.01.2016		71,014,302.61	70,370,547.12	7,706,736.88	5,709,696.25	18,242,538.54	173,043,821.40
For 2016		930,722.56	5,233,619.60	1,060,658.55	1,448,098.25	10,794,790.54	19,467,889.50
Revaluation & For Disposals						(824,232.80)	(824,232.80)
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2016		71,945,025.17	75,604,166.72	8,767,395.43	7,157,794.50	28,213,096.28	191,687,478.10
Written down value as at 31.12.2016	11,067,487.30	9,995,484.21	12,136,020.92	8,151,591.79	6,893,933.42	14,725,365.72	62,969,883.36

Cost/Valuation	Library Books	Kitchen Ware	Garden Items	NNL Lab Equipment	Other Plant Equipment	Full Amount
	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS	RS
Balance as at 01.01.2016	815,250.72	408,991.00	85,565.00	6,311,022.65	5,040,971.84	12,661,801.21
Additions	93,265.75	39,660.00	19,500.00	11,308,368.66	6,325,618.59	17,786,413.00
Disposals						-
Balance as at 31.12.2016	908,516.47	448,651.00	105,065.00	17,619,391.31	11,366,590.43	30,448,214.21
Depreciation						
Balance as at 01.01.2016	752,537.98	210,385.90	34,549.58	1,572,715.66	1,861,450.61	4,431,639.73
For 2016	33,286.42	85,740.07	20,213.82	1,774,490.02	1,257,858.16	3,171,588.49
For Disposals						
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2016	785,824.40	296,125.97	54,763.40	3,347,205.68	3,119,308.77	7,603,228.22
Written down value as at 31.12.2016	122,692.07	152,525.03	50,301.60	14,272,185.63	8,247,281.66	22,844,985.99

Total Net Asset for the Year 2016

85,814,869.35

Depreciation

22,639,477.99

Note 18

	2016	2015
<u>Cash at Bank & Hand</u>		
Stamp Imprest	5,521.70	9,699.60
B.O.C. Corporate 1643	3,336,532.41	736,435.63
B.O.C. Rajagiriya - 0003270702	104,249.32	26,637.24
UNDCP 1995 - 0003270499	1,614,224.28	3,016,256.17
WHO Regular Budget -0003271068	1,406,142.40	1,397,542.40
NDDCB RAS H71, Project -0003271164	1,048,100.31	1,019,750.31
UNICEF School drug prevention project -0003271165	41,550.86	91,550.86
NDDCB Treatment & Rehabilitation	53,494.76	47,494.76
	<u>7,609,816.04</u>	<u>6,345,366.97</u>

Note - 19

<u>Inventory</u>	2016	2015
Chemical Stock	2,535,325.60	2,332,037.14
Stationery Stoc	2,028,321.99	798,291.73
	<u>4,563,647.59</u>	<u>3,130,328.87</u>

Note - 20

Prepayments

Vehicle Insurance & Licence Fees

BAP-5320 Ins	185.36	
BAP-5320 Lic		185.36
BAP-5324 Ins	185.36	
BAP-5324 Lic		185.36
BAP-5328 Ins	185.36	
BAP-5328 Lic		185.36
BAQ-4028 Ins	465.00	
BAQ-4028 Lic	12.66	477.66
BAQ-4032 Ins	465.00	
BAQ-4032 Lic	12.66	477.66
BAQ-4023 Ins	465.00	
BAQ-4023 Lic	11.52	476.52
BAQ-4037 Ins	465.00	
BAQ-4037 Lic	11.52	476.52
BAQ-4020 Ins	465.00	
BAQ-4020 Lic	11.52	476.52
YU-6932 Ins	2,180.86	
YU-6932 Lic	34.93	2,215.79
YU-6933 Ins	2,013.28	
YU-6933 Lic	38.42	2,051.70
YU-6934 Ins	2,407.54	
YU-6934 Lic	38.42	2,445.96
YU-6938 Ins	2,076.17	
YU-6938 Lic	34.93	2,111.10
PF-9007 Ins	15,166.46	
PF-9007 Lic	715.44	15,881.90
51-7214 Ins	3,716.09	
51-7214 Lic	1,721.94	5,438.03
301-9695 Ins	5,859.60	
301-9695 Lic	1,996.76	7,856.36

PB-4613 Ins	8,292.55	
PB-4613 Lic	<u>8,048.76</u>	16,341.31
19-9679 Ins	4,252.91	
19-9679 Lic	<u>1,941.84</u>	6,194.75
32-4515 Ins	8,929.88	
32-4515 Lic	<u>-</u>	8,929.88
64-4315 Ins	4,979.43	
64-4315 Lic	<u>2,561.64</u>	7,541.07
CAG-1776 Ins	6,986.74	
CAG-1776 Lic	<u>859.95</u>	7,846.69
CAG-2548 Ins	6,986.74	
CAG-2548 Lic	<u>803.68</u>	7,790.42
KF-2801 Ins	11,022.69	
KF-2801 Lic	<u>2,439.06</u>	13,461.75
KR-4875 Ins	11,425.76	
KR-4875 Lic	<u></u>	11,425.76
155-9003 Ins	417.55	
155-9003 Lic	<u></u>	417.55
XC-8699 Ins	1,376.93	
XC-8699 Lic	<u></u>	1,376.93
XC-8705 Ins	1,376.93	
XC-8705 Lic	<u></u>	1,376.93
XC-8708 Ins	976.55	
XC-8708 Lic	<u></u>	976.55
NB-1258 Ins	12,418.03	
NB-1258 Lic	<u>6,599.35</u>	19,017.38
NB-7948 Ins	16,305.40	
NB-7948 Lic	<u>3,672.55</u>	19,977.95

Maintenance of Office Equipment

Ceylon Business Applications	12,589.83	
Gestetner	5,094.90	
Open Systems	18,446.06	
Colt trading	12,737.25	
Browns	1,226.58	
Metropolitan	2,364.29	
Techno Instruments	9,826.20	
Impact Technology System	34,166.68	
Globel Tech Air conditioning	17,544.00	
Science Land Softwere	3,333.33	
Craft Lanka Engineering	15,879.15	133,208.27

Maintenance of Building

Fire Alert	3,220.50	
Elevators	<u>58,404.30</u>	61,624.80

SHE Insurance		2,237,128.23
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Hiring of Motor Vehicals

Rajagiriya Tours		39,833.33
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Tre & Reh food stuff Consumables		18,608.00
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Tre & Reh Other items		9,777.00
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TOTAL PREPAYMENT FOR YR 2016		<u><u>2,663,796.35</u></u>
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Note 21

Advances

		RS
1 Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation & Resuch Centre		747.00
2 National Institute of Education		27,725.50
3 Institute of the study of Drug Dependence		4,572.00
4 National Housing Development Authority		15,000.00
5 Director - Department of Buildings secretariat	138,800.00	
Colombo PTR Centre	1,160,250.00	
Navadigantha PTR Centre	337,800.00	1,636,850.00
6 Indosol (Pvt) Ltd		6,652.50
7 Brunner Mazel Publishers (Book order U.S.A)		4,867.00
8 School of Co-operation Polgolla		9,725.00
9 Deputy Director		1,800.00
10 Election Duties		5,617.50
11 Manager - Kandy Centre		32,553.00
12 Manager - N'digantha Centre		15,700.00
13 State Printing		19,750.00
14 Manager-Galle Centre		500.00
15 Mice Expenses		51,250.00
16 Staff training		7,700.00
17 Tre & reh Sports Items		2,000.00
18 Outreach Mobile Program		3,250.00
19 Follow-up prog		13,500.00
20 Maintenance of Building		10,000.00
21 Stationery & Printing		3,000.00
22 Vehicle Insurance & licence fees		40,000.00
		<u>1,912,759.50</u>

Note 22

Deposits

1 <u>Daya Builders</u>		
Fuel Deposit		25,000.00
2 <u>Deposit of Telecommunication</u>		
I.D.D. and New telephone line deposit		25,250.00
3 <u>Sri Lanka Telecom</u>		
I.D.D. Deposit		5,000.00
4 <u>G.O.B.U. of Ceylon Gs Company</u>		
Ceylinder Deposit		750.00
5 <u>Colombo Gas & Water Co Ltd</u>		
40kg. Ceylinder deposit		5,000.00
6 <u>Ceylon Oxygen Ltd</u>		
Gas Ceylinder Deposit		38,500.00
7 <u>Ceylon Electricity Board</u>		
Security Deposit		
Project office	3,500.00	
Talangama PTR Centre	20,000.00	
Kandy PTR Centre	6,750.00	
Galle PTR	11,500.00	
Navadigantha PTR Centre	<u>20,000.00</u>	61,750.00
8 <u>National Water Supply & Drainage Board</u>		
Water Supply Deposits		
Kandy Ptr Centre	5,000.00	
Galle Ptr Centre	<u>1,000.00</u>	6,000.00
9 <u>Hewagam Koralaya West M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Dry ration Deposit		7,500.00
10 <u>Battaramulla M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Fuel Deposit		6,000.00
11 <u>Kandy M.P.C.S. Ltd</u>		
Dry ration deposit	5,000.00	
Fuel Deposit	<u>20,000.00</u>	25,000.00
12 <u>Galle M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Dry ration & Fuel Deposit		10,000.00
13 <u>Attanagalla M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Dry ration deposit	48,000.00	
Fuel Deposit	<u>4,000.00</u>	52,000.00

14	<u>Municipal Commissioner Kandy</u> Rent of Building Deposit	1,050.00
15	<u>Sri Lanka Nation Arbitration Centre</u> Centre Reseveation Deposit	7,500.00
16	<u>American Premium Water Systems(Pvt) Ltd</u> Hot & cold Water Dispenser Deposit	8,000.00
17	Postmaster General - Franking Machine	50,000.00
18	B.M.I.C.H. Seminar	5,000.00
19	Telephone Connection	
	Dialog	5,000.00
	Mobitel	2,000.00
	MTN network	3,000.00
	SLT A'pure Provincial Centre	<u>4,525.20</u>
		14,525.20
20	SHE Insurance	1,487.76
21	Shodans- Gas Cylinder	1,500.00
22	C.F. Fernando - Cargills Building	<u>150,000.00</u>
		<u>506,812.96</u>

Note 23

Government Capital Grant

Month	Amount Received 2016
January	-
February	1,520,000.00
March	-
April	-
May	2,000,000.00
June	-
July	3,922,000.00
August	
September	
October	
November	7,558,000.00
December	5,000,000.00
	<u>20,000,000.00</u>

Note 24

<u>Capital Reserves</u>	2016	2015
Capital and reserves balance	63,343,346.09	48,288,171.45
Prior year adjustments	(480,899.89)	480,899.89
Capital	17,233,000.00	30,000,000.00
Accumulated profit/(Loss)	(14,110,835.63)	(15,906,625.14)
Adjustments	(480,899.89)	480,899.89
	<u>65,503,710.68</u>	<u>63,343,346.09</u>

Note 26

Sundry Creditors

1 A.G.S.K. Gunaratne	10,000.00
2 Deepane Thamara	5,000.00
3 A.G.S.K. Gunaratne	10,000.00
4 T.D.R.D. Dharmaratne	10,000.00
5 T.D.R.D. Dharmaratne	10,000.00
6 T.G.T.S. Sumanartne	10,000.00
7 Liyanage Swarnalatha	10,000.00
8 Rukmal Jayawardane	2,000.00
	67,000.00