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தேசிய அபாயகர ஔடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சபை

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board



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ஆண்டறிக்கை
Annual Report

2018

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

Annual Report 2018

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01. Introduction



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

02. Vision and Mission

Our Vision

- To lead Sri Lanka to become the pioneer in managing the out comes and impact of drug related issues in South Asia.

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 conductive 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.

03. 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.

04. 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) The Treasury or his Nominee,

Board Members - 2018

01 Professor Ravindra Fernando
Chairman
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
(Up to 20th January 2018)

02 Professor Saman Abeysinghe
Chairman
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
(From April 2018)

03 Rev. Thiniyawela Palitha Thero
Viharadipathi
Nalandarama Viharaya
Nugegoda. (To July 2018)

04 Rev. K. Bodhananda Thero
Mithuru Mithuro Sevana
Pelmadulla.

05 Mr. W. J. B. S. Fernando
No. 99/21, Cardinal Nicholas Markas
Mawatha,Negombo. (To May 2018)

06 Mr. K.D.C.S. Kumarathunga
Commissioner of Ayurveda,
Department of Ayurveda,
Old Kottawa Road, Navinna, Maharagama.

07 Dr. Kamal Jayasinghe
Chief Executive Officer
National Medicines Regulatory Authority,
No.120,Norris Canal Road, Colombo 10.

08 Mr. A. Saarankan
Director
Department of Fiscal Policy
Ministry of Finance
Colombo 01.

09 Mr. M.R. Latiff
Senior Deputy Inspector General
Commandant of the Special Task Force
Bauddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7.

10 Mr. P.G. Sumanapala
Director
Social Protection Unit
Sri Lanka Customs
No. 40, Main Street, Colombo 11.

11 Mr. A. Welianga
Government Analyst
Govt. Analyst's Department,
No 31, IsuruMawatha, Pelawattha,
Battaramulla.

12 Mr. H.U. Premathilake
Additional Secretary
Ministry of Education
"Isurupaya", Battaramulla.

13 Mr. W. Premadasa
No. 33, Spring Welly Road,
Hindagoda Badulla

Staff of the Board

The approved cadre of the Board consists of 254 staff members.

Address / Contact Information :

Address : 383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya.
Telephone : 011 2868794 - 6
Fax : 0112868791/2
E-mail : mail@nddcb.gov.lk
Web site : www.nddcb.gov.lk

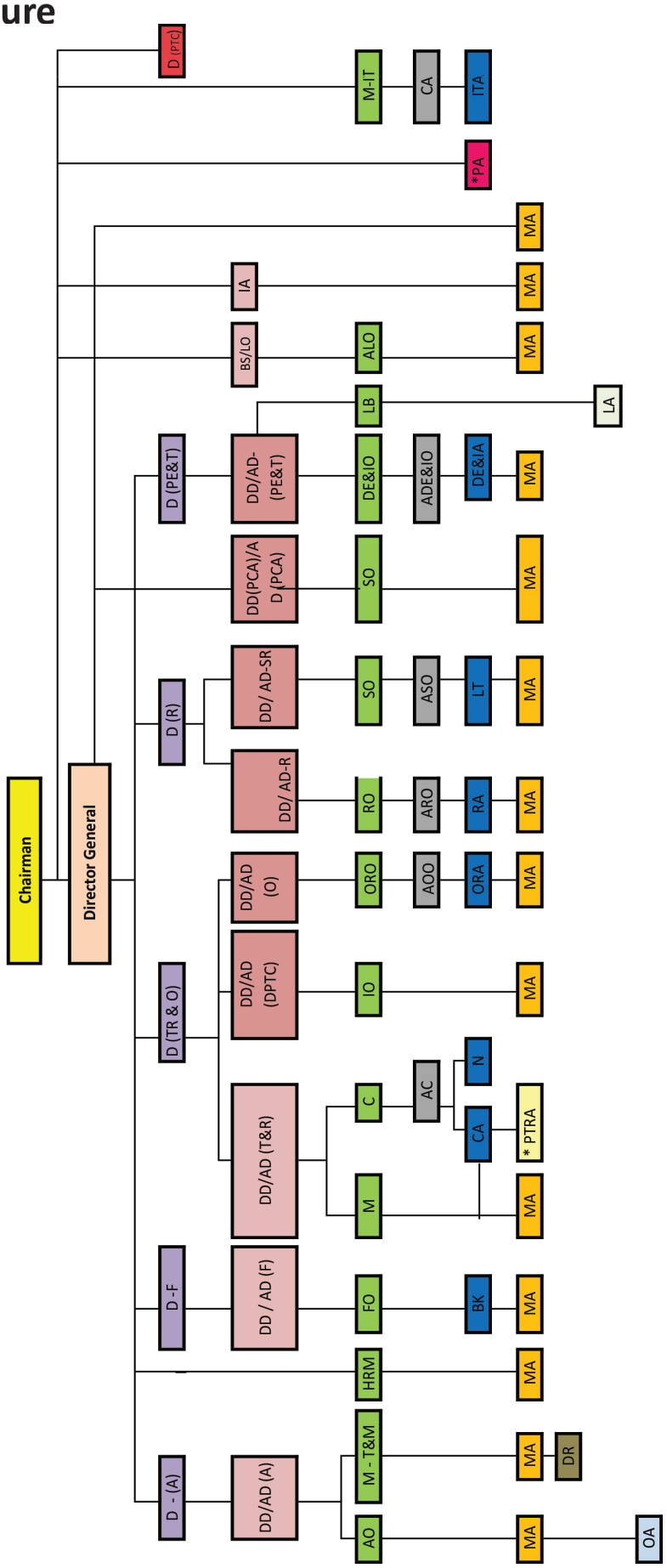
Auditors

Auditor General,Auditor General's Department

Bankers

The Bank Of Ceylon

05. National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Organizational Structure



HM2-1 DG Director General **01**

HM1-1

D(A)	Director- Admin	**01**
D(F)	Director- Finance	**01**
D(TR)	Director- Treatment , Rehabilitation & Outreach	**01**
D(R)	Director- Research	**01**
D(PET)	Director- Preventive Education & Training	**01**

JM 1-1

AO	Administrative Officer	**01**
M- T&M	Manager - Transportation and Maintenance	**01**
HRM	Manager - Human Resources	**01**
M - IT	Manager - Information Technology	**01**
FO	Finance Officer	**01**
M	Manager - Centers	**06**
C	Counselor - Centers	**16**
IO	Investigating Officer - (Treatment)	**03**
OR	Outreach Officer	**04**
RO	Research Officer	**07**
SO	Scientific Officer	**14**
DE&IO	Drug Education & Information Officer	**07**
LB	Librarian	**01**
ALO	Assistant Legal Officer	**01**

MA2-1 (Technical)

BK	Book Keeper	01
N	Nurse	**05**
CA	Counseling Assistant (Centers)	**91**
ORA	Outreach Assistant	**08**
RA	Research Assistant	**04**
ITA	IT Assistant	**02**
LT	Laboratory Technician	**04**
DE&IA	Drug Education & Information Assistant	**09**

Director (Private Treatment Centers)- Appointed by the Minister. **01**

MM 1-1

BS/LO-	Board Secretary cum Legal Officer	**01**
IA-	Internal Auditor	**01**
DD/AD (A)-	Assistant Director - Admin	**01**
DD/AD (F)-	Assistant Director –Finance	**01**
DD/AD (T&R)-	Assistant Director- Treatment & Rehabilitation	**01**
DD/AD (O)-	Assistant Director - Outreach	**01**
DD/AD (DPTC)-	Assistant Director (Private & Designated Treatment Centers)-	**01**
DD/AD (R)-	Assistant Director- Research	**01**
DD/AD (SR)-	Assistant Director - Scientific Research	**01**
DD/AD (PE&T)-	Assistant Director -Preventive Education & Training	**01**
DD/AD (Precursor)	Assistant Director - Precursor Chemicals	**01**

MA 5-2

AC	Assistant Counselor	**26**
AOO	Assistant Outreach Officer	**19**
ARO	Assistsnt Research Officer	**08**
CA/P	Systems Analyst and Programmer	**02**
ASO	Assistant Scientific Officer	**04**
ADE&IO	Assistant Drug Education & Information Officer	**09**

*PA **MA 1-1 (Technical)** **MA** Management Assistant **1**

MA 1-1 (Non Technical) **MA** Management Assistant **234**

DR Driver **15** **PI** - OA Office Aid **16**

LA Library Assistant **01**

06. Current Drug Abuse Situation in Sri Lanka

(According to the drug related data of 2018)

The total number of drug related arrests was 98,752 in 2018. Compared with 2017, drug related arrests have increased by 22% in 2018. Out of the total drug related arrests, 42% was for heroin and 55% was for cannabis. Most of the drug related arrests have been reported from the Western province (61%), followed by the North western province 10%) and the Central province (8%). Among the total drug related arrests, 40% were arrested from Colombo District, 17% were from Gampaha District and 7% were from Kurunegala district. The prevalence of drug related arrest was 485 per 100,000 population aged between 15-64 in 2018.

Cannabis

Based on drug related arrests in 2018, highest number of cases was reported for cannabis (54,686) and the Colombo district showed highest cannabis related cases (35%). 4878 kg of cannabis were seized in 2018 and 54% of the cases have been reported from the Western province, 7% from Southern province, 9% from Central province and North Western province. The prevalence of cannabis related arrest was 269 per 100,000 population aged between 15-64 in 2018.

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. 252 kg of cannabis were used for Ayurveda medicinal purposes in 2018. The Ayurveda Drugs Corporation had used the total quantity of 184.7 kg of cannabis for the production of “Suranviduravatee”, ‘Madana Modakaya’ and ‘Kameshwari Modakaya’ etc.

Hashish

Hashish is a drug which made from cannabis and currently its usage has been increased in Sri Lanka. Based on drug related arrests in 2018, 91 cases were reported for hashish and 95 persons were arrested for hashish related offences in 2018. Hashish related seizures were mainly performed by the Police (67), PNB (4), STF (8) and Sri Lanka Customs (9). 38.311 kg of hashish were seized in 2018 and 54% of the cases have been reported from the Western province.

Heroin

Majority of the arrested persons were drug users, who have been arrested for the possession of a few milligrams of heroin for personal use. In 2018, 739 kg of heroin were seized and 40,998 persons were arrested. When compared to 2017, heroin related arrests have been increased by 40% in 2018. The prevalence of heroin related arrests was 201 per 100,000 populations in 2017.

Price of Drugs

In 2018, the average street price of one kilogram of heroin was SLR 6 million, which is approximately US $ 34,127. The average street price of heroin has been decreased by 33% in 2018. In 2018, the average street price of a kilogram of cannabis and cocaine was SLR 30,000 (Approximately US $ 170) and SLR 13 million (Approximately US $ 73,942) respectively.

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 4447 in 2018. Among them, 1142 (25.7%) clients were from the treatment centres of the NDDCB, 1048 (23.6%) were from Prisoner Diversion Scheme of the Department of Prisons, 415 (9.3%) were from the non-government organizations and 1842 (41.4%) were from Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation. Majority (28.6%) of the clients were treated from Colombo district. 46% of rehabilitated persons were in age 30 and above. Treatment admissions have increased in 2018 by 64% compared to that of 2017.

Imprisonment

The total number of prison admissions was 24,852 in 2018.Among them, 12,816 (51.6%) were imprisoned for narcotic drugs.2387 (18.6%) were imprisoned for cannabis related offences and 10,412 (81.2%) were imprisoned for heroin related offences. Compared 2017, imprisonments for drug related offences in2018 were increased by 9%.

Drug related crimes

Drug abuse is associated with health and social problems. Current evidence shows that there is an relationship between drug abuse and crimes. According to the Annual Report of Colombo Crime Division (CCD),567 crime incidents were reported after illicit drug use and its related grave and minior crimes.Majority of drug users were involved in house breaking, robbery and theft of property including over Rs.25,000.

07. 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 Governance and the relevant regulation. The Committee met quarterly.

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

08. Segmental Review of Operation

8.1 Preventive Education and Training Unit

We enable people to create a safer environment towards prevention and reduction of substance abuse through quality education and training.

Prevention Education and Training Unit of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board mandated via Sri Lanka legislations and International drug demand reduction convention; discharged its duties actively toward a drug free Sri Lanka, promoting drug prevention activities Island wide.

PET Unit maintains a balanced and comprehensive approach to the drugs problem addressing demand which supported by evidence-based responses focusing on prevention, social integration, and sustainable livelihoods. PET Unit is building cooperation with the institutional bodies of the drug control system, International and National agencies and the scientific community to drive work that is evidenced-based.

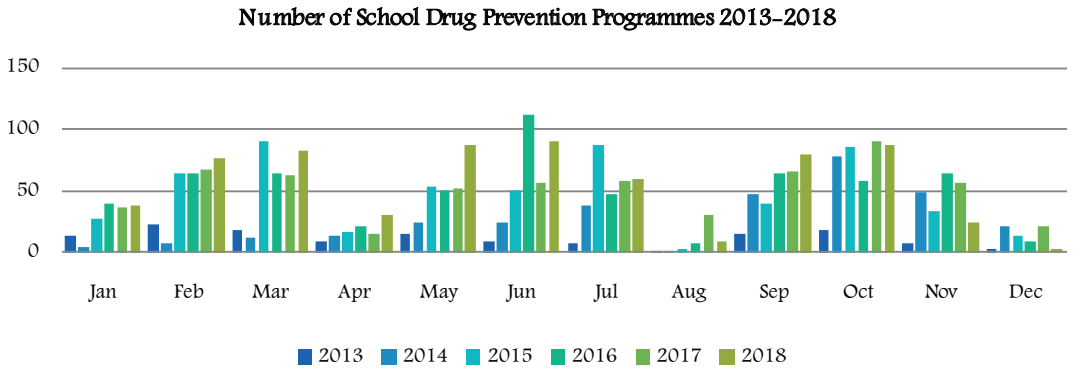
Uphold by these evidence based sources, Preventive Education and Training Unit has identified the timely necessity of creative educational programmes targeting school students, adolescents, university students, government, non- government and private sector employees. All preventive activities are conducted 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.

Preventive Education for School Students

PET Unit conducts drug prevention programmes for school students all over the country with the aim of reducing the risks of alcohol, tobacco and drug abuse by addressing the major social and psychological factors that promote the initiation of substance use and other risky behaviours. Programme provides students with the confidence and skills necessary to successfully handle challenging situations.

Annual progress of the drug prevention programmes for school students achieved by the PET Unit as follows. The estimated number of programmes was 500 through which 130, 000 beneficiaries were expected to be reached for the year. At the end of 2018, PET Unit has reached 1 21 536 school students conducting 670 programmes throughout the year. The number of programmes shows a progress of 134% while the estimated number of beneficiaries has been achieved with a progress of 93.48%.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	500	200	40	70	90	100	20	40	40	100	46	07	47	100	60	36	04
Physical Achievement	670	197	38	77	83	209	31	87	91	149	60	09	80	115	88	24	03
Physical Achievement as %	134	98.5	95	110	92.22	209	155	217.5	227.5	149	130.43	128.57	170.21	115	146.66	66.66	75
Participants	130 000	40 000	5000	16 000	18 000	30 000	5000	12 500	12 500	30 000	14 000	2000	14 000	30 000	14 000	15 000	1000
Physical Achievement	121 536	32 861	6074	11 779	15 008	42 294	6255	15 884	20 155	26 720	9078	1054	16 588	19 663	16 659	2855	149
Physical Achievement as %	93.48	82.155	121.48	73.61	83.37	140.98	125.1	127.07	161.24	89.06	64.84	52.7	11.48	65.54	118.99	19.03	14.9



Drug Preventive Programmes for International School Students

There is a considerable increase in the number of private and international school in Sri Lanka which are regulated under the Board of Investment. Having understood current needs, PET Unit has developed a drug preventive education programme series targeting international school students strong enough to address vulnerable needs.

In year 2018 PET Unit has conducted 13 programmes targeting international schools students which show a progress of 130% as a percentage and has covered 1671 students.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	10	3	1	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	01	01	00	01	00	01	00
Physical Achievement	13	05	01	03	01	05	01	03	01	01	00	00	01	02	01	01	00
Physical Achievement as %	130	166.66	100	300	100	125	100	150	50	50	00	00	-	200	-	100	00
Participants	2000	700	300	200	200	1000	300	600	100	200	100	100	00	100	00	100	00
Physical Achievement	1671	1015	600	345	70	285	70	155	60	69	00	00	69	302	250	52	00
Physical Achievement as %	83.55	1455	200	172.5	35	28.5	23.33	25.83	60	34.5	00	00	-	302	-	52	00

Drug Preventive programmes in Dhamma Schools

Having the intention of building up a morally and ethically disciplined younger generation, PET Unit conducted number of programmes in dhamma schools registered under the Ministry of Buddha Sasana & Religious Affairs. In these programmes students and teachers 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. Additionally dhamma school teachers were trained on drug prevention and provide with theoretical knowledge to lead guidance to students for long lasting outcomes.

It is planned to conduct 30 drug awareness programmes in dhamma schools to address 6000 students in 2018 and at the end of the year, PET Unit has reached 7050 students conducting 56 programmes. The number of programs shows a progress of 186.6% as a percentage while the estimated number of beneficiaries has been achieved with a progress of 117.5%.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	30	10	05	3	2	10	03	4	03	5	03	01	01	05	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	56	15	06	04	05	15	01	05	09	15	04	06	05	11	02	05	04
Physical Achievement as	186.66	150	120	133.33	250	150	33.33	125	300	300	133.33	600	500	220	200	250	200
Participants	6000	1500	500	800	200	1500	500	500	500	1500	1000	300	200	1500	300	600	600
Physical Achievement	7050	1464	710	445	309	2192	189	1024	979	1724	452	528	744	1670	328	927	415
Physical Achievement as	117.5	97.6	142	55.62	154.5	146.13	37.8	204.8	195.8	114.93	45.2	176	372	111.33	109.33	154.5	69.16

Preventive Education for University Students

PET Unit has designed a skills-based programme to promote positive health and personal development for University students. This programme helps university students navigate the challenges of the University and prepares them for the independence and responsibilities that they will encounter as young adults. This programme for university students uses developmentally appropriate, collaborative learning strategies to help students achieve competency in the skills that have been shown to prevent substance use.

In year 2018, PET Unit conducted an awareness programme series in University of Peradeniya, University of Moratuwa, University of Jayawardhanapura and etc. PET Unit estimated to reach 3000 students by 10 programmes in year 2018. End of the year it covered 3498 students by conducting 14 programmes and the progress indicates 140% in number of programmes and 116.6% in number of beneficiaries reached.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	**10**	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	00	00	01	04	02	01	01
Physical Achievement	**14**	03	0	03	00	01	01	00	00	06	02	01	03	04	00	04	00
Physical Achievement as %	140%	100%	0	300%	00%	33.33%	100	00	00	600%	-	-	300%	100%	00	400%	00
Students	**3000**	800	200	400	200	800	300	300	200	400	00	00	400	1000	300	600	100
Physical Achievement	**3498**	860	0	860	00	818	818	00	00	780	350	142	288	1050	00	1050	00
Physical Achievement as %	**116.6%**	107.5%	0	215%	00%	102.25%	272.66%	00	00	195%	-	-	72%	105%	00	175%	00

Vocational Training Centers and Tertiary Education Institutions

Vocational Training Authority plans and conducts a number of training courses Island wide to provide necessary technical education up to graduate level. One of the major target groups of PET Unit is these students in tertiary educational institutes because these students have been identified to be a vulnerable group for abusing drugs. PET Unit conducted a series of drug awareness programmes to develop their knowledge and skills which encourage a drug free life.

In 2018 PET Unit conducted 141 programmes and in 2018 which shows a progress of 94% in achieving the target and addressed 12 229 students which is 55.58% progress in terms of participants.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	150	60	30	15	15	40	10	15	15	20	10	10	00	20	05	15	10
Physical Achievement	141	64	40	10	14	08	1	03	04	58	35	16	07	11	03	05	03

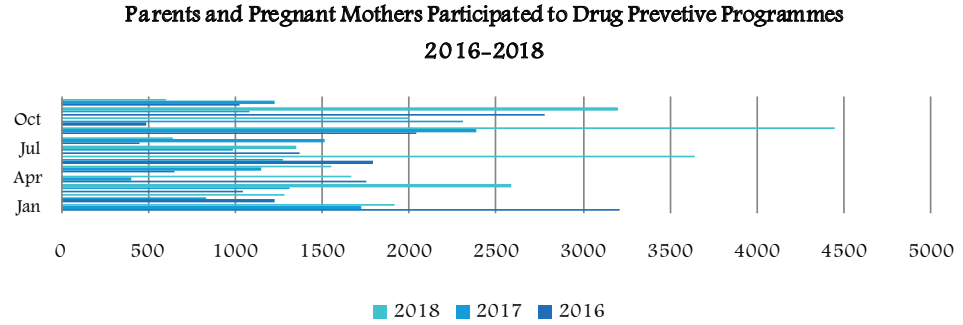
30	94%	106.66%	133.33%	66.66%	93.33%	20%	10%	20%	26.66%	290%	350%	160%	-	55%	60%	33.33%	30%
Students	22 000	12 000	5000	3500	3500	7000	1000	3000	3000	4000	2000	2000	00	4000	1000	2000	1000
Physical Achievement	12 229	7031	3576	828	2627	760	35	422	303	3786	2188	1174	424	652	116	256	280
Physical Achievement as %	55.58%	58.59%	71.51%	23.65%	75.05%	10.85	3.5%	14.06%	10.1%	94.65%	109.4%	58.7%	-	16.3%	11.6%	12.8%	28%

Drug Preventive Education for Parents on Early Childhood Development

Effective prevention programme should be able to addresses the vulnerabilities that put children and young people at risk of starting to use drugs or other risky behaviours. Families can be one of the strongest protective factors in the lives of children and early adolescence. Poor parenting, family dysfunction, neglect and abuse are some of the strongest risk factors associated with a range of risky behaviours, including substance abuse.

In 2018 unit planned to conduct 200 awareness programmes for parents and at the end of the year, 204 programmes have been conducted for 24 919 beneficiaries which shows 102% of achievement in number of programmes and 113.26% progress in number of beneficiaries.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of Sep:	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	**200**	80	25	25	30	50	20	15	15	40	15	10	15	30	10	10	10
Physical Achievement	**204**	51	15	10	26	57	09	19	29	58	12	09	37	38	15	15	08
Physical Achievement as %	**102%**	63.75	60%	40%	86.66%	114%	45%	126.66%	193.33%	145%	80%	90%	246.66%	126.66%	150%	150%	80%
Parents and Pregnant Mothers	**22 000**	8000	4000	2000	2000	6000	2000	2000	2000	5000	2000	1000	2000	4000	1000	1500	1500
Physical Achievement	**24 919**	5796	1920	1286	2590	6869	1672	1554	3643	6452	1357	646	4449	5812	2004	3207	601
Physical Achievement as %	**113.26%**	72.45%	48%	64.3%	129.5%	114.48%	83.6%	77.7%	182.15%	129.04%	67.85%	64.6%	222.45%	145.3%	200.4%	213.8%	40.06%



Programs for Government Officers

Government sector plays a vital role in country with the power of access to whole country with their administrative system. Intending using this power of accessibility to drug prevention and to increase the productivity of government officer's, PET Unit has conducted number of awareness and training programmes in 2018 for gramaniladhari, samurdhi niladhari, development officers, and other field officers who employed in government sector Island wide.

PET Unit estimated 150 prevention programmes for government officer in 2018. End of the year PET Unit has conducted 85 programmes. It shows a progress of 56.6% as the percentage. It was expected to address 12000 officers and end of the year PET team has reached 6582 beneficiaries.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	150	30	5	12	13	40	10	15	15	40	15	15	10	40	10	15	15
Physical Achievement	85	22	09	07	06	14	04	06	04	30	19	08	03	19	05	08	06
Physical Achievement as %	56.66%	73.33%	180%	58.33%	46.15%	35%	40%	40%	26.66%	75%	126.66%	53.33%	30%	47.5%	50%	53.33%	40%
Officers	12 000	2000	500	700	800	3000	1000	1000	1000	4000	1500	1000	1500	4000	1000	1500	1500
Physical Achievement	6582	1639	590	545	504	938	240	261	437	2304	1573	619	112	1701	557	617	527
Physical Achievement as %	54.85%	81.95%	118%	77.85%	63%	31.26%	24%	26.1%	43.7%	57.6%	104.86%	61.9%	7.46%	42.52%	55.7%	41.13%	35.13%

Programmes for Law Enforcement Officers

It is identified that both supply reduction and demand reduction approaches are necessary to attain effective results in drug prevention. Law enforcement of emerging psychotropic substances and current trends in drug trafficking are essential in developing the efficiency of their service. To address these issues in law enforcement sector, PET Unit launched a programme series for three forces, Sri Lanka Police, Sri Lanka Custom and other law enforcement officials.

PET Unit estimated 55 programmes for law enforcement officers in 2018. End of the year PET Unit has conducted 44 programmes and it shows a progress of 80% as a percentage. It is expected to address 11000 officers and end of the year PET Unit has reached 9240 beneficiaries which represent a progress of 83.6%

PhysicalTarget	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	55	20	8	6	6	15	5	5	5	10	05	03	02	10	04	03	03

Physical Achievement	**44**	08	03	02	03	11	02	07	02	09	05	03	01	16	03	05	08
Physical Achievement as %	**80%**	40%	37.5%	33.33%	50%	73.33%	40%	140%	40%	90%	100%	100%	50%	160%	75%	166.66%	266.66%
Force Officers	**11 000**	5000	1500	1750	1750	3000	1000	1000	1000	1500	700	500	300	1500	600	500	400
Physical Achievement	**9204**	1241	396	93	752	2363	226	1911	226	1769	798	924	47	1453	430	1023	2378
Physical Achievement as %	**83.67%**	24.82%	26.4%	5.31%	42.97%	78.76%	22.6%	191.1%	22.6%	117.93%	114%	184.8%	15.66%	96.86%	71.66%	204.6%	594.5%

Community Programmes

PET Unit conducts drug prevention programmes 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.

It was estimated to complete 300 programmes in year 2018 and completed number of programmes is 407 which reached 35004 beneficiaries. That shows a progress of 135.66% in number of programmes completed.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	300	75	30	20	25	75	15	30	30	75	25	25	25	75	15	30	30
Physical Achievement	407	66	23	23	20	84	23	28	33	127	43	57	27	130	49	44	37
Physical Achievement as %	135.66%	88%	76.66%	115%	80%	112%	153.33%	93.33%	110%	169.33%	172%	228%	108%	173.33%	326.66%	146.66%	123.33%
Beneficiaries	42 000	12 000	4000	4000	4000	10 000	2000	4000	4000	10000	3000	3000	4000	10 000	2000	4000	4000
Physical Achievement	35 004	4935	1859	1322	1754	8303	2239	2976	3088	12 475	3950	5174	3351	10 895	4334	3237	3324
Physical Achievement as %	83.24%	41.12%	46.47%	33.05%	43.85%	83.03%	111.95%	74.4%	77.2%	124.75%	131.66%	172.46%	83.77%	108.95%	216.7%	80.92%	83.1%

Health Sector

The necessity of an integrated programme of government, non- governmental and private sector for drug prevention has been identified by the experts. Among these service, 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, PET Unit trained 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 Unit targeted to conduct 20 programmes in the health sector and at the end of the year completed 21 programmes which reached 1242 officers in health sector. Progress of the number of programme conducted was 105% as a percentage in 2018.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	20	5	2	2	1	5	1	2	2	5	1	1	3	05	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	21	02	02	0	0	02	00	01	01	07	00	03	04	10	03	05	02
Physical Achievement as %	105%	40%	100%	0	00	40%	00	50%	50%	140%	00	300%	133.33%	200%	300%	250%	100%
Officers	2000	500	150	200	150	500	100	200	200	500	100	100	300	500	100	200	200
Physical Achievement	1242	20	20	0	00	120	00	40	80	434	00	136	298	568	152	246	170
Physical Achievement as %	62.1%	4%	13.33%	0	00	24%	00	20%	40%	86.8%	00	136%	99.33%	113.6%	152%	123%	85%

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 plantation sector.

It is identified that the environment where these people live creates supportive factors for substance abuse. These issues have become 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, PET Unit conducted a drug awareness programme series for plantation sector in 2018.

Planned number of programmes to conduct in plantation sector was 20 which intended to address 2000 plantation sector community members. At the end of the year PET Unit has conducted 25 programmes and reached 1497 beneficiaries which indicate 125% success rate in programmes and 74.85% success rate in number of beneficiaries.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	20	5	2	2	1	5	1	2	2	5	3	2	0	05	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	25	03	01	01	01	01	00	01	00	14	00	07	07	07	03	04	00
Physical Achievement as %	125%	60%	50%	50%	100%	20%	00	50%	00	140%	00	350%	-	140%	300%	200%	00
Workers	2000	500	200	150	150	500	100	200	200	500	300	200	00	500	100	200	200
Physical Achievement	1497	80	20	25	35	43	00	43	00	1412	00	317	550	507	188	319	00
Physical Achievement as %	74.85%	16%	10%	16.66%	23.33%	8.6%	00	21.5%	00	282.4%	00	158.5%	-	101.4%	188%	159.5%	00

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 these process.

Having understood above necessity, PET Unit has designed a training programme series with the aim of providing school teachers with theoretical and practical knowledge of drug addiction.

The number of TOT programmes conducted for teachers in 2018 is 31 and 2776 beneficiaries was trained on drug prevention. That indicates a success rate of 277.6 % in number of teachers covered throughout the year.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	30	10	05	3	2	10	03	4	03	5	03	01	01	05	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	31	09	01	04	04	05	02	03	05	04	01	00	03	08	08	00	00
Physical Achievement as %	103.33%	90%	20%	133.33%	200%	50%	66.66%	75%	166.66%	80%	33.33%	00	300%	160%	800%	00	00
Students	1000	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50
Physical Achievement	2776	1154	10	818	326	353	164	189	262	229	63	00	166	778	778	00	00
Physical Achievement as %	277.6%	461.6%	10%	818%	652%	141.2%	164%	189%	524%	91.6%	63%	00	332%	331.2%	778%	00	00

TOT for Youth

Evidences show that youth is a powerful force in drug prevention in the world. They have an outstanding understanding 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 workshop for selected youth leaders were conducted by PET Unit. These trained youth leaders have been conducting drug prevention campaigns in their areas under the supervision of PET Unit.

PET Unit conducted 22 TOT programmes for youth leaders in 2018 in these programmes 1252 youth leaders were trained on drug prevention. It shows a success rate of 125.2% as a percentage in reached beneficiaries.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	30	10	05	3	2	10	03	4	03	5	03	01	01	05	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	22	05	01	03	01	06	02	02	02	05	01	01	03	06	02	02	02
Physical Achievement as %	73.33%	50%	20%	100%	50%	60%	66.66%	50%	66.66%	100%	33.33%	100%	300%	120%	200%	100%	100%
Participants	1000	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50
Physical Achievement	1252	458	64	354	40	213	70	70	73	212	40	30	142	369	81	80	208
Physical Achievement as %	125.2%	183.2%	64%	354%	80%	85.2%	70%	70%	146%	84.8%	40%	30%	284%	147.6%	81%	80%	416%

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 spend with their family members and closers, problems in time management and lack of positive relationships. Stress caused by above factors lead people to substance abuse. To address above issue effectively PET Unit conducted a considerable number of drug awareness programmes in larger work place in island wide.

PET Unit conducted 77 drug prevention programmes targeting larger work places. 7593 employees were benefited from these programmes which indicate 759.3% success rate in achieving the annual target.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	40	10	04	03	03	10	04	03	03	10	04	03	03	10	04	03	03
Physical Achievement	77	22	05	07	10	16	04	07	05	22	04	12	06	17	05	07	05
Physical Achievement as %	192.5%	220%	125%	233.33%	333.33%	1605	100%	233.33%	166.66%	220%	100%	400%	200%	170%	125%	233.33%	166.66%
Participants	1000	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50

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 2018 PET Unit conducted 16 drug prevention exhibitions achieving the target with a progress of 80%. Through those exhibitions 32 240 beneficiaries had been addressed. It shows a progress of 161.2% as a percentage.

Physical Target	Annual	1st Q	Month of January	Month of February	Month of March	2nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Moth of September	4th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	20	5	2	2	1	5	1	2	2	5	2	2	1	5	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	16	03	0	01	02	06	03	01	02	04	00	02	02	03	02	00	01
Physical Achievement as %	80%	60%	0	01	200%	120%	300%	50%	100%	80%	00	100%	200%	60%	200%	00	50%
Participants and others	20 000	5000	1500	1500	2000	5000	1000	3000	1000	5000	2000	2000	1000	5000	1000	2000	2000
Physical Achievement	32 240	6450	0	450	6000	16 020	7000	7000	2020	8970	00	5000	3970	800	400	00	400
Physical Achievement as %	161.2%	129%	0	30%	300%	320.4%	700%	233.33%	202%	179.4%	00	250%	397%	16%	40%	00	20%

International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

PET Unit organized the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking at the Bandaranayake Memorial International Conference Hall on 2nd July 2018.

Event was held with the participation of Honourable Minister Ranjith Maddumabandara, Honourable Minister Thalatha Athukorala, Honourable Deputy Minister Naleen Bandara, Director General of the Colombo Plan, Secretary to the Ministry of Public Administration, Management and Law & Order, Professor Saman Abeysinghe- Chairman of the Nationl Dangerous Drugs Control Board, Dr. Saman Kithalawarachchi- Director, Presidential Task Force for Drug Prevention and other distinguished guests.

8.2 Research Division

The Research division of the Board conducts and undertakes research studies into the prevalence, etiologic, legal, medical, social and economic implications of the abuse of dangerous drugs to achieve the vision of the Board. One of the major activity 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 2018



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

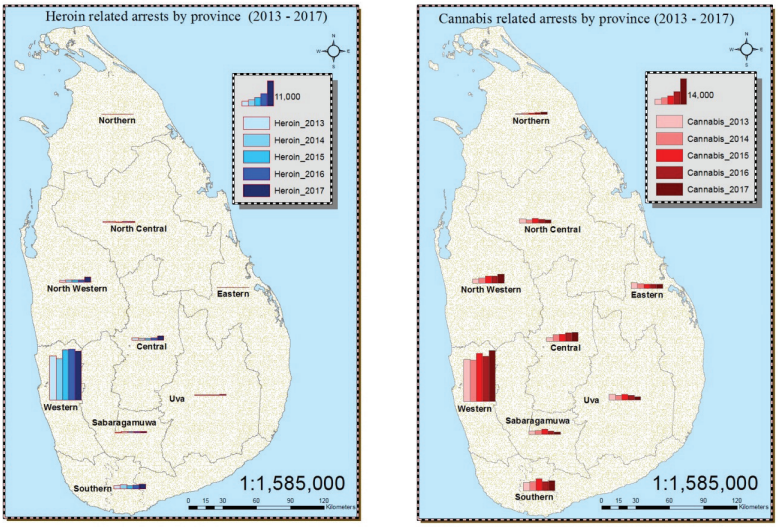
Data collected for the compilation of "Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 2018" from Department of Excise, Department of Customs, Police Narcotic Bureau and other respective organization.

During the year 2018, the research division published the Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 2018 including new sections of drug related hospital admissions in Sri Lanka. Printed 2000 copies of Hand books and 500 of CDs.

Summary of the drug related arrests

The total number of persons of drug related arrests was 81,156 in year 2017. Of the drug-related arrests, 36% offenders were for heroin and 63.8% for cannabis. Colombo district has reported 38 % of the total drug related arrest followed by 18 % from Gampaha district and 06% from Kurunegala district.

Most of the drug related arrests 61 % was reported from the Western province. 29,288 persons were arrested for heroin related offences and 51,788 persons were arrested for cannabis related offences.



Source: Hand Book of Drug Abuse information in Sri Lanka 2018

Drug Related monthly Statistics Reports 2018

Drug related statistics report is an analytical fact sheet which includes drug related arrest and treatment information by quarterly and annually. Drug related arrest data collected from law enforcement authorities and treatment data obtained from recorded data base of Drug Abuse Monitoring system (DAMS). The research division compiled annual statistics report and monthly basis reports under this title. This analytical report distributed to the divisions of NDDCB for programme planning and implementation.

Published Monthly Reports

Eleven drug related information monthly reports were published during the year of 2018

Drug related information monthly report (January)

Drug related information monthly report (February)

Drug related information monthly report (March)

Drug related information monthly report (April)

Drug related information monthly report (May)

Drug related information monthly report (June)

Drug related information monthly report (July)

Drug related information monthly report (August)

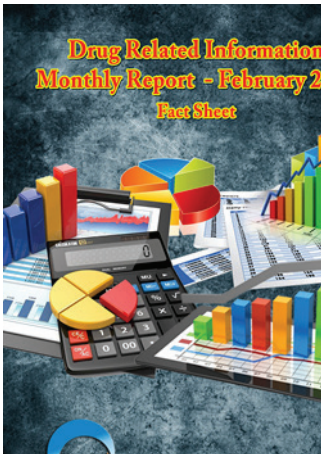
Drug related information monthly report (September)

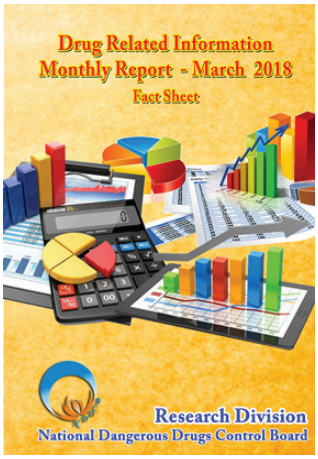
Drug related information monthly report (October)

Drug related information monthly report (November)

Six month Reports

1. Drug Related Statistics report (January to June 2018)





Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS)

Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) is a computerised information system, which collects information on persons arrested for drug related 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. The DAMS arrest forms and treatment forms were distributed for Treatment centres and all police stations in Islandwide.

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

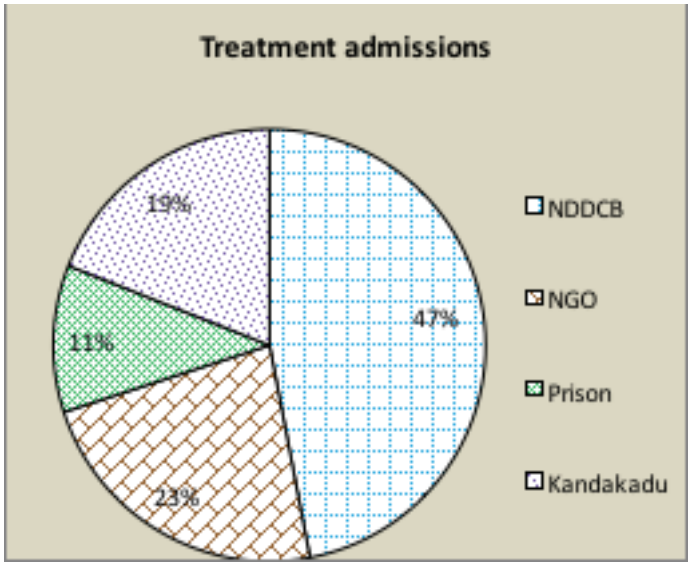
- Statistical Report on Drug related Arrest in Sri Lanka-Vol.: 54
- Statistical Report on Drug related Arrest in Sri Lanka-Vol.: 55
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies-Vol. 105
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 106
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 107
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 108
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 109



Statistical Report on Drug Dependents reported from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 107 (Annual Report - Summary)

The government and non-government organizations were involved in drug treatment services in Sri Lanka. The reported number of persons received treatment for drug dependence Islandwide was 2,706 in year 2017. Among them 1280 (47 %) was reported from the treatment centres of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and 295 (11 %) from the Prisoner Drug Rehabilitation Programme of the Department of Prisons. 608 (23%) was reported from the NGO or private treatment facilities. 523 (19 %) was reported from the Kandakadu treatment and rehabilitation center (Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation).

Reported Drug Users by Treatment Facility



(Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System 2017)

NDDCB and University of Colombo collaboratively develop the Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) as online information system including more features and facilities.

Training programmes on Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) - Police Officers

Research unit was conducted 16 training programmes on DAMS for 521 police officers in police divisions. Following themes were covered within the training.

- Collecting drug related arrest information using questionnaire.
- Reporting collected arrest data through online database in scientific way.
- Importance of the reporting valid and reliable data without any delay.

Date	training programmes	Police division	Place	Nu. of officers
16-05-2018	Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS)	Hatton	Police Headquarters - Hatton	30
17-05-2018		Nuwaraeliya	Police Headquarters - Nuwara eliya	60
12-09-2018		Badulla &Bandarawela	Police Headquarters -Bandarawela	62
13-09-2018		Monaragala	Police Headquarters - Monaragala	65
10-10-2018		Nugegoda	Auditorium - NDDCB	41
12-10-2018		Kalutara	Auditorium - NDDCB	43
15-10-2018		Gampaha	Auditorium - NDDCB	40
17-10-2018		Kelaniya	Auditorium - NDDCB	36
19-10-2018-		Negombo	Auditorium - NDDCB	33
22-10-2018-		Panadura	Auditorium - NDDCB	28
23-10-2018		Mount Lavenia	Auditorium - NDDCB	24
19/22-10-2018		Colombo Central	Auditorium - NDDCB	22
23/26-2018-10		Colombo South	Auditorium - NDDCB	17
26-10-2018		Colombo North	Auditorium - NDDCB	20

39,382 arrest forms received through online system from Islandwide police stations during the year.





Training programmes on Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) - Officers of Treatment centres

Research division conducted a training programme for officers of Treatment centres on 22nd June 2018 at auditorium of NDDCB. 40 officers were participated from officers of NDDCB Treatment centres, NGOs Treatment centres and prison rehabilitation centres





Research / Surveys

01.Survey on current trends and patterns of female drug users.

Research division was conducted survey on current trends and patterns of women drug users in Sri Lanka. The objectives of the survey to identify the factors for drug addiction of women, to identify gender differences on drug abuse and proposed gender sensitization treatment programmes. Sample of the survey was 151 female drug users. Completed final report during the year of 2018.

02.Rapid survey on prevalence and current trends of psychotropic substance use

Research division was conducted a rapid survey on abuse of psychotropic substances to identify the current trends of pharmaceutical drug abuse and to measure the prevalence of psychotropic drugs. Team of the field investigators were trained on data collection for the selected locations and research officers were monitored data collection at the filed. Both drug using and non-drug using population was selected as sample of the survey. Report writing was completed.

03.Study on Drug use among construction workers in Colombo district

Research division has conducted a research study on drug use among construction workers who are engage in building construction works in larger work places. Objectives of the study were to determine the socio demographic profile of construction workers, to identify the relationship between construction work and drug use among the workers and to identify the main issues related with drug use of the workers in construction sites. Analyzed data of the study and writing report is in progress of the survey.

04.Study on prevalence and patterns of drug use among international school students in Colombo district

This research study was conducted with the objectives of identify prevalence and patterns of drug use among international school students, to commence prevention activities targeting the international schools and make policy recommendations regarding the students for prevent them from drug use. Initial discussions were conducted to get the permission from selected international schools. International schools of Sri Lanka were registered under the provincial Council as business institutions and they were not monitored by the Ministry of education or other relevant government authority. Data collection was completed and report writing is in progress.

05.Survey on Drug Abuse trends and patterns of Coastal areas in Southern province

Research division was conducting a Survey on Drug Abuse trends and patterns of Coastal areas in Southern province. Objectives of the study were to identify prevalence of drug use in Southern coastal areas, identify high risk groups, planning and implementing drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation activities, Disseminating relevant information to the Board, Southern provincial council and other policy makers. Snowballing sampling technique was used to select sample of the drug users and systematic sampling technique was used to selects house holds. Data collection is in progress of the survey.

06.National Prevalence Survey - 2019

Research division planned to conduct a National prevalence survey on drug use to estimate the heroin and cannabis users in Sri Lanka. Research proposal has approved by the Board. Terms of Reference (TOR) has compiled and granted approval from the Board.

International Narcotics Control Board - (INCB) Reports

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.

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

Following questionnaires was sent during the year.

Quarterly Information

- Statistics of Imports and Exports of Narcotic Drugs (Form A) 4th quarter 2017 and 1st, 2nd, 3rd Quarter in 2018.
- Statistics of Imports and Exports of Psychotropic Substances listed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention (Form A/P) 4th quarter 2017 and 1st, 2nd, 3rd Quarter in 2018.
- Annual Information
- Statistics on the Production, Manufacture, Consumption, Stock and seizures of Narcotic Drugs (Form C)
- Annual estimates of requirement for narcotic drugs (Form B)
- Assessment of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances in schedule II,III and IV of convention on psychotropic substances of 1971(Form B/P)
- 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.

Research paper presentations at National and International Research Symposiums

- Presented an abstract on “Current trends and patterns of opium use in post-colonial Sri Lanka” at the National Symposium on Historical Studies organized by University of Rajarata.
- Presented an abstract on “Nature and current trends of Drug users profile of Sri Lanka” at the International Research Conference on Social Sciences 2018 at University of Peradeniya.
- Presented an abstract on “Injecting drug use, unsafe practices and health risk” at the International Conference on Multidisciplinary Studies 2018, organized by the Faculty of Graduate studies, University of Sri Jayawardanapura.
- Presented two research articles on “Substance abuse in Night club sub culture in Colombo district” and “Trends and patterns of Psychotropic substances abuse among youth” at the International Conference on Humanities and social sciences 2018 at University of Sri Jayawardanapura.
- Presented a research paper on “Effectiveness on Drug Abuse Monitoring System as information sharing system: Situational analysis” at the International Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences 2018 at the University of Kelaniya.
- Presented an research abstract on “Youth, drug use and minimization of social opportunities” at the 11th Annual Research Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences of Royal Asiatic Society (RASSL).

Information providing for Media reports/Newspapers/Magazines

Research division had provided informations and articles regarding drug related statistics to various media institutions.

- Widusara, Healthy life magazine, Ceylon today, Rupavahini programme.

Certificate Course on Drug Counseling - 2018

The research division in collaboration with Education and Counseling staff of the NDDCB conducted a "Certificate course in drug counselling" for school leavers, government officers and NGO's and who are interested in the drug prevention field. Following 10 courses were conducted during the year 2018.

Phase of the Drug counseling course	Number of participants
42nd Phase	49
45th Phase	24
46th Phase	51
47th Phase	30
48th Phase	51
49th Phase	55
50th Phase	63
51st Phase	50
52nd Phase	19
53rd Phase	36
Total	**417**





NDDCB Newsletter

The research division publishes the NDDCB newsletter quarterly. The purpose of publishing newsletter is to share information among the general public all Law enforcement agencies, relevant GOs/NGOs and the community. Also this newsletter provides details about the NDDCB activities and services to the Public. During the year of 2018 research division has published the 20th and 21st volumes of Newsletter and distributed to relevant institutions and the general public.

Training programmes for staff of NDDCB (Training programmes on prevention, research, treatment, outreach, administration and financial procedures for NDDCB staff)

Research division was conducted three day training programme for NDDCB staff on above themes. Objectives of the training programme were to share the knowledge on current drug abuse situation, gain knowledge of duties and responsibilities of the Board to realize its aim and functions, make aware about the legal procedure and scientific base of the drug abuse and to make aware of the staff members regarding the administration and financial procedure of the Board.

Date	Training programme	Venue	Number of officers
2018.03.19-22	Staff training programme	NDDCB	50
2018.04.02-04	Staff training programme	NDDCB	50
2018.09.03-05	Staff training programme	NDDCB	37
Total			137

International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking 2018.

Research division of the Board has conducted a stake holder meeting parallel with the National drug prevention week which was declared by the NDDCB and presidential Task force on drug prevention. The main objective of the meeting was to planning and implementing drug law enforcement activities and prevention activities during the drug prevention week. Representatives of the meeting were discussed on Strengthen the law enforcement activities against drug trafficking. Establish collaborative mechanism for drug prevention with the support of all relevant government and non-governmental institutions.

Research division was followed up the progress of the above activity planed and supported to them to implement different activities. Designed banners and display in public places. Relevant drug related informations and reports were distributed for the government and non-government institutions. Research division has contributed to success two drug prevention programmes which was held on 26th June and 02nd July 2018. Following activities were done by research division. Coordinating HIV/AIDS and TB clinics for the programmes. Sent invitations for Law enforcement and health institutions. Designed and printed drug prevention banners for drug prevention week and Participation for the prevention campaigns. Following activities were done by research division for the planning drug day event. Designed invitations and Back drop, Coordinate with stake holders to get support for the participation and prepared files including materials for distributing at the event.





IT unit

Web Development

Update NDDCB official web / blog and other social media with latest news research reports and events.

Update Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) Data base

Currently the system was running smoothly with effective way. The database system hosted in SLT virtual server and the database backups getting automatically with time basis. Following table shows data entering progress from system launched to up to date.

Time Frame	2018-01-01 To 2018-12-31
Total Record Count	39382

Computer trouble shooting task of 2018:

- Fix operating system issues in Admin PC.
- Add new user account to network.
- Format and Virus removing
- Installing Lotus Notes for NDDCB
- Fix operating system issues in NDDCB
- Troubleshooting printers issues in NDDCB.
- Data recovery from SD Card/Flash drives because of virus issues.
- Configuring Operating System to computers.

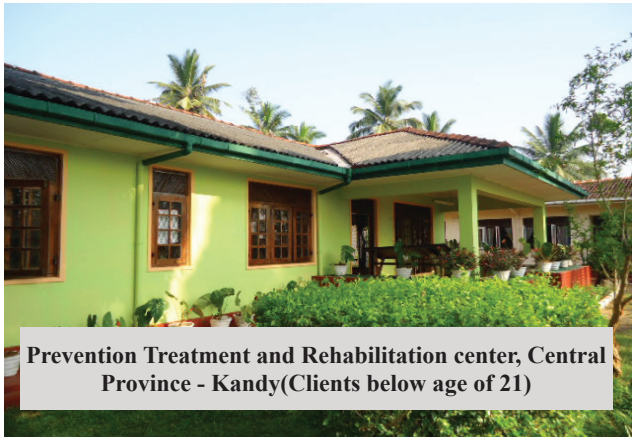
Printing works done by IT unit :

- Certificate printing.
- Visiting card printing.
- CD/DVD writing.
- Printing certificates for research unit.
- Printing other report/documents.

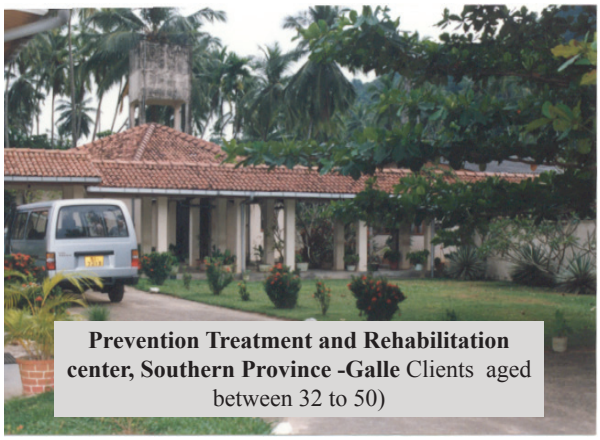
8.3 Treatment and Rehabilitation Division

Treatment and Rehabilitation Service is one of the significant social services provided by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. During the year of 2018 Treatment Centers have been taken measures to provide its continuous services towards rehabilitating drug addicts more effectively as in previous years. Services have been improved in terms of quality which enriches the treatment process 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 clients to develop their skills, attitudes, personality and spirituality.

Admissions of clients to the treatment centers followed as to the classifications of the previous year till November 2018. Thereafter, admissions to the treatment centers carried out according to the classification system mentioned below:



Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation center, Central Province - Kandy(Clients below age of 21)



Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation center, Southern Province -Galle Clients aged between 32 to 50)



Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation center, Western Province–Koswatta(Clients aged between 32 to 50)



Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation center, Navadiganthaya-Nittambuwa (Clients aged between 21 to 32)

Admission of Drug Dependents For Residential Treatment

Admission of drug dependents for the residential treatment centers have been carried out according to the above mentioned classification. The following methods were considered in clients' admission to treatment centers:

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

The above mentioned admissions were carried out by experienced counselors. Clients were admitted to treatment center thorough pre-counseling sessions.

Duration of the Treatment Programme

Clients were admitted to the residential treatment for two months period. If clients who are admitted successfully complete the two months period of treatment he/ she is able to discharge from the center. However discharge process can be arranged by the counselor with other staff members whether to discharge clients after two months of treatment or to extend the treatment period further depending on the client's progress.

All treatment centers offered diverse treatment programs depending on client's recovery. Residential program carried out according to a treatment plan which was customized for each client. All treatment centers used psychotherapy techniques to treat clients. After the process of identifying defining and analyzing drug related problems Counselor, Counselor assistants and Assistant counselors collaboratively formed a treatment plan for each client in the treatment programme. The treatment programme comprised of many activities such as individual counseling, family counseling, vocational trainings, outdoor activities that develops interpersonal skills, improving self- confidence in clients etc.

Treatment Programme

After admission of clients each treatment center counselors prepare a treatment plan and provides treatment services for clients according to their personality traits and mental status.Mainly all the treatment centers used counseling and psychotherapy to treat clients. The treatment process involves in identifying and exploring clients' problems in order to create a treatment plan customized for each client. The treatment plan is formulated by Counselors and Assistant Counselors with the support of Assistant Counselors in order to involve client in the treatment programme. The treatment plan includes services such as individual counseling, group counseling, family counseling, vocational training, entertainment programmes which improves client's self-esteem, spirituality and creativity etc.

Daily events Schedule

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

Spiritual Development Programme

In order to re-build the good spirits and virtues within the drug dependents, each and every treatment center carried out spiritual development programmes. During full moon poya days every residential dependents engage in religious activities such as observe sil, attend to "bana speeches", visit religious places. Additionally, all the treatment centers were involved in decorating "Bauddaloka Mawatha" with lanterns during the Vesak season. In rest of the centers clients were involved in various events such as making vesak cards and lanterns and participating arms giving activities which used to commemorate the Posonpoya, In addition to all mentioned events, a special program for observing parents was also carried out once in every month.

Vocational Training Programmes

During the year 2018 number of various vocational Training Programs were carried out in all treatment centers. These programs were held in each center as a treatment approach for clients. The details of the programmes held by treatment centers are given below.

Treatment Center	Programmes
Yowun Treatment Centre	Making Envelopes, Agriculture productions, Orchid and Anthuriyan plantation, Hotel Management Training
Thalangama Centre	Making Envelopes, Making doormats, pillow cases, Greeting cards, flower pots.
Nawadiganthaya Centre	Flower plantation, Agricultural activities, Making flower pots, envelopes, Making ekal brooms, doormats
Galle Centre	Making envelopes, doormats, flower pots, pillow cases, agricultural activities ,Motor mehcanic and Electronic classes

Special Programmes

In addition to the treatment and daily events schedule taking place at centers, several other activities based on entertainment also carried out such as making envelopes, art and essay competitions, Religious Activities, Sport Competitions Bakthi Gee, Paduru Party, Motivational program, trips etc.



New Year Celebration- Galle Centre



31st Night- Galle Centre

Achievements of Rehabilitated Clients

Client who has-been treated in Kandy treatment center has won the silver medal for weight lifting under 19 year olds in International Olympic Games which is held in India.





Economic Development

In 2018,there are two main ways of income generation such as income generated from coconut cultivation project and payment based admissions to treatment centers.



Coconut Cultivation - Nawadiganthaya Center

Counseling Treatment and Rehabilitation Services.

The reported number of client's treatment services for drugs addicts was 21122 in year 2018, from the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. Among them 2913 were provided counseling services from our treatment centers. The total number of treated were 1297 reported from NDDCB treatment centers.

Western Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Thalangama

The capacity of the center is 30 beds. The center has conducted normal ward, pay ward and female treatment ward. During the year normal ward has provided counseling services to 1195 clients, normal ward has provided counseling services to 412 clients, pay ward has provided counseling services to 746 clients and female ward has provided the service to 37 clients.

Counseling Residential Treatments	Service
Counseling	1195
Residential treatments	505

In this year below mention program 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.
- Training Programmes for University students
- Musical program and Paduru party
- Physical Health Program for clients

- STD Program, HIV program
- Vesak festival activities and BakthiGeetha
- New year Festival
- Counseling and Treatment for women
- Dengue Prevention Programme and Sharmadana
- Sports activities
- Non formal education programme. (English class)
- Christmas day programme
- 31st Night function
- Field Trips with Clients: visited places such as Nachchimale, Ingiriya, Kelani Raja MahaViharaya

Central Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre- Kandy

The capacity of the center is **35** beds. During the year center has provided its counseling service to **542** clients and residential treatments to **101** dependents. Since 2018 March clients admitted to the Galle treatment center contracted with chickenpox. This illness hampered the daily treatment programme as well as the admission process.

Counseling/Residential Treatments	Service
Counseling	542
Residential Treatments	101

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

- Sil campaign, Sharmadana Campaign, Dharma Deshanaprogrmme,
- Skill development (Debate Competion, Held in English Classes, Quest Competition, Dancing class, Art and Essay competition, Prepared for some clients for G.C.E. O/L Examination).
- Family meeting and Parents meeting held in every month
- New year and Vesak festival celebrations. Conducted Bakthigeetha and Religious programmes.
- Conducted Volley ball, Carrom, Checkers, Chess, and Badminton tournaments.
- Staff meeting and Treatment meeting held on every week and every month.
- 5 S Program held on during the year
- Conducted Drug Provincial program and other prevention Programmes
- Health awareness programs for clients-Dengue prevention programme, Mental Health awareness programmes conducted by psychiatrists
- Special programmes for World's Children's Day

- Independence day (February 04th) Programme
- Outdoor Activities: Field trips to Temple 'Lanka Thilaka' , Gadaladeniys, Ambekka, Temple Ranawana, Temple of Sacred Tooth Relic, Kandy
- Vocational Training programmes for Making envelopes & greeting cards, Orchid and Agriculture plantation, Hotel Training Programmes, Career Guidance Counseling
- 31st Night function
- Christmas day programme
- Dancing, Music, and English classes
- Prison based Counseling Programmes
- Awareness programmes on creativity on "Gokkola Designing" conducted through District Secretariat at Udunuwara
- Involvement of guardians of admitted clients in contributing for donation programme for homeless parties



Celebration 31st Colors Night



Agriculture activities

Southern Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre- Galle

Capacity of this center is **35** beds. Pay ward was established in **2012.** Centre has provided counseling service to **308** clients and residential service to **183** drug dependents.

Counseling / Residential Treatments	Service
Counseling	308
Residential Treatments	183

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

- Dengue Prevention Programmes, Dental clinic, Health program and Sharmadana.
- Vesak and Poson festival and other religious activities
- Monthly staff meeting and Treatment meeting and Follow up and parents meeting
- Plantation of Orchid & mushroom.

- Motor mechanic and Electronic classes
- Staff Training Programme
- Yoga Program
- Musical program and paduru party
- Special activities for world children's day
- S 5 program
- Conducted Drugs Provincial Program and other prevention program
- Conducted of Vesak, Poson and Christmas day activities
- Sport activities (Volleyball, Cricket, Dam, Chess, Carom, Badminton)
- Fitness activities
- Celebration 31st colors night
- Outdoor Activities: Field trips to Roomassala , Mount Kalvari, Koggala, Temple Veherahena, Museum of Mr Martin Wickramasinghe



Cricket - Galle center



Paduru party - Galle Center

Nawadigantha Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre- Nittambuwa

Capacity of this center is 60 beds. Pay ward is available. During the year center has provided counseling service to 868 and residential treatments to 508 dependents.

Counseling / Residential Treatments	Service
Counseling	868
Residential Treatments	508

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 Shramadana.
- 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
- Shramadana programme
- Dancing/Drama programme
- Educational programme
- Christmas programme,31st Night
- Drugs Prevention Program
- Conducted Training programme for University students, Drug Counseling Certificate Course students, Nurses and other Government Officers
- Outdoor Activities: Field trips to Temple Ranawana , Ambakka, Gadaladeniya, Bahirawa kanda Nuwara, Nelligala Temple, Mahamewnawa, Polgahawela, Dambadeni Temple

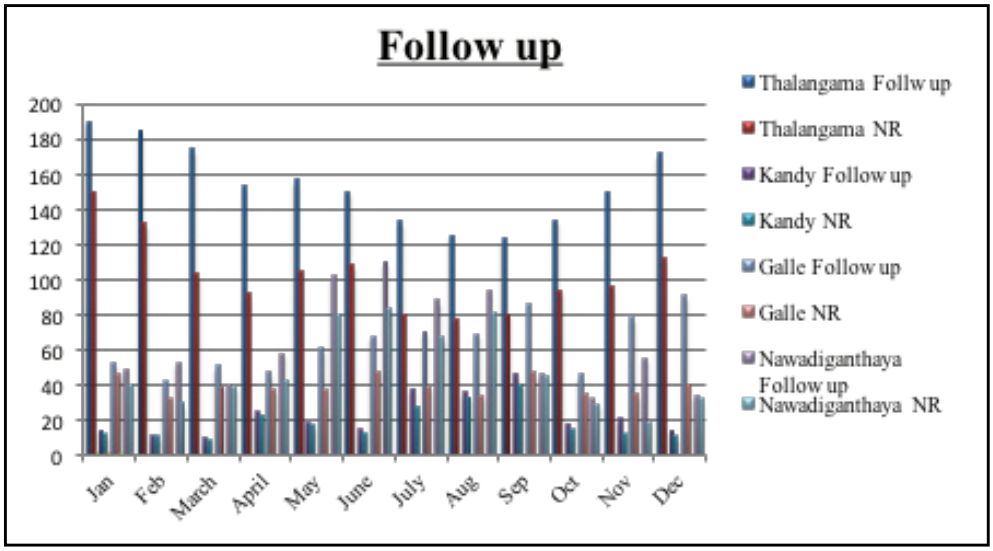


Christmas programme- Nawadiganthaya Center

Follow Programme - 2018

During this year centers has provided follow-up details given below

Center		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Thalanqama	Follow up	190	184	174	153	157	150	133	125	123	134	150	170
	NR	150	132	103	92	105	108	80	77	80	94	96	112
Kandy	Follow up	14	11	10	25	19	15	38	36	46	18	21	14
	NR	12	11	09	23	17	13	28	33	40	15	12	11
Galle	Follow up	53	42	51	47	61	68	70	69	86	46	78	91
	NR	46	32	39	38	37	48	39	34	48	35	35	40
Nawadiganthaya	Follow up	49	53	40	58	102	110	88	94	46	32	55	34
	NR	40	30	39	43	80	84	67	81	45	29	19	32



According to the above information clients received follow up programme includes Thalangama center reported 1**845** clients, Galle center reported **762** clients, Nawadiganthaya center reported **761** clients, Kandy center was reported **267** clients. The number of clients who are free from drugs showed as Thalangama center reported **1231** clients, Galle center reported **471** clients, Nawadiganthaya center reported **589** clients, Kandy center reported **224** clients,The total of Drug free situation was reported **2515** 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 center has provided counseling services and staff training for the staff.





Staff Training

Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitaton Center

8.4 Designated and Private Treatment Centers Progress Report - 2018

As per the act No: 54 of 2007 the quality of the private and designated treatment centers have been investigated. And presently there are eleven 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 / Pallensena

7 / Kandhawatta

8 / Meethirigala

9 / Kandakadu

10/Abepussa

For all these designated treatment centers, for the counseling programmes NDDCB counselors have been appointed. Daily these counselors have to conduct counseling programmes 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. Samadhi Niwahana Treatment Centre
17. Bethesda Treatment Centre
18. Yauwana Sahana Sewaya Treatment Centre
19. Promise Land Treatment Centre
20. Wimochana Treatment Centre
21. Bosco Treatment Centre
22. Mithra Rehabilitation Centre
23. "Yahapath Samariyaya" Rehabilitation Centre
24. Mithuru Sewana Rehabilitation Centre

Out of these twenty five treatment centers , Thirteen centers have been issued permits to maintenance on the minimum standards of national dangerous drugs control board.

Those thirteen treatment center are mention below - 2018

01. Mithuru Mithuro Treatment Centre
02. Nidahasa Treatment Centre
03. Senehasa Treatment Centre
04. Nisansala Treatment Centre
05. Karunawe Niwasa Treatment Centre
06. Miduma Treatment Centre
07. Power house Treatment Centre
08. Adurin Alokaya Treatment Centre
09. Sumithrayo Drug Demand Reduction Centre
10. Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana Treatment Centre
11. Samadhi Niwahana Treatment Centre
12. Wimochana Treatment Centre
13. Bethesda Treatment Centre

The programme conducted in the designated treatment centre - 2018

programme	Number of programme	Participant
Individual Counseling	4100	4100
Group Counseling	640	6400
Family Counseling	430	860
Special Programme	06	10000
Staff Training Programme (Prison)	10	430
Music therapy programme	5	500
Physical Training Programme	3	300
Education Programme	750	5000
Meditation Programme	10	500

The programme conducted in the investigation units - 2018

programme	Number of programme
Outreach officers	85
Education officers	76
private treatment centers	49
Designated treatment centre (Prison)	42
Treatment center of NDDCB	34
Investigation Visit (Mobile)	60

The number of clients in private treatment centers in year of - 2018

No	Center	Address	The number of clients admitted inprivate treatment centre
01	Yawwana Kithu Maga Treatment Centre	Yawwana Kithu Maga Treatment Centre No. 239/1 A, Kalu Adura, Hewa inna, Awissawella.	80
02.	Petuma Treatment Centre	Petuma Treatment Centre, Malwaththa Siyabala goda,Polgas Owita.	80
03.	Al – Ano Club Treatment Centre	Al – Ano Club Treatment Centre No. 03, Fr.Rex Dias Mawatha,Wennappuwa.	40
04.	Bethesda Treatment Centre	Bethesda Treatment Centre, 60/14 Fathima Watta, Daluwakotuwa, Kochchikade	Male – 1200 Female - 60
05.	Nethra Treatment Centre	Nethra Treatment Centre, No. 70/8, Rubber Watta, Gangodawila, Nugegoda	118

06.	Nawajeewana Amadyapa hada Sewaya Treatment Centre	Nawajeewana Amadyapa hada Sewaya, Unawatuna, Galle.	316
07.	Yahapath Samariyaya Rehabilitation Centre	Rehabilitation Centre, No.50/5/A Rawaththa lean Mattakkuliya, Colombo 15.	537
08.	Promise Land Treatment Centre	Promise Land Treatment Centre, 389/B, Madampitiya, Colombo 14.	125
09.	Mithra Rehabilitation Centre	Mithra Rehabilitation Centre, Kooper Nagara,Batticaloa Rd ,Kinniya, Trinco.	90
10.	Yauwana Sahana Sewaya	Yauwana Sahana Sewaya, No. Malwatta Rd, Nagoda, Kadana.	Closed (They are doing only counseling)
11.	Bosco Treatment Centre	Bosco Treatment Centre Creda, Satation Rd, Thottaweli Farm, Mannar.	60
12.	Mithuru – Mithuro Drugs Rehabilitation Centre	Mithuru – Mithuro Drugs Rehabilitation Center, Ril Hena,Pelmadulla.	860
13	Nidahasa Treatment Centre	Nidahasa Treatment Centre ,Higgashena, Kuruwita.	117
14	Senehasa Treatment Centre	Senehasa Treatment Centre ,No. 80, Thumbowila, Piliyandala	50
15	Adurin Alokaya Treatment Centre	Adurin Alokaya Treatment Centre, No. 163, Kudumirisa,kadawala, Katana	225
16	Nisansala Treatment Centre	Nisansala Treatment Centre, No. 108, Kinigama, Buthpitiya	56
17	Karunawe Niwasa Treatment Centre	Karunawe Niwasa Treatment Centre, Eliba,Kandana, Horana.	60
18	Meduma Treatment Centre	Meduma Treatment Centre Samarapiyasa,Kumarathunga Mw, Enderamulla, Wattala.	80
19	Power house Treatment Centre	Power house Treatment Centre, Paramwalahena watta. ,Bamunumulla, Bandaragama.	69
20	Sumithrayo Drug Demand Reduction Centre	Sumithrayo Drug Demand Reduction Centre No. 60, Mel Medura, Horton Place, Colombo 07.	270 (Only Counseling)

21	Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana Treatment Centrre	Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana, North Ambalan watta, Puwakpitiya, Awissawella.	329
22	Samadhi Niwahana Treatment Centre	Samadhi Niwahana, Hali Ela, Uduwara.	58
23	Wimochana, Treatment Centre	Wimochana Treatment Centre. New Kalmunei Rd, Batticaloa.	101
24	Mithuru Sewana Treatment Center	Padukka	55
The number of clients admitted			4676

8.5 Outreach Unit

Outreach unit in National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) mainly focus on enhance the awareness of community, reduce the demand & supply of drugs. We advice them to prevention, treatment & rehabilitation and develop drug dependent's skills to overcome from drugs. Similarly, empower their family members. Outreach unit organized and conducted several programs by covering all districts in 9 provinces. According to this outreach unit delivered following services.

- Identify the new drug users and registered.
- Forwarded for treatments and mediate form drug.
- Forwarded for rehabilitation centers in NDDCB and private centers.
- Provide counseling services in government hospital clinic.
- Conduct follow ups.
- Counseling drugs users family members.
- Guidance with solutions for unemployment, Legal status, health care & other social issues.
- Conduct prevention and training programs for school, parents, community, government & non-government institutes, youth groups, labours, plantation sector, law enforcement sector and health sector.
- Conduct provincial drug prevention and treatment programs directly by chief secretary in relevant province.

Appointed 21 outreach staff members for deliver services in Colombo, Gampaha, Kaluthara, Matara, Galle, Monaragala, Badulla, Nuwara Eliya, Kandy, Ampara, Mathale, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Putlam and cover other vacant districts with the necessity.

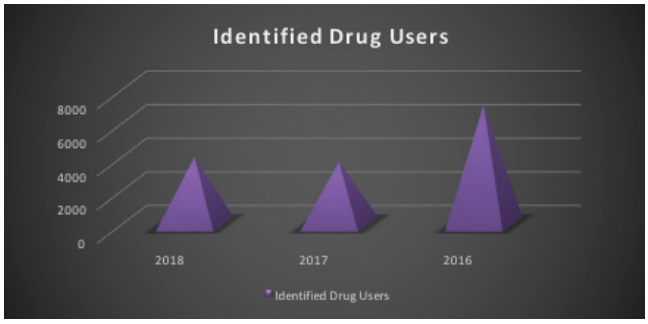
According to the action plan of 2018, outreach unit delivered following services to public.

Treatment programs for drug users and their family members

Analysis the areas where, most drug uses living and listed them. After, we engage treatment process for them by counseling, forward to treatment centers, government hospital clinics, follow ups, counseling drug user's family members and held counseling programs to prisoners who are drugs users.

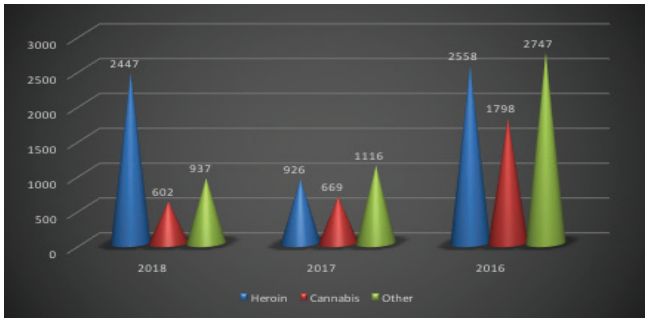
Programs	No. of beneficiaries
New identifications	3986
Refer to treatment services	920
Free from drugs	1178
Follow ups	7294

Chart 01



New Identification	**3986**
Heroin	2447
Cannabis	602
Pharmaceutical Drugs	140
Crystal Methamphetamine	12
Others	785

Chart 02



Conducted the prevention and counseling programmes to 3252 prisoners at the Walikada, Mahara, Pallansena, Agunukolapalassa, and Polonnaruwa prisons. Conducted counseling programs in Senapura rehabilitation center which governing under Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation through the all year.

As the result of collaboration with hospitals, such as Watupitiwala, Biyagama, Gampaha, Lunawa, Mathale, Dabulla, Galewala, Monaragala, Polonnaruwa, Minuwangoda, Mawathagama, Kandy and Peradeniya hospitals conducted seminars, counseling programs and medical treatment.





Outreach division organized and conducted drugs prevention programs in island wide under following categories.

Programs	No of Participant
Community prevention program (Exhibitions, Mobile etc.)	113,189
Drug prevention training program for law enforcement officers	2,860
Drug prevention training program for government officers	12,278
Drug prevention training program for health sector officers	1832
Drug prevention training program for private sector	2511
Drug prevention training program for agriculture sector officers	1,566
Drug prevention program for school children	38,796
Drug prevention program for parents	9,735
Counseling Programs	14,109

Reduce the supply of drugs

Outreach division conducted one day drug prevention and training programme to law enforcement officers who directly involving blockades the drugs profiteering in following areas.

- Polonnaruwa police division
- Nuwara Eliya police division
- Kurunagala police division
- Anuradhapura police division
- Army headquarter in Pallekele
- Army headquarter in Jaffna
- Kagalle police division





Provincial drug prevention, treatment & control program

Drug prevention, Treatment & Control programs conducted with technical support of NDDCB and contacting with all provincial councils under directions of chief secretary and with combines of all ministries under governing in provincial council.

In 2018, these programs were actively held in North Central, Central, Uva and Southern provincial and take an initial step to conduct Provincial drug prevention, treatment & control program in rest of provinces.




Uva Provincial Meeting




North Central Province Meeting

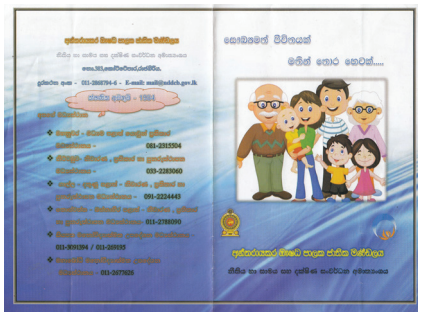
<u>Drug Prevention, Treatment & Control program at Colombo District</u>

Make primary actions by focusing Colombo area to increase effectiveness of law enforcement with collaboration government and non government institutes since majority of drug uses are live in Colombo.




Enhance knowledge of community

Printed leaflets and posters to enhance awareness of community in 2018



“Mathin Nidahas Ratak, Abhimanawath Hetak” – 2018

Parallel to “Mathin Nidahas Ratak, Abhimanawath Hetak” – 2018 drug prevention national week, conducted the drug prevention program and medical clinic at Magalle, Galle on 28th of June Galle Four Gravets Divisional Secretariat and all institutes which represent in community of southern province drug prevention, treatment and control meeting Participated that event.





Training Program for Outreach staff

Conducted monthly performance review meeting and training program directed by chairman, Director General and outreach officers. Also, conducted two days training program at Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA) for outreach officers.





1984

Complains of cannabis, heroin, illegal liquor, unauthorized pharmacies and pharmaceutical drugs received from 1984 and 0112077778 since 1st of January to 31st December 2018.

Districts	No of cannabis & heroin complain	No of illegal liquor complain	No of unauthorized pharmacies and pharmaceutical drugs complain
Colombo	90	24	2
Gampaha	121	18	5
Kaluthara	41	35	2
Kurunagala	33	49	1
Putlam	16	10	0
Matara	12	11	0
Galle	39	35	1
Hambantota	13	5	0
Kagalle	14	23	0
Rathnapura	16	28	0
Monaragala	1	5	0
Nuwara Eliya	5	0	0
Mathale	5	1	0
Kandy	14	3	2
Badulla	5	5	1
Ampara	2	1	1
Polonnaruwa	5	11	0
Anuradhapura	27	15	1
Jaffana	0	0	0
Batticaloa	1	0	0
Trincomalee	4	0	0
Mannar	1	0	0
Mullaitivu	1	1	0
Kilinochchi	0	0	0
Vavuniya	1	0	0
Others	6	0	0
Total	**473**	**280**	**16**

Considering the 2018, The total number of Heroine complains was 121 recorded as the highest value in Gampaha police division and followed by Kalaniya police division in Gampaha Distric and Nugegoda police division in Colombo district. Compare with 2016 and 2017 records shows recession of heroine complains and Colombo and Gampaha districts show higher propensity for heroine complains in current year.

Considering the last 12 months in 2018, The total number of illegal liquor complains was 49 recorded as the highest value in Kurunagala and followed by Kaluthara (35), Galle (35) and Rathnapura (28) districts. In 2017, Gampaha districts recorded as highest complain of illegal liquor and followed by Kagalle, Kurunagala, Kaluthara and Colombo districts. Comparatively with 2017 and 2018, illegal liquor complain recession in Gampaha district and accreted complains in Galle district.

Complain of unauthorized pharmacies and pharmaceutical drugs decreased in 2018 comparatively with 2016 and 2017. The total number of unauthorized pharmacies and pharmaceutical drugs complain was 05 recorded as the highest value in Gampaha and followed by Colombio (02), Kaluthara (02) and Kandy (02). Colombo and Gampaha districts show higher propensity for unauthorized pharmacies and pharmaceutical drugs complains compared with 2017.

Followed law enforcement agencies involved investigate complains.

- Police Divisional Office
- Police Narcotic Bureau
- Department of Excise
- Walana Anti Corruption Unit
- Special Task Force
- Gampaha Special Unit
- National Medicines Regulatory Authority

Followed table shows number of complains forwarded to the law enforcement agencies.

Month	Police Narcotic Bureau		Walana Anti Corruption Unit		Special Task Force		Department of Excise		Gampaha Special Unit		Others	
	Heroine	illegal drugs	Heroine	illegal drugs	Heroine	illegal drugs	Heroine	illegal drugs	Heroine	illegal drugs	Heroine	illegal drugs
January	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	34	0	0	0	0
February	4	0	1	0	0	0	25	21	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	22	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	14	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	20	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	21	0	0	0	0
July	42	13	0	0	12	0	45	24	0	0	0	0
August	21	14	5	0	5	0	33	23	7	0	0	0
September	25	0	0	0	0	0	35	10	2	0	1	0
October	11	0	0	0	1	0	27	25	2	0	0	0
November	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	3	1	0	0
December	3	1	0	0	1	0	27	19	4	1	0	0
Total	**108**	**28**	**6**	**0**	**19**	**0**	**395**	**249**	**18**	**2**	**1**	**0**

End of the 2018, 04 investigation reports have been received from department of excise and other mentioned law enforcement agencies haven't submit the reports.

Followed table shows number complains forwarded and investigation reports received from police divisions- August to December in 2018.

Districts	No of cannabis & heroine complains forwarded	No of investigation reports	No of illegal liquor complains forwarded	No of investigation reports
Colombo	105	42	27	9
Gampaha	24	9	11	2
Kaluthara	10	0	8	4
Kurunagala	26	9	25	9
Puttam	0	0	0	0
Matara	7	4	1	0
Galle	2	0	4	1
Hambantota	1	0	0	0
Kagalle	4	1	16	11
Rathnapura	0	0	0	0
Monaragala	0	0	2	1
Nuwara Eliya	4	4	0	0
Mathale	1	1	1	1
Kandy	3	2	4	2
Badulla	5	2	3	2
Ampara	3	0	0	0
Polonnaruwa	0	0	1	1
Anuradhapura	8	4	4	2
Jaffana	0	0	0	0
Batticaloa	0	0	0	0
Trincomalee	1	0	0	0
Mannar	0	0	0	0
Mullaitivu	0	0	0	0
Kilinochchi	0	0	0	0
Vavuniya	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Total	**204**	**78**	**107**	**45**

Considering the 2018, the total number of complain was 204 recorded in 1984, 78 complains were succeeded. Most of cannabis and heroine complains was received from Colombo, Gampaha and Kurunagala districts.

Complains with 2017, 2018 records show increase and spread level of cannabis and heroine complains in Anuradhapura district. It is necessary to make a immediately attention for stop spread drugs and develop effectiveness of envelopment.

8.6 National Narcotics Laboratory

8.6.1 Identification and Analysis of Drugs of Abuse available in Sri Lanka

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 available to the Laboratory, the samples of heroin from all major areas of Sri Lanka on a monthly basis.

Eighty five (85) "street" samples, received for the year 2018, from different areas were analyzed in respect of adulterants/diluents present and their Diacetylmorphine (DAM) contents. The details of the analysis are as follows;

Month	No. of Samples
January	10
March	12
July	13
September	16
November	17
December	17
Total	**85**

Table 01: *No. of samples received for the year 2018*

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 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 February, April, May, June, August and October by the PNB and price vs. purity data of Heroin sold at retail level on streets of the different cities of twelve (12) districts of Sri Lanka are provided below. According to this data the average purity of Heroin is 40.278 % and average purity has shown 11.192% increase from the year 2017. The highest average purity of 84.7 % was recorded in the month of September and the lowest average purity was recorded as 2.7% in the month of March.

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

AREA	JAN	MAR	JUL	SEP	NOV	DEC
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	42.0	2.7	10.5		67.8	
Colombo (Colombo)		65.2	36.3			
Colombo(Kottawa)				44.3		
Colombo(Maradana)					3.0	
Galle (Galle)			67.1		8.5	
Galle (Hikkaduwa)		29.5				
Gampaha (Gampaha)		5.6	54.2		79.4	
Gampaha (Negombo)		2.7		0.0		
Kalutara (Kalutara)	38.2			15.3		
Kalutara (Panadura)					5.9	
Kandy(Kandy)					64.0	
Kandy(Kandy 1)	0.0					
Kandy(Kandy 2)	0.0					
Kandy(Peradeniya)			30.6			
Kandy(Gampola)				64.2		
Kegalle (Warakapola)				67.1		
Kurunagala (Kurunagala)					56.1	
Kurunagala (Wariyapola)			69.2			
Puttalam (Chilaw)	43.7					
Puttalam (Chilaw 1)					74.6	
Puttalam (Chilaw 2)					24.1	
Puttalam (Puttalam 1)				45.4		
Puttalam (Puttalam 2)				52.3		
Ratnapura (Ratnapura)			61.6		73.5	
Ratnapura (Ehaliyagoda)		66.7				
Ratnapura (Embilipitiya)	50.2					
Matara (Weligama)				84.7		
Vavniya (Vavniya)				0.0		
Average	38.37	28.75	47.10	41.48	**45.69**	

The average price per milligram of pure heroin ranged from Rs. 70.19 to Rs. 454.98 and the highest average price per milligram of pure heroin was observed in the month of March. *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	MAR	JUL	SEP	NOV	DEC
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	75.91	1240.81	681.93		43.39	
Colombo (Colombo)		37.36	210.01			
Colombo (Maradana)					401.64	
Colombo (Kottawa)				143.94		
Galle (Galle)			52.23		271.65	
Galle (Hikkaduwa)		116.34				
Gampaha (Gampaha)		84.69	123.68		103.00	
Gampaha (Negombo)		1180.35		-		
Kalutara (Kalutara)	18.83			546.69		
Kalutara (Panadura)					355.82	
Kandy(Kandy)					226.56	
Kandy(Peradeniya)			69.71			
Kandy (Gampola)				128.74		
Kegalle (Warakapola)				81.33		
Kurunagala (Kurunagala)					84.15	
Kurunagala (Wariyapola)			43.55			
Puttalam (Chilaw)	40.97					
Puttalam (Chilaw 1)					65.28	
Puttalam (Chilaw 2)					42.40	
Puttalam (Puttalam 1)				73.26		
Puttalam (Puttalam 2)				109.27		
Ratnapura (Ratnapura)			31.79		28.14	
Ratnapura (Ehaliyagoda)		70.31				
Ratnapura (Embilipitiya)	145.07					

Matara (Weligama)				70.04		
Average	70.19	454.98	173.27	164.75	162.20	

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 alkalodal impurities which were present in trace quantities are indicated in the *Table 04* and *Table 05* were analysed by the Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometer.

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

AREA	JAN	MAR	JUL	SEP	NOV	DEC
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	6-AC 6-MAM	COD 6-AC 6-MAM MOR PAP NOS MEC	6-AC 6-MAM PAP NOS MEC		6-AC 6-MAM	
Colombo (Colombo)		6-AC 6-MAM PAP NOS MEC HC	6-AC 6-MAM			
Colombo (Kottawa)				6-AC 6-MAM MOR		
Galle (Galle)			6-AC 6-MAM		6-AC 6-MAM	
Galle (Hikkaduwa)		COD 6-AC 6-MAM PAP NOS MEC				

Gampaha (Gampaha)		COD 6-AC 6-MAM MOR	COD 6-AC 6-MAM MOR	-
Gampaha (Negombo)		6-AC 6-MAM	6-AC 6-MAM MOR	
Kalutara (Kalutara)	6-AC 6-MAM		6-AC 6-MAM MOR	
Kalutara (Panadura)				6-AC 6-MAM
Kandy(Kandy)				6-AC 6-MAM MOR NOS
Kandy(Peradeniya)			6-AC 6-MAM	
Kandy(Kandy) 1	6-AC 6-MAM			
Kandy(Kandy) 2	6-AC 6-MAM			
Kandy(Gampola)			6-AC 6-MAM MOR	
Kegalle (Warakapola)			COD 6-AC 6-MAM MOR NOS MEC	
Kurunagala (Kurunagala)				6-AC 6-MAM MOR
Kurunagala (Wariyapola)			6-AC 6-MAM	
Puttalam (Chilaw)	6-AC 6-MAM			

Puttalam (Chilaw 1)				6-AC 6-MAM MOR MEC
Puttalam (Chilaw 2)				-AC 6-MAM MOR
Puttalam (Puttalam 1)			6-AC 6-MAM	
Puttalam (Puttalam 2)			6-AC 6-MAM	
Ratnapura (Ratnapura)		6-AC 6-MAM		6-AC 6-MAM MOR
Ratnapura (Ehaliyagoda)	6-AC 6-MAM PAP NOS MEC HC TAN C-6-AA			
Ratnapura (Embilipitiya)	6-AC 6-MAM			
Matara (Weligama)			6-AC 6-MAM	
Vavniya (Vavniya)			6-AC 6-MAM	

MOR *-Morphine ;* ***6-AC****– Acetylcodeine ;* ***6-MAM*** *– 6-Monoacetylmorphine;* ***ATH****-Acetylthebeol ;* ***THE*** *– Thebaine ;* ***PAP*** *– Paperverine ;* ***NOS*** *– Noscapine,* ***COD*** *– Codeine,* ***PAP*** *– Papaverine,* ***HC*** *–Hydrocotarnine,* ***MEC****–Meconine,* ***AHE****- Anhydroecgoninemethyl ester,* ***MEG*** *– Methyecgonine,* ***PEG****-Pseudoecgoninemethyl ester,* ***TAN*** *– Triacetyl-Normorphine*, ***C-6-AA****– Crotonosine, 6-acetyl, acetate*

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

AREA	JAN	MAR	JUL	SEP	NOV	DEC
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	CAF	CAF ACT OLZ	CAF DOT ETO CLD PIM		CAF	
Colombo (Colombo)		CAF	CAF			
Colombo(Kottawa)				CAF DEX		
Galle (Galle)			-		PAR	
Galle (Hikkaduwa)		ACT CAF DIZ				
Gampaha (Gampaha)		CAF	CAF			
Gampaha (Negombo)		CAF		CAF PAR		
Kalutara (Kalutara)	CAF			CAF OLZ		
Kalutara (Panadura)					LAC ETF THP	
Kandy(Peradeniya)			CAF DOT			
Kandy(Kandy 2)	CAF					
Kandy(Kandy 1)	CAF					
Kandy(Gampola)				CAF		
Kegalle (Warakapola)				CAF TRA		
Puttalam (Chilaw)	CAF					

Puttalam (Puttalam 1)			NAP GAL PRE		
Puttalam (Puttalam 2)			OLZ	CAF ACT	
Ratnapura (Ratnapura)		TRA DOT NAP			
Ratnapura (Ehaliyagoda)	CAF TOF TRA				
Ratnapura (Embilipitiya)	CAF OLZ				
Vavniya (Vavniya)			PAR		

ACT *– Acetaminophen;* ***CAF****-Caffeine ;* ***DIZ –*** *Diazepam ;* ***LAC*** *– Lactose ;* ***SBT****-Sorbitol ;* ***OLZ****-Olanzapine ;* ***BDR*** *– Benadryl ;* ***TOF*** *– Tofizopam,* ***TRA –*** *Tramadol* ***, DOT –*** Dothiepin, ***NAP –*** *Naphthalene,* ***ETO –*** *Etoricoxib,* ***CLD–*** *Chlordiazepoxide,* ***PIM– Pimethixene, PAR –*** *Paromomycin,* ***DEX*** *– Dextromethophan,* ***GAL****– Galaxolide****, PRE****– Prednisone,* ***ETF –*** *Etofylline,* ***THF–*** *Theophylline*

In the year of 2018, new adulterants mainly pharmaceutical drugs which gives psychoactive effects with increased dosages such as Tramadol, Dothiepin, Naphthalene, Etoricoxib, Chlordiazepoxide, Pimethixene, Paromomyein, Dextromethophan, Galaxolide, Prednisone, Etofylline, Theophylline were identified in submitted street samples.

Note :

Dothiepin *is a tricyclic anti (TCA) depressant;* ***Etoricoxib*** *is a Non Steroidal Anti Inflammatory Drug (NSAID)used to treat Rheumatoid Arthritis;* ***Chlordiazepoxide****, is a benzodiazepine drug with sedative & hypnotic effects used to treat anxiety and acute alcohol withdrawal symptoms;* ***Pimethixene****is an antihistamine and anti cholinergictype of drug used to treat hyperactivity,anxiety, sleep disorders;* ***Galaxolide*** *is a synthetic musk used in fragrances;* ***Prednisone*** *is a corticosteroids type of drug used to treat inflammations;* ***Paramomycin*** *is a antimicrobial used to treat intestinal parasitic infections;* ***Dextromethophan*** *is cough suppressant with sedative, dissociative and stimulant property;* ***Etofylline*** *and* ***Theophyllineare*** *bronchodilators which use to treat asthma and Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD). There are some brands of medicine which is a combination of Etofylline and Theophylline (Deriphyllin);* ***Paromomycin*** *is a anti-microbial medication, which uses to treat parasitic infections.*

8.6.1.2 Other Research projects

8.6.1.2.1 Research project on analysis of multiple drug abuse (Substances Abuse) among drug dependent persons in rehabilitation Centers in addiction treatment settings

Assessment of "The extent of multiple drug (substance) abuse in addiction treatment settings and in cooperation of drug testing as a tool in prevention and rehabilitation measures" was performed under following expected outcomes.

1. Identification of substances / drugs that are abused in combination in addiction treatment settings
2. Identification of the reasons for and health consequences of poly drug abuse
3. Identification of poly drug abuse among different age groups
4. Establishment of drug testing as a tool to help clinical and addiction treatment settings for the diagnose substance use disorders, plan treatment, monitor progress, support recovery and legal purposes.

8.6.1.2.2 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 methylenedioxidemethamphetamine (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.

8.6.1.2.3 Research 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 Agenc*y and to take preventive measures and develop new strategies for prevention, education and training for sportsmen and sportswomen.

8.6.1.2.4 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 106 samples of consumable beers.

8.6.1.2.5 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.

8.6.1.3 Research Publications:

During the year 2018 abstracts on the following topics were accepted by Sri Lanka Medical Association to be published on the Abstract Book of 131st Anniversary International Medical Congress of the Sri Lanka Medical Association and poster presentations were made by the staff of the National Narcotics Laboratory.

1. **Do Common Arishta Preparations Manufactured in Sri Lanka contain Anabolic Androgenic Steroids (AAS), Stimulants or Ethanol?**

   Fernando, PNJ, Pigera, S., Roshani, SAN, Fernando, R., Weersinghe, DPP, Godakumbura, KKDTD, Niriella, MA, Jayawickrama, S, de Silva, AP

2. **Multiple Drug Abuse Life-Time Patterns in a Complex Bio-fluid**

   Athauda, ADYK, Weerasinghe, DPP, Fernando, R.

8.6.1.4 Research Proposals

8.6.1.4.1 Research proposal on capacity building of drug detecting sniffer dogs

Considering the need for scientific research in order to improve the drug detection capacity of sniffer dogs, develop new techniques and training aids to enhance their performance on field level operation and investigations and to address the interdiction challenges with the successful coordination and cooperation a research proposal on capacity building of drug detecting sniffer dogs has been made.

8.6.1.4.2 Scientific Intelligence studies on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) Sale through internet and social media

Proposal has been made for the research grant of National Research Council, 2019 on the above subject. This study aims to identify new psychoactive substances sale through internet and social media to generate scientific evidence and detail drug characterization/impurity profiling studies for identifications of sources of drugs such as geographical origin, synthetic routes, specific links between different stages of drug supply and distribution network.

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

8.6.2.1 Analysis of Suspected Drugs

Two hundred and ninety two (292) suspected drug samples related to 105 cases have been analysed by the NNL during the year 2018. 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 2018*

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Sri Lanka Police / Police Narcotics Bureau	No. of Cases		01	01	01		03					01	01
	No. of Samples		01	01	01		05					01	02
Sri Lanka Navy	No. of Cases							01					
	No. of Samples							06					
Special Task Force	No. of Cases				01							01	
	No. of Samples				01				01			01	
Special Investigation Unit, Sri Lanka Corps of Military Police	No. of Cases		02	01		01		01	01	01		01	01
	No. of Samples		33	09		05		01		01		01	01
Terrorist Investigation Division	No. of Cases							01					
	No. of Samples							25					
Sri Lanka Customs	No. of Cases	03	01	03				01	04	02	02	01	
	No. of Samples	04	01	05				01	08	11	08	01	
Department of Excise	No. of Cases												01
	No. of Samples												03

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Magistrate's Court, Aluthkade	No. of Cases	02	01										
	No. of Samples	52	01										
Magistrate's Court, Maligakanda	No. of Cases		03			01		01					
	No. of Samples		03			01		01					
Magistrate's Court, Kuliyapitiya	No. of Cases					01							
	No. of Samples					02							
Magistrate's Court, Moratuwa	No. of Cases		02	01					02	02			01
	No. of Samples		04	03					06	04			02
Magistrate's Court, Trincomalee	No. of Cases		01										
	No. of Samples		01										
Magistrate's Court, Kaluthara	No. of Cases						01						01
	No. of Samples						05						06
Magistrate's Court, Thambut-tegama	No. of Cases			01		01	02	04	02	01	03	04	
	No. of Samples			02		02	03	05	02	02	04	06	
Magistrate's Court, Kandy	No. of Cases									01		01	
	No. of Samples									01		01	
Magistrate's Court, Polonnaruwa	No. of Cases								01				
	No. of Samples								01				
Magistrate's Court, Colombo	No. of Cases							01			01		
	No. of Samples							01			01		
Magistrate's Court, Ampara	No. of Cases								01				
	No. of Samples								01				
Magistrate's Court, Kebithigollewa	No. of Cases								01				
	No. of Samples								01				

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Magistrate's Court, Balapitiya	No. of Cases									03			
	No. of Samples									03			
Magistrate's Court, Tangalle	No. of Cases									01		01	
	No. of Samples									02		01	
Magistrate's Court, Mount Lavinia	No. of Cases											01	
	No. of Samples											01	
MOH Office, Kalmunei	No. of Cases						01						
	No. of Samples						01						
Government & Private Schools	No. of Cases										02		
	No. of Samples										04		
NDDCB	No. of Cases			01			01			01	01	02	01
	No. of Samples			01			01			01	01	03	01
Other	No. of Cases	01			01				01	01	01	01	
	No. of Samples	01			01				01	01	01	01	
TOTAL	**No. of Cases**	**06**	**11**	**08**	**03**	**04**	**08**	**10**	**12**	**13**	**10**	**14**	**06**
	No. of Samples	**57**	**44**	**21**	**03**	**10**	**15**	**40**	**25**	**26**	**19**	**17**	**15**

Total No. of Cases : 105

Total No. of Samples : 292

8.6.2.2 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 eight (68) samples of alcohol related to 13 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 2018*

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Department of Excise	No. of Cases	02	01	-	01	01	01	02	01	01	02	-	02
	No. of Samples	11	01	-	01	10	10	11	01	09	11	-	12
TOTAL	**No. of Cases**	**02**	**01**	**-**	**01**	**01**	**01**	**02**	**01**	**01**	**02**	**-**	**02**
	No. of Samples	**11**	**01**	**-**	**01**	**10**	**10**	**11**	**01**	**09**	**11**	**-**	**12**

Total No. of Cases : 14

Total No. of Samples : 77

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

Eight (08) test kits submitted by Sri Lanka Customs 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
Sri Lanka Customs	Narcotic Detection kits	02
	Precursor Detection kits	02
Police Narcotics Bureau (PNB)	Narcotic Detection kits	02
	Precursor Detection kits	02
Total		**08**

8.6.3 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.

8.6.3.1 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.

8.6.3.2 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, 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 2018 are reflected in *Table 8.*

***Table 8**: No. of Training Programs/Sessions conducted in the year 2018*

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Ministry of Education	No. of Trainings						01			01			
	No. of Participants						48			26			
Sri Lanka Navy	No. of Trainings		02										01
	No. of Participants		103										09
Sri Lanka Air Force	No. of Trainings					01			01				
	No. of Participants					31			43				
Sri Lanka Police	No. of Trainings		01	02	03	02	02	01	03	01		02	01
	No. of Participants		40	71	117	70	141	40	134	47		79	100
Department of Sri Lanka coast Guard	No. of Trainings	01									01		
	No. of Participants	40									50		
Department of Prison	No. of Trainings			01									
	No. of Participants			68									
Department of Excise	No. of Trainings		01		01	01							
	No. of Participants		10		11	51							

Certificate Course on Drug Counselling (NDDCB)	No. of Trainings	02	01	01		01		01		01			01
	No. of Participants	81	56	46		51		54		63			36
Faculty of Medical Sciences, Uni. of Sri Jayewardenepura	No. of Trainings				01	01	01	01		01			01
	No. of Participants				19	17	19	20		18			17
Intern Pharmacists	No. of Trainings							02					
	No. of Participants							72					
Sri Lanka Scout Association	No. of Trainings						01						
	No. of Participants						100						
TOTAL	**No. of Trainings**	**03**	**05**	**04**	**05**	**06**	**05**	**05**	**04**	**04**	**01**	**02**	**04**
	No. of Participants	121	209	185	147	220	308	186	177	154	50	79	162

Total No. of Training Programmes : 48

Total No. of Participants : 1998

8.6.3.3 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 below mentioned subjects in law enforcement agencies which are very essential for effective enforcement of law.

Computer Based Training Programmes on Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement Capacities which is a new integrated global e-learning strategy was organized by the 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 were to enhance 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

The details of the training programmes conducted are as follows;

***Table 9**: No. of Computer Based Training Programs conducted in the year 2018*

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Sri Lanka Navy	No. of Trainings	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-
	No. of Participants	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	09	-	-	-
Sri Lanka Customs	No. of Trainings	-	-	01	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-
	No. of Participants	-	-	06	-	-	-	04	-	-	-	-	-
Special Task Force	No. of Trainings	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	01	-	-	-
	No. of Participants	-	-	08	-	08	-	-	-	09	-	-	-
Crime Investigation Department	No. of Trainings	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	No. of Participants	-	-	-	09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09
Sub-working group on Intelligence for Control of Drug Trafficking and Abuse through Internet	No. of Trainings	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No. of Participants	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police Narcotics Bureau	No. of Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	No. of Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09
TOTAL	No. of Training programmes	**-**	**02**	**02**	**01**	**02**	**-**	**01**	**-**	**02**	**-**	-	**02**
	No. of Participants	**-**	**18**	**14**	**09**	**18**	**-**	**04**	**-**	**18**	**-**	-	**18**

Total No. of Training Programmes : 12

Total No. of Participants : 99

8.6.4 Identification and Analysis Metabolites of Drugs of Abuse

In relation to this, biological specimens, such as urine, were analysed in order to detect the presence of controlled drugs therein for individuals and institutions seeking "drug-free" certificates for a variety of reasons. Such laboratory results are useful for the diagnosis and prescribing medical treatment for the drug dependent persons and their rehabilitation process for identification of drug dependent persons for Magistrates' Courts as a requirement of **Drug Dependant Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007**,educational purposes, workplaces etc.

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

***Table 10**: No. of Biological Specimen analyzed in the year 2018*

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOT
Government /Private Hospitals	No. of Samples	06	07	10	06	07	05	10	10	12	12	08	02	95
	No. of Tests	18	16	23	11	21	09	22	27	41	23	25	02	238
Magistrate's Courts	No. of Samples	04		06	16	05	03		01	01	02	03		41
	No. of Tests	08		12	34	10	06		02	02	04	05		83
International Seabed Authority	No. of Samples									01				01
	No. of Tests									05				05
Other	No. of Samples			01										01
	No. of Tests			04										04
TOTAL	**No. of Samples**	**10**	**07**	**17**	**22**	**12**	**08**	**10**	**11**	**14**	**14**	**11**	**02**	**138**
	No. of Tests	**26**	**16**	**39**	**45**	**31**	**15**	**22**	**29**	**48**	**27**	**30**	**02**	**330**

Total No. of Samples : 138

Total No. of Tests : 330

8.6.5 Analysis of Performance enhancing drugs in Sports

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

The 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.

Analytical and Technical Processes indicated below have been conducted and 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 in the Prohibited List and for associated Metabolites or related substances
- Validation of Test Methods

8.6.5 Food supplement Analysis for prohibited substances

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

Therefore, analysis of food supplements for the substances prohibited by World Anti-Doping Agency had been commenced at the NNL as this is of importance both nationally for the Sports Sector and for the NDDCB which holds the national responsibility of controlling all the drug related problems. In related to 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.

During the year 2018 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 11****;*

Table 11*: No. of Food supplements analyzed during the period*

Institution	No. of Cases	No. of Samples
Ceylon Biscuits Limited	01	02
Dosung Bio (Private) Ltd.	01	01
Nestle Health Scinece	01	01
Margie Antoinette Life Care	01	01
Total	**04**	**05**

8.6.6 Other Scientific Services

8.6.6.1 Coordination and cooperative Mechanisms (National and International)

8.6.6.1.1 Coordination and cooperative mechanisms at National level

Working Group and Sub-working groups for combating against internet drug sale and postal trafficking

In order to combat against emerging threat of postal and internet drug trafficking, Working Group for Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking through Internet and using Postal Services (WG-CIDTIP) has been established with the participation of all relevant law enforcement and agencies according to the proposal made by the NNL. The functions of the working group involves monitoring, situation analysis, planning and making recommendation for implementation and investigating into drug trafficking including the illegal sale of internationally controlled substances.

In order to effectively address the issues, as recommended by WG-CIDTIP, approval has been

obtained for the establishment of the following three sub-working groups which are proposed be formed to strengthen the main working group activities;

1. Sub-working group on Intelligence for Control of Drug Trafficking and Abuse through Internet (SWG-ICDTAI)
2. .Sub-working group on Scientific Intelligence for Control of Drug Trafficking and Abuse (SWG-SICDTA):
3. Sub-working group for Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking and Abuse at District-levels (SWG-CIDTAD):

Further, Sub-working group on Intelligence for Control of Drug Trafficking and Abuse through Internet (SWG-ICDTAI) has been established by the NDDCB. This working group is responsible in situation and trend analysis, monitoring on drug related intelligence collection on social media/internet, analysis, collate and disseminate information to the working group and related activities are being conducted by the NNL in collaboration with Police Narcotics Bureau, Criminal Investigation Department, SL Customs, Financial Intelligence Unit.

The first meeting of Sub-working Group consisted with the officials of Sri Lanka Police, Criminal Investigation department (CID) and Sri Lanka Customs. Scientific training programs/ sessions and two Computer Based Training programs (CBT) on “Strengthening the capacity of combating postal and Internet drug trafficking” were conducted to the above officers of Sub-Working Group.

8.6.6.1.2 Coordination and cooperative mechanisms at National and International level

a. Participation of the Regional Expert Group Meeting, 8-9 March 2018 in New Delhi, India Inter-Agency Meeting on “Networking the Networks” 27-28 March 2018 in Almaty, Kazakhstan

Regional expert group meeting on establishment of SARICC-TOC was held on 8-9 March 2018 in New Delhi, India and the Sri Lankan delegation comprised of officials such as Director General (Acting) of NDDCB (Senior Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Law and Order) [Head of the Delegation], Deputy Inspector General of Police (Crime Division) and Assistant Director (Scientific) of the NDDCB was participated. The main objective of this meeting was to finalize the draft MoU and the Regulation relating to establishment of the SARICC-TOC. Observations, views and recommendations were presented for the successful establishment of SARICC-TOC and on MoU, the Regulations and the future activities.

b. Inter-Agency Meeting on “Networking the Networks” Almaty, Kazakhstan 27-28 March 2018

Inter-Agency Meeting on Networking the Networks for combating drug trafficking and transnational organized crime has been organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their precursors (CARICC) at Almaty, Kazekhstan from 27th to 28th March, 2018. The theme of the meeting was “Networking the Networks” and the event was organized to establish effective networks to tackle transnational organized crime related to illicit trafficking of narcotic

drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, illicit financial flows, and other related organized crime among countries and other regional networks.

The contents of the presentations and discussions of Inter-Agency Meeting on "Networking the Networks" was significantly important for the enhancement of the knowledge on the Existing platforms for sharing of information/intelligence, to identify existing information/ intelligence sharing platforms with which the NDDCB shall improve coordination and closer cooperation in future for combating against illicit drug trafficking and related organized criminal activities and the meeting which was organized for officials of CARICC and officials related to SARICC-TOC was significantly important to create a best foundation for the establishment of SARICC structure.

c. Research Associate grant Project of International Network for Government Science Advice (INGSA)

A Research Associate grant was received from International Network for Government Science Advice (INGSA) for the implementation of a project on Comprehensive, balanced and coordinated scientific strategy for Sri Lanka national policy for prevention and control of Drug Abuse which was of great importance to establish scientific strategies for effective drug prevention and control measures in Sri Lanka. Organization of the following project activities was performed during the year 2018.

i. Organization of an Expert meeting on Comprehensive, Balanced and Coordinated Scientific Strategy to Counter Illicit Drug Trafficking, Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse. Even though the expert meeting was planned to be held on 29th - 30th October, 2018 was postponed to March, 2019

ii. Establishment of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) platform to improve utilization of scientific evidence and technical cooperation to overcome challenges on drug law enforcement, criminal justice system, drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation system

iii. MOU on National Laboratory Network on Analysis and Testing of Dangerous Drugs (NLNATDD)

d. 3rd Intercessional meetings of the 61st session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)

The National Narcotics Laboratory as recommended of the Chairman of the NDDCB made available its participation in joint cooperation events organized by Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and UNODC aimed at international partnership programmes and exchange of technical knowledge of experts in the different areas. Such programmes held during the year 2018 are as follows;

The NNL representative contributed as the panellist for each session on Cross-cutting issues Drugs and Human rights, youth, children, women and communities and proposals have been made.

e. Reconvened sixty-first session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Vienna, 5–7 December 2018

The NNL made its representation for the Reconvened Sixty-First Session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND).

f. Intergovernmental expert group meeting on international challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids – 4th December 2018, Vienna

The NNL made its representation for the intergovernmental expert group meeting on international challenges posed by the non-medical use of synthetic opioids and the NNL representative contributed as a panellist for the session on Public Heath Aspects of Non-medical use of synthetic Opioids.

g. Eighth Meeting of SAARC Immigration Authorities and Interior/Home Secretaries

Scientific recommendations and the following proposals for Item No. 08 of Agenda of above meeting was submitted.

a. A mechanism to control and capacity building to combat against New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) which is being rapidly emerged in the illicit drug market as "legal" alternatives to controlled drugs.

b. Establishment of an inter-laboratory network among national drug testing laboratories of member states in order to develop collaboration and coordination among scientific professionals on research activities and identification of new psychoactive substances and recent trends.

c. Capacity building of drug law enforcement agencies of member states for the on-site identification of Narcotic drugs, Psychotropic substances and New Psychoactive substances by supplying professional drug test kit tool boxes.

d. A control mechanism to address the threats posed by drug trafficking via Internet and through postal and delivery services.

8.6.6.2 Other services provided by the NNL during the period

In addition to the activities performed by the NNL following Technical recommendations, proposals and other services have been made for the programmes/projects and events relating to drug prevention and control.

- Participate for Bilateral meeting between Sri Lanka and INTERPOL officials to discuss drug related matters. (Strengthen international cooperation)
- Preparation of action plan regarding MoU on cooperation in combating Illicit trafficking of Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals between Sri Lanka and Iran
- Submission of a Report for input for OHCHR's report on the implementation of the joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering world drug problem with regard to human rights (Strengthen international cooperation)
- Submission of a Technical report on International Cooperation against Drug Problem – Government of Sri Lanka. -3rd committee of UNGA 73rd Session on United Nations General Assembly
- Submission of a Report on Strengthen national and international cooperation for prevention of diversion of pharmaceutical drugs into illicit drug market

- Submission of a proposal to UNODC to upgrading of the existing information centre as the state-of the art National Information and Intelligence Sharing centre to support SARICC-TOC operational activities.
- Submission of a proposal on Strengthening Cooperation in Combating Drug Trafficking and related Organized crime between Sri Lanka and Malaysia (Strengthen international cooperation)
- Submission of a proposal on Strengthen capacities of relevant officials for precursor chemical control
- Organize competition on Innovation challenge on National Campaign for a drug free Sri Lanka to empower general public.
- An application and the proposal were submitted for the financial support in implementing a micro-project coordinated by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Sri Lanka on the project title " Improvement of socioeconomic level of drug dependent youth through vocational rehabilitation on supermarket job employments"
- Proposal was submitted for the establishment of Dr. A.R.L. Wijesekera Memorial Foundation to implement the scientific activities for the local community.
- "Dr. A.R.L. Wijesekera Memorial Foundation" which will be a non-profit body to implement the scientific activities including memorial lectures, memorial competition among university students and schools, etc.The organizing structure of the foundation, policy and regulations will be decided under the direction of the Board.

Following research proposals have been provided for donor agencies;

- Proposal to UNODC for the establishment of drug prevention units and "MyUniMates" a peer network for the universities in Sri Lanka for effective implementation of scientific evidence based drug prevention
- Project for Japans Grant Assistant programme for promoting scientific evidence based best practices for the diagnosis and prescribing medical treatment for the drug dependent persons minilab network of the NNL
- Proposal for Official Development Assistant (ODA) Grant project proposal for state of the art facility development and technical cooperation between Sri Lanka and Japan to overcome emerging challenges on illicit drug trafficking

Drug Free Week programs (26th June – 2nd July, 2018)

Following Activities were organized by NNL in line with the Drug Free Week programs (26th June – 2nd July, 2018)

a. Three (03) Television following programs were organised and telecasted on Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation, Independent Television Network and Sirasa TV on "Drugs/Substance abuse among Youth and School children" in line with the Drug Free Week.

- ITN - **"Mal Para" on 26th June, 2018**

- Sri Lanka Rupavahini Corporation – **"Ayubowan Suba Dawasak" on 29th June, 2018**
- Sirasa TV – **"Jeewithayata Ida Denna" on 6th July, 2018**
- TV Derana - Three (03) television programs, **"Anagathayata Idak"**

b. Awareness Programme on Promoting Scientific Evidence based Preventive programmes for the Protection of School Children from Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking conducted on 29th June, 2018 for which teachers /principals of 34 schools were attended. (Schools situated in high drug prevalence areas which were selected for main drug prevention campaign of NDDCB

c. An Awareness programme was conducted on 24.06.2018 from 10.00 am to 4.00 pm at Sri Lanka Scouts' Head Quarters for which 43 district level Assistant/Training Commissioners of Sri Lanka Scouts Association

d. Launch of the facebook page "New Life" with the theme of "You are not alone, Doors are open to your heart" on the National event for commemoration of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held on 2nd July, 2018 at the BMICH.

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

8.6.7.1 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) – 2017 and 2018

During the period the laboratory participated in the Round 2 International Collaborative Exercises (ICE), 2017 and Round 1 of the International Collaborative Exercises (ICE), 2018 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) – 2017 Round 2

The quantification results of the assessments in Round 2 of 2017 was encouraging among 241 drug testing laboratories in 74 countries who participated for the ICE programme and evaluation of results are as follows;

***Table 13**: Evaluation results of Round 2 of ICE program 2017*

Test	Z Score
3,4-Methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV)	0.1
Amphetamine	1.9

Satisfactory Limit of /Z / Score :< 2

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2018 Round 1

The quantification results of the assessments in Round 1 of 2018 was encouraging among 235 laboratoriesin 75 countrieswho participated for the ICE programme and evaluation of results are reflected in *Table 13*;

***Table 12**: Evaluation results of Round 1 of ICE program 2018*

Test	Z Score
Cocaine	0.1
3,4 -methylenedioxypyrovalerone (MDPV)	- 0.5
Heroin	- 0.4

Satisfactory Limit of /Z/ Score :< 2

8.6.7.2 ISO 17025 Laboratory Quality Management Certification

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

8.7 Precursor Control Division

Controlling the legal trade in drug precursors is a key component in the fight against narcotic drugs. Preventing diversion of drug precursors from the licit trade into illicit channels contributes upstream to the fight against the supply of illegal drugs.

In general, a precursor is a compound that participates in a chemical reaction that produces another compound. A drug precursor is a substance which can be used to make illicit compounds.

In the Sri Lankan context, Drug precursors are primarily used for the legitimate production of a wide range of products including daily necessities like perfumes, , cosmetics, paints and dyes, pharmaceuticals, plastics etc. However, they can also be misused for the illicit manufacture of other harmful substances.



The Precursor Control Authority was established in 2010 affiliated to the NDDCB, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the **1988 United Nations Convention against illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No.01 of 2008** and the SAARC Convention. It functions as one of the **Competent National Authorities** in Sri Lanka to regulate or enforce national controls over Precursors and essential chemicals in accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. At present there are 23 chemicals controlled island wide and anyone who violates these regulations of Gazette no 1653/7 of 2010 is subjected to be penalized. Moreover, Precursor Control Authority (hereafter abbreviated as PCA) is empowered to establish an effective monitoring system in Sri Lanka taking into consideration the Policy outlines in the **Section 2.2 of the national policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse.**

Precursor Control Division discharges its activities to ensure the duties of the Authority.

Activities

(based on demand reduction & supply control of all Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.)

- Monitoring to ensure proper transport, storage, distribution, safeguard and usage of precursor chemical.
- Regularizing the monitoring and controlling process of precursors.
- Issuing licenses for individuals/institutions/industries who are involved in importing, exporting, trading, and using of precursor chemicals.

- Register storage premises which are maintained by licensed importers, end users & dealers and conducting regular inspections on them.
- Exchanging of information regarding the utilization of these chemicals (licit and illicit uses) and Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances with local and international agencies (The duty as the Competent National Authority.)
- Providing proper guidance and assistance to relevant institutions, industries, Law enforcement agencies and all stake holders in the society to prevent misuse of precursor chemicals to prevent & control of drug abuse.
- Help making polices and review regulations and Acts in relation to drugs and precursor chemicals and implement activities.



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

Additionally it takes appropriate measures to make international community more aware regarding utilization of precursor chemicals in the country and to raise the public awareness on prevention of misuse of precursors. The following functions are carried out by the division at International level in order to maintain the regional and international cooperation.

i. Provision of Pre-Export Notification (PEN) to importing countries
ii. Conducting inquiries in respect to PEN and Assistance in investigations
iii. Real- time interface with International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and competent Au thorities of other countries.
iv. Furnishing of repots and returns to the INCB.(eg: Form D)

Special Activities of 2018

- Awareness to PCA staff at Sri Lanka Customs- 14/06/2018 and 21/06/2018




- Contributed in organizing the International Drug Day events in Colombo, Galle and Monaragala. Arrangement of gifts for the winners of the events on Drug day event on Monaragala was done by PCA with the sponsorships of some of the registered PCA customers.





- Awareness program for National Aqua Culture Development Authority (NAQDA) conducted on 30th July 2018.
- PCA organized an awareness of Trade Information Portal (TIP) to the staff members of NDDCB on 16th November 2018 which was conducted by the members of Department of Commerce (DOC)





On going Activities

- Database Development

Future Activities

Awareness programs for its Stakeholders (customized programmes as suitable to Industries/ agencies/ domestic users/ Institutions, schools on how to control supply and demand reduction of drugs by controlling Precursors.)

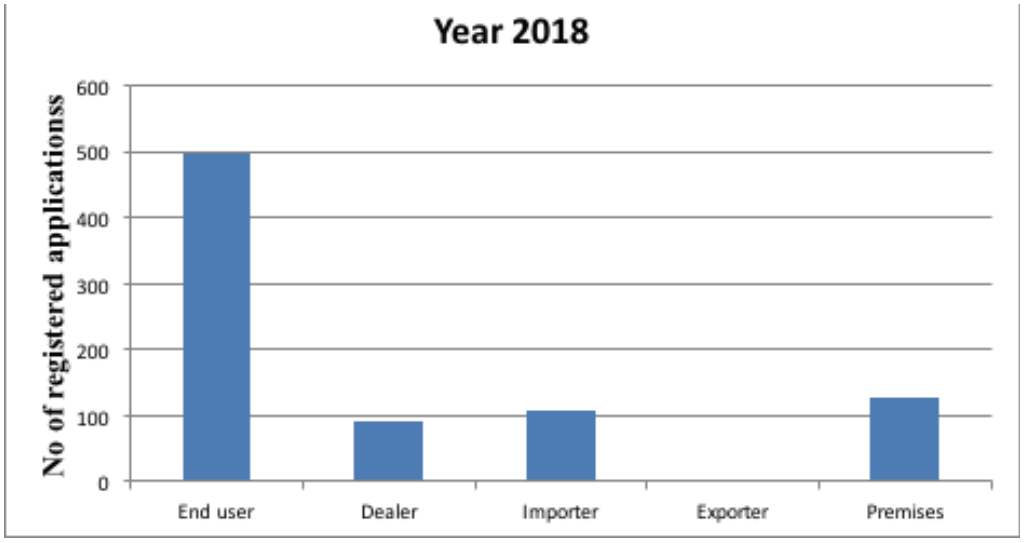
Strengthen the Law Enforcement activities to monitor illegal trade and illicit use of Precursor Chemicals, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

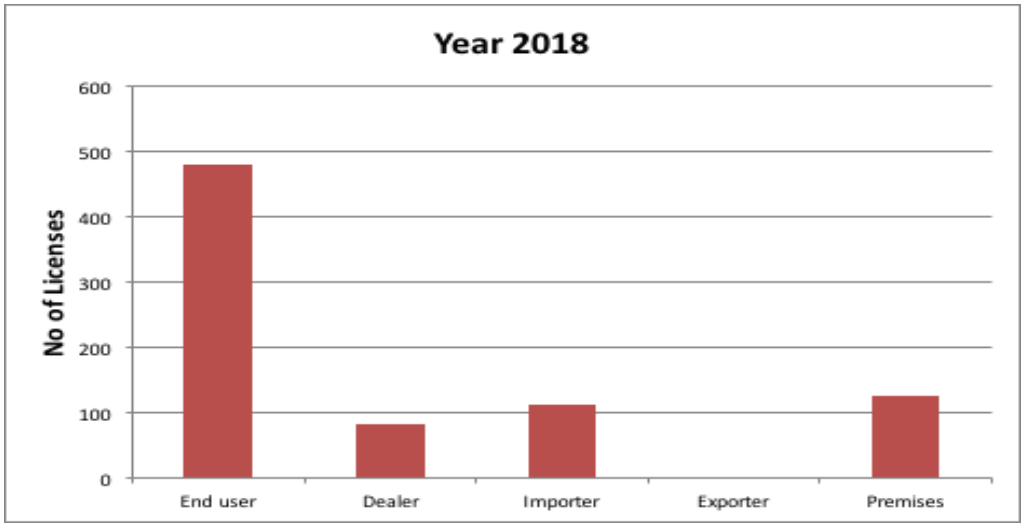
Include Quantitative /Qualitative analysis for further investigations when diversions are identified. (field tests)

Provision to Precursor Incident Communication System (PICS) of INCB

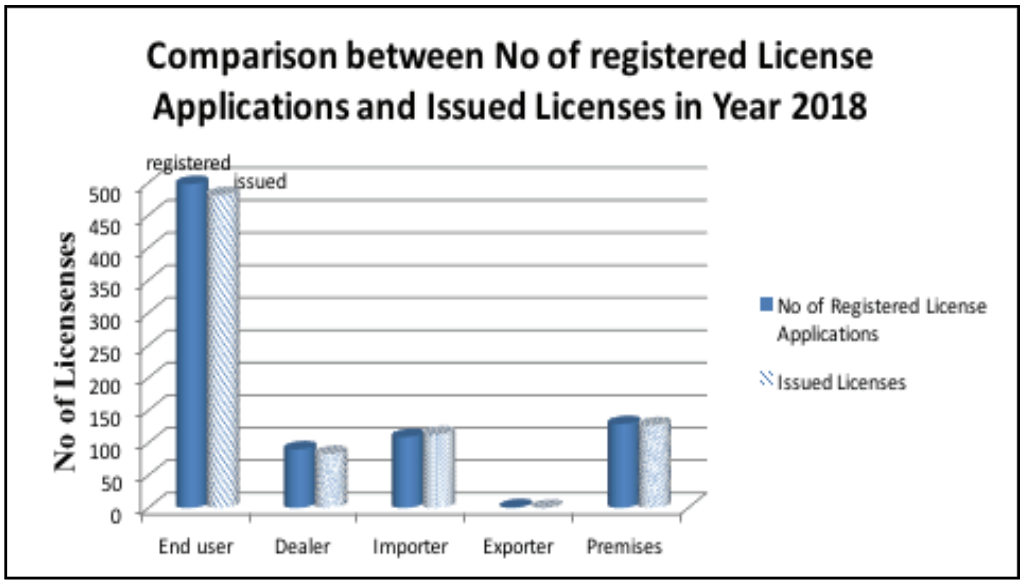
Precursor Control Authority progress summary 2018

	Area	License Type					
		End user	Dealer	Importer	Exporter	Premises	Total
Year 2018	No of Registered License Applications	498	90	109	1	129	827
	Issued Licenses	481	83	113	0	127	804
	Inspection of Premises						135



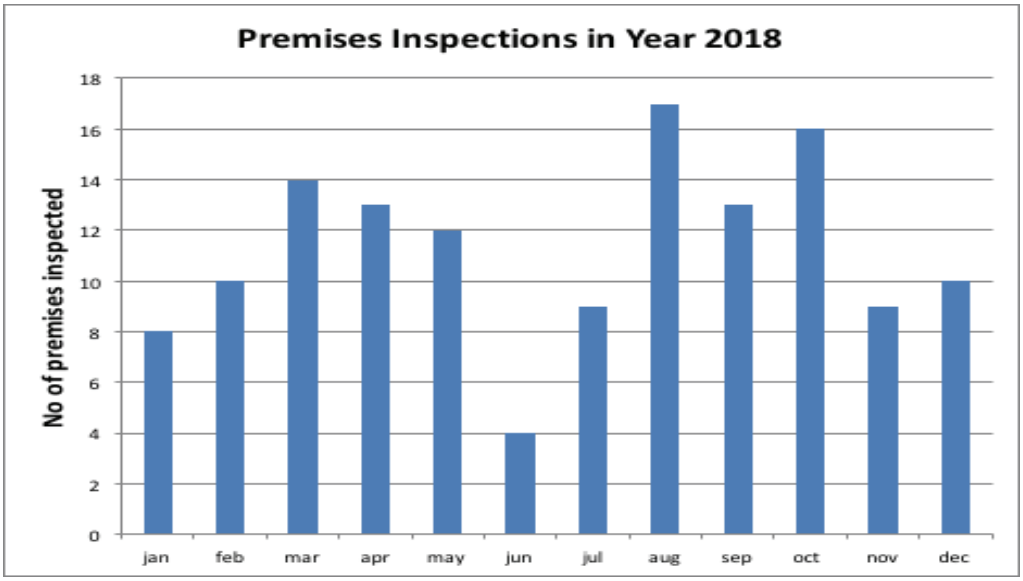


Precursor Control Authority progress summary 2018- Continued



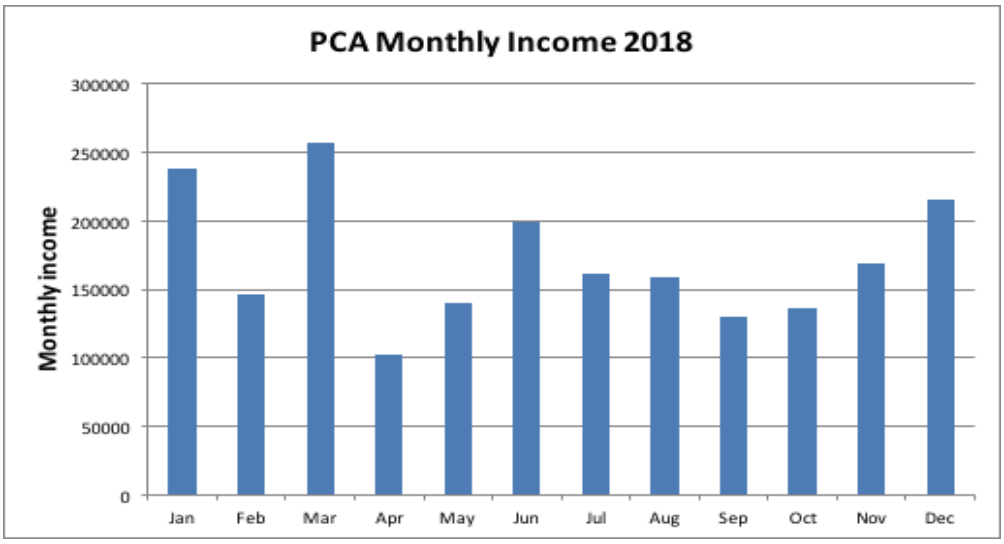
Premises Inspection data year 2018

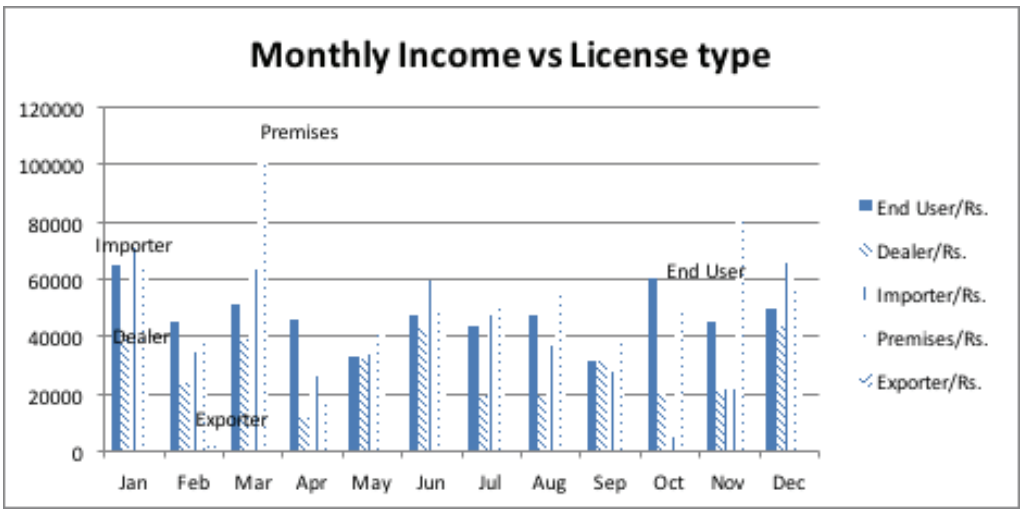
Month	2018	
	inspected	cancelled
January	08	02
February	10	
March	14	
April	13	
May	12	02
June	04	
July	09	
August	17	01
September	13	
October	16	01
November	09	
December	10	
Total	**135**	**06**

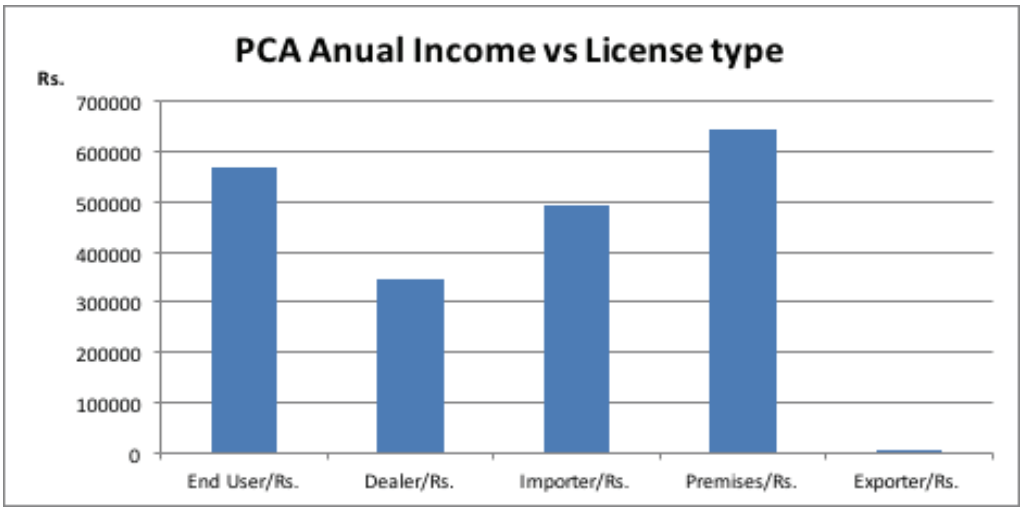


PCA Income-2018

Month	End User/Rs.	Dealer/Rs.	Importer/ Rs.	Premises/Rs.	Exporter/ Rs.	Total/Rs.
Jan	64900	39050	70950	63250	0	238150
Feb	45100	24200	34650	40150	2200	146300
Mar	51150	39600	63800	102300	0	256850
Apr	46200	12100	26400	17050	0	101750
May	33000	32450	33550	41250	0	140250
Jun	47850	42900	59400	49500	0	199650
Jul	44000	19250	47300	50600	0	161150
Aug	47850	19250	36850	54450	0	158400
Sep	31350	31350	27500	39600	0	129800
Oct	60500	20350	4950	50600	0	136400
Nov	45650	20900	22000	80850	0	169400
Dec	50050	43450	65450	56100	0	215050
Total	567600	344850	492800	645700	2200	**2053150**







During inspections







09. Income Statement

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

INCOME BY NATURE	Note.no	2018	2017
		RS	RS
Govt Recurrent Contribution (Recurrent)	Note. 1	208,723,999.00	194,098,000.00
Other Miscellanous Income	Note. 2	15,273,201.18	16,423,508.37
Profit on Sales of Fixed Assets	Note. 3	34,085.00	24,404.00
Foregin Grant for Recurrent		-	148,890.00
Grant received for CBT Project		-	7,340,826.00
INGSA Grant for NNL		2,752,400.00	-
		226,783,685.18	218,035,628.37
EXPENSES BY NATURE			
Personal & Administration Cost	Note. 4	157,554,331.50	139,392,367.09
Other Operating cost	Note. 5	41,128,703.12	54,471,863.82
Contribution To Foreign Local Agencies	Note. 6	507,000.00	557,725.00
Preventive Education	Note. 7	1,700,121.16	2,090,467.69
Treatment & Rehabilitation	Note. 8	20,627,076.58	19,805,230.38
Research Study Expenses	Note. 9	4,121,954.60	5,382,201.00
Outreach Exepenses	Note. 10	2,015,582.76	2,394,065.32
NNL Lab Exepenses	Note. 11	1,947,783.85	2,202,522.83
Prison & Other Centers	Note. 12	273,159.00	18,590.00
Human Resources Development Cost	Note. 13	987,963.00	382,900.00
Finance Cost	Note. 14	99,025.00	74,315.00
Depreciation	Note. 15	24,112,705.46	25,344,208.03
Total Operating Exepenses		255,075,406.03	252,116,456.17
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year		(28,291,720.85)	(34,080,827.80)

10. Balance Sheet

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

		2018		2017	
ASSETS		**RS**	**RS**	**RS**	**RS**
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash at Bank	Note.16	6,231,881.32		3,856,549.24	
Inventory	Note.17	4,598,145.57		4,847,134.70	
Pre-Payment	Note.18	2,128,897.44		2,716,046.35	
Advances	Note.19	1,828,713.50		1,823,816.50	
			14,787,637.83		13,243,546.79
Debtor-Advance payment	Note.20		728,812.96		506,812.96
Receivable for Distress loan & Festival Advance	Note.21		7,921,424.00		8,813,971.00
WIP new building			556,142.20		556,142.20
Software			400,000.00		300,000.00
NON CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, Plant & Equipment	Note.22		504,132,172.44		83,335,204.77
TOTAL ASSETS			**528,526,189.43**		**106,755,677.72**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Creditors	Note.23	49,220.00		59,220.00	
Accrued Expenses	Note.24	9,604,960.21		28,323,108.23	
Retention Money	Note.25	179,540.00		10,000.00	
			9,833,720.21		28,392,328.23
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Gratuity	Note.26		47,310,326.76		42,761,974.36
EQUITY					
Govt.Capital Grant	Note.27	50,948,000.00		23,500,000.00	
Capital Reserve		65,503,710.68		65,503,710.68	
Revaluation Reserve		462,720,932.38		25,184,005.17	
Suspence		480,899.89		480,899.89	
Acc.Deficit		(108,271,400.49)		(79,067,240.61)	
Total Equity			471,382,142.46		35,601,375.13
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			**528,526,189.43**		**106,755,677.72**

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 2018 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 and noted on pages 1 to 4 form an intregal part of these Financial Statements. The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Financial Statements. The Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on their behalf.

Board Member
NDDCB

Board Member
NDDCB

11. Significant Accounting Policies

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
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.

1.1 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. The financial statements are presented on accrual basis.

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

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

Following assets were bought under lease/purchase.

Lease Property	Value Rs	Lease Period
NDDCB, No.383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya	4,350,000	99 Years
Pitipana Land	4,027,518	30 Years
Handessa Land, Kandy	1,893,051	-
3rd Floor, No. 385C 3/1, Rajagiriya.	3,600,000	2 Years
Mahena Estate*	13,062,750	30 Years

2.4 Leasehold Property

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

In the current year lease rentals paid for 5 years and that value is depreciated within five years by using straight line method.

2.5 Provision for Gratuity

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

2.6 Trade Receivables

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

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

2.8 Events after the Balance Sheet date

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

2.9 Liabilities and Provisions

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

2.10 Provision for EPF and ETF

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

2.11 Income

2.11.1 Grants in the nature of Recurrent

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

2.11.2 Grants in the nature of Capital

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

2.12. Expenses

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

2.13. Inventories

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

2.14. Acquisition of Capital Assets

There is a capital vote balance of Rs. 3,205,222 remained for the year 2018. Though NDDCB placed the order to purchase for Narcotic Trace Detector at a cost of Euro 17,864.70 (Rs. 3,604,918) in December there is a short of funds to open a Letter of Credit facility. Therefore, this item is included in 2019 procurement plan.

2.15 Revaluation

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

Asset category	Effective date of revaluation	Revalued party	Revalued amount Rs
Land	28-03-2018	Provincial valuer, Valuation Department	365,000,000
Building	28-03-2018	Provincial valuer, Valuation Department	81,418,000
Motor vehicles	19-02-2014	S Godwin Yapa Associates	
WP KR 4875			4,200,000
WP KF 2801			2,300,000
301-9695			1,600,000
19-9679			1,000,000
64-4315			1,700,000
32-4515			2,000,000
WP NB 1258			7,000,000
129-7344			20,000
WP XC 8708			135,000
51-7214			1,400,000
WP HQ 6503			35,000
WP HQ 6505			40,000
WP YU 6932			350,000
WP YU 6934			350,000
WP YU 6938			390,000
WP YU 6933			375,000
54-0014			1,200,000
WP PB 4613			2,500,000
WP XC 8705			70,000

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 அதிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

My No. LOR/B/NDDCB/18/09 Date: 31, May 2019

Chairman,
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.

Report of the Auditor General of the Financial Statements of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for the year ended 31st December 2018 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018

Here with attached the said Report.

(Sgd))
W.P.C.Wickramaratne
Auditor-General

CC: 1. Secretary, Ministry of Defence
2. Secretary, Ministry of Media

අංක 306/72, පොල්දූව පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව இல. 306/72, பொல்துவ வீதி, பத்தரமுல்லை, இலங்கை. No. 306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
+94 11 2 88 70 28 - 34 +94 11 2 88 72 23 ag@auditorgeneral.gov.lk www.auditorgeneral.gov.lk

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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அதிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Chairman,
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.

Report of the Auditor General of the Financial Statements of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for the year ended 31st December 2018 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018

1. Financial Statement

1.1 Qualified Opinion

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

In my opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at 31st December 2018 and of financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

1.2 Basis for Qualified Opinion

(a) In the calculation of stock balance in the balance sheet the stock of Conquor Papers had been under calculated by Rs.166,093/- .

අංක 306/72, පොල්දූව පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව
இல. 306/72, பொல்துவ வீதி, பத்தரமுல்லை, இலங்கை.
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(b) A net difference of Rs.107,152/- between the inventory of the Board and the stock valuation schedule given for the audit and a difference of Rs.292,900/- between the monthly statement of income provided by the pioneer governing body and the receipts register were observed.

(c) Action had not been taken to identify and make relevant adjustments with regard to a sum of Rs.480,900/- indicated in the balance sheet as a balance of the suspense accounts at the end of the year under review.

(d) A balance advance of Rs.1,796,315/- which was lying unrecovered for more than 20 years had been indicated as a receivable balance in the financial statement without being adjusted in the books.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards (SLAuSs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified opinion.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Board's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Board or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

1.4 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

* Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control.

* Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

* Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board to cease to continue as a going concern.

* Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

2. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018 includes specific provisions for following requirements:

* I have obtained all the information and explanation that required for the audit and as far as appears from my examination, proper accounting records have been kept by the Board as per the requirement of Section 12(a) of the National Audit Act, No.l9 of 2018.

* The financial statements presented is consistent with the preceding year as per the requirement of Section 6(1)(d)(iii) of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018.

* The financial statements presented except paragraph 1.2(d) of this report, includes all the recommendations made by me in the previous year as per the requirement of Section 6(1)(d)(iv) of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018.

Based on the procedures performed and evidence obtained which were limited to matters that are material, nothing has come to my attention -

* to state that any member of the governing body of the Board has any direct or indirect interest in any contract entered into by the Board which are out of the normal course of business as per the requirement of Section 12(d) of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018.

* to state that the Board has not complied with my applicable written law, general and special directions issued by the governing body of the Board as per the requirement of Section 12(f) of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018.

	Laws/Rules/Regulations	Comments
(a)	FR 371 Section(C)	The advances issued should be settled as soon as the relevant activity is completed. However, a period of 30 days to 85 days had been spent to settle a sum of Rs.140,599/- out of total advances of Rs.386,670/-.
(b)	Paragraphs (a), (b) & (c) of Sections 8.12.3 of Government Procurement Guidelines 2006.	A sum of Rs.3,884,160/- had been paid without being verified by the site officer or a technical officer to the effect that the LED video panel is in compliance with

		the specified specifications.
(c)	Public Administration Circular No.09/2009 dated 2019 April 4, Public Administration Circular No.09/2009(1) dated 2019 June 17 and Public Administration Circular No.03/2017 dated 2017 April 19.	In terms of these circular instructions the staff of all institutions should use the finger print machine to mark their arrival and departure it has not been practice at Nawadigantha Centre to record the arrival and departure of the staff.
(d)	(i) Section 28(a) of Part VI of Precursor Control Authority Regulations No.1 of 2010 enacted to give effect to Act No.1 of 2008.	Every registered trader and final user should review their registration annually and should make an application for the purpose on the specimen stipulated in Sections 8 and 11 respectively of the Schedule (B) of regulations one month before the expiration of the registration and in terms of Section 6(a) of Part I of the Act, every license issued to any exporter or importer should be renewed annually and every such exporter or importer should make an application to the authority one month prior to the expiration of a period of one year from the date of issue of the license or the date of effective any renewal thereof, it was observed 12 instances where it has not been complied with.
	(ii) Section 15 of Part IV of Precursor Control Authority Regulations No.1 of 2010 enacted to give effect to Act No.1 of 2008 and Table (I) and (II) of Schedule I.	Eventhough it is stipulated that every exporter or importer should submit to the authority quarterly reports indicating the import, export, usage, production and distribution of the specified substance on the specimen form 5 prescribed in Schedule "A" of the Act, such quarterly reports had not been submitted as required.

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

- to state that the resources of the Board had not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws as per the requirement of Section 12(1) of the National Audit Act, No.19 of 2018 except for the following observations:

  (a) The video panel purchased in April 2015 for a sum of Rs.3,884,160/- had been established without a technical advisory verification. The panel had failed six times during the warranty period of three years due to technical defects and was lying idle being unable to achieve the desired objectives.

  (b) Six procurements to the value of Rs.6,984,350/- had not been completed by 31st December 2018.

(c) Furniture and equipment worth Rs.464,000/- purchased without a proper plan and without giving due consideration for the necessity had been retained for more than a year.

(d) A tender to purchase 34 computers had been awarded to a private institute as per procurement guidelines. However, only six computers had been purchased at a cost of Rs.530,150/- due to the non-availability of stocks with the institute. Accordingly, the procurement had been carried out without the supplier being made aware of the liabilities of the performance bond and without giving any consideration to the Section (III) and the common condition No.9 agreed upon with the institution.

3. **Other Audit Observations**

(a) Even though the performance in five sectors out of the 10 such sectors viz. the analyzing of samples to determine whether illicit and narcotics psychotropic substances are containing in them; the programme to improve efficiency and intellectual skills of law enforcement authorities and other relevant institutions; identification and analysis of banned substances in misused drugs; computer training programmes for the officials of institutions that enforce laws relating to drugs; the confirmation of functioning of field test kits needed for law enforcement institutions; and reprocessing remained above the expected levels, the performance in the project to identify the correlation between the price and the purity of street heroin and to analyze the new diluents remained as far below as 25%.

(b) It was observed that a person highly addicted to drugs over a long period of time does not show much success within a number of days and in the inspection of files 24 such instances were revealed where the same person who had received treatments at the treatment centre had come again to the centre for treatments.

(c) According to the Research Report 2016/2017 of the study on expansion of drug use and modern trends a considerable percentage of the education and training programmes for the prevention of drugs should have been conducted targeting school children, the number of schools such training programmes had been conducted during the period from 2013 to October 2018 was 2,719 out of 10,102 schools which was as far below percentage as 26%.

(d) When trafficking and sale of drugs is taken into consideration, one can witness that the tendency for females to take into drug trafficking is rising and therefore, awareness programmes should have been conducted targeting females in order to minimize the contribution of females in the sale of drugs, it was observed that no preventive education and training programmes had been conducted targeting females during the period of last 5 years.

(e) The land at Homagama belonging to the Board in extent of 40 perches which had been acquired on 30th April 2014 at a cost of Rs. 4,027,518/- on a 30 year lease basis to establish a treatment and rehabilitation centre for injection users of heroin had been lying idle without being used for any useful purpose for the last 5 years up to the year in reviewed.

(f) The LED video panel purchased on 20th April 2018 at a cost of Rs. 3,884,160/- remained defunct by the end of the year under review and the goods worth Rs. 642,403/- purchased without a plan under the Community based Camping Project for 2017 had been stored at Nawadiganthaya and Thalangama centers. Two Laptops purchased on 28th September 2017 at a cost of Rs. 178,200/- had been kept in the stores for more than $1^1/_2$ years and $1^1/_2$ years of the warranty period of 3 years had elapsed.

(g) The approved cadre of the board as at 31st December 2018 was 339 and the actual cadre was 240 and therefore the number of vacancies was 99. Even though approval of the Department of Management Services was given on 19th October 2018 to recruit 10 employees out of the vacancies availed in year 2018, the vacancies were not filled by the board.

(h) Even though audit was planned under 7 functions by the internal auditor of the board in year 2018, any of them were not completed. replying to 2 out of 17 audit queries of the National Audit Office directed to the board in year 2018, organization of 4 management committees, submission of an audit query regarding attendance of employees have been performed and an amount of Rs.576,469 was paid as salaries and allowances from January to December, 2018.

(Sgd)

W.P.C.Wickramaratne

Auditor-General

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



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தேசிய அபாயகர ஔடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சபை
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

ආරක්ෂක අමාත්‍යාංශය
பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சு
Ministry of Defence



NDDCB/2019/FIN/GEN AUD/18-09 29.05.2019

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 Drugs Control Board for the year ended 31st December 2018 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act, No. 19 of 2018

2. Comments on Financial Statements

2.1 Accounting Deficiencies

(a) Accept this audit observation. The pertinent correction is accounted in the financial year 2019 as the previous year's adjustments. (The relevant journal entry is attached here with – Annexure –1)

(b) As shown by the audit, the realized value of the relevant coconut yield cannot be deter mined at the time of harvesting. Accordingly, it is usually accounted for as revenue after truly realized. The reason is that there is no definite price for coconut in the market and the price of a coconut depends on its nature. Due to these reasons, accounting for the coconut yield for accrual basis is problematic.

(c) The amount of Rs.475,500/- shown in the audit is a fee charged from the students registered for the course at the end of the year 2017. This was recognized and correctly accounted for as an income to the cash basis of the 2017 accounts. From this amount, Rs.67,500/- belonging to the group 42 and Rs.300,000/- belonging to the group 45 have been accounted in December 2017.

(d) Upon an agreement made at the Audit and Management Committee meeting held on 02.03.2018, this amount is considered a capital revenue for the payment indicated on the voucher for the fixed fingerprint machine which was an urgent and essential pay ment as the institution did not have adequate capital funds at the time and accounted for the revenue from the General 172 receipt No. 717951.

(e) Accept the audit observations. This has been caused by negligence of the officers who are computing the physical stock. Accordingly, actions will be taken to identify stock balances accurately in the current year. The pertinent correction is accounted in the financial year 2019 as the previous year's adjustments. (The relevant journal entry is attached herewith – Annexure –2)

2.2 Unreconciled Control Accounts

(a) I accept that there is a variance of Rs.12,435/- between the debtor balance of the Balance Sheet and the lists. Although this existed earlier as a balance difference with a high value, it was enabled to reduce unto the above value by the investigations carrie out subsequently. However, due to the difficulty of finding the documents, this could not be further investigated and it was decided at the Audit Management Committee meeting held on 27.12.2018 to seek the Treasury instructions for further action. Accordingly, I hope to seek instructions from the Treasury soon.

(b) Action has been taken to enter the excess of physical stocks of Rs.1,955/- accurately in books indicated by the audit query and the shortage of physical stock amounting Rs.109,107/- has been pointed out under the Board Paper No. 221/2018 dated 28.12.2018 and the decision given is to recover it from the responsible officers. Accordingly, a committee will be appointed to identify the responsible officers and actions will be taken to recover the loss during the financial year 2019. (Annexure – 3)

(c) The reason for this variance is a combination of several accounts that have been in existence since the year 2016 and, settled and written off in the year 2018. It com prised of the year 2016 audit fee Rs.300,000/-, research sector expenses Rs.150,237.50, building maintenance Rs.19,000/-, generator purchased from Hayleys company for the Galle center Rs.826,620/-, and tax expense for equipment purchased from Hemsons company for the laboratory Rs.36,792.75.

(d) Noted to find out and report the cause for this variance.

2.3 Uncertain Accounts

The balance shown in the audit is a balance arisen from an accounting adjustment made in the year 2014. All relevant accounts are being checked to settle this and I kindly inform you that the cause has not been found yet and actions will be taken to settle this in the future after a further inspection.

Accounts Receivable

(a) Despite the many attempts taken to identify these balances by deploying the staff, it has been futile so far due to the shortcomings prevails in the files. Also, you are informed that I have noted to obtain instructions from the Treasury in the future in this regard and to act accordingly.

(b) I accept that this has been a mistake. Accordingly, steps will be taken to correct this balance during the current accounting year.

(c) The deposits shown in this value are not the deposits made in this institution by an external party, but deposits of money owned by the Board which deposited in the institutions shown in the audit query to meet various requirements. However, in terms of FR 570, only the sums of money owned by an external party that deposited in our institution can be credited to the government revenue. Therefore, concerning this money, you are kindly informed that actions cannot be taken in terms of FR 570.

Lack of Evidence for Audit

(a) The report of the Chemical stock is attached herewith. (Annexure – 4)

(b) Actions will be taken to respond to the relevant ten audit queries promptly.

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

(a) Accept audit observations. Most of the advances issued by this institution are for the drug prevention programs conducted by the Board. Since most of these programs are carried out outside the Colombo, it seems that settling the payments as soon as the prevention programs are completed is somewhat delayed. The main reason is that the officers who are organizing the treatment program need to come to Colombo to settle it. However, I noted to give instructions in the future to settle the advances as soon as the activity is completed in accordance with FR 371. Actions will be taken to recover the relevant advance payment from the monthly salary of the officers who do not comply with that.

(b) i. According to the bidding documents, the relevant item has been purchased under the shopping procedure.

ii Accept audit observations. Procurement activities were entrusted to the Adminis trative Division until 16/02/2018 and thereafter on a management decision, its apital part was transferred to the Accounts Division. Amendments as indicated in the audit query had to be done since essential matters arose occasionally. As well, a primary procurement plan has been prepared for the next three years from 2018.

iii As the bid documents are invited via the registered post and the supplier has to prepare the specification according to our specifications, a period more than a minimum of 7 days was given for that.

iv Accept audit observations. Actions have been taken to conduct procurement activities accurately in the future.

(c) A committee has been appointed by the letter No. COPE/2019/01 dated 27.05.2019 of the Additional Secretary of the Law and Order Division to investigate into this matter and a letter has been sent informing them to submit the report within 2 weeks. As well, a copy of it has been sent for your information and I noted to provide a definite answer once the report is received.

(d) The fingerprint machine was non-functional due to lightning strikes on 06.10.2018, and as per the instructions of the Head Office in this regard, the relevant machine has been sent to the company on 08.10.2018 to repair. After repairing, the machine was returned to the center on 13.05.2019 and it has been broken down again on the same day. The company which the machine was purchased has been informed over the phone in this regard and they have informed us that they will come to repair it.

I also inform you that the arrival and departure are recorded daily in the attendance register accurately in front of the center manager or a consultant.

(e) According to the audit observations, all officers who obtained advances have been informed in writing to give explanations for the resettlement of advances in respect of this value without spending for the relevant function and will submit the audit soon after receiving the responses.

(f) i. According to the Section 29 of Part VI and Section 7 of Part I of the gazette notification for Precursor Control Authority Regulations No. 01 of 2010, it has been indicated that the registration/license may be canceled by the Authority where any provision of the Act is contravened and however, it is stated that the applicant should be given an opportunity to be heard prior such cancellation. Accordingly, without cancelling the registration/ license at once, the relevant licensed institute is given the opportunity to provide explanations. Currently, the end users apply for the license only when they need chemicals after their previous license expires and, in most cases, a written statement is obtained from the license holder when they apply to renew the license after a long period of time.

The Authority is currently creating a software data system to efficient the issuance of licenses.

ii. I noted to submit the quarterly reports properly.

Financial Control

As per the monthly expenditure forecast, the Department of Treasury Operations credits money into our account from time to time and the reports relevant to the crediting are not received to the Board properly. Although that department is informed of this issue from time to time, the order in respect of such credits is not properly received by e-mail and the Board recognizes these credits by the monthly bank statement. Currently, the cash receipt order is being received properly and the recurrent cash balances are kept to a minimum.

Further, the balance of four inactive project accounts maintained by the Board amounting to Rs.2,227,036.69 was credited to the main account of the Board on 30 January 2018 and the Treasury was inquired about expending the money and the decision on that regard was received in December. Since there was no proper approval to use this money for the activities of the Board, it had to be kept within the recurrent cash balance from January to November. Also, this amount has been credited to the Government Consolidated Fund by the Ministry on 24.12.2018.

Operating Review

(a). Samples for the analysis in relation to the identification of the correlation between the price and the purity of street heroin and for the analysis of new diluents are provided by the Police Narcotics Bureau. However, due to insufficient funds given to the Police Narcotics Bureau for this, the number of samples received was less than the number of samples targeted and therefore the progress was less than 25%. Further, the Excise Department and the Sri Lanka Police and other such law enforcement institutions were made aware to make the process of obtaining samples for this program more efficient and actions have been taken to incorporate this program into a separate research project for the year 2019 under a provision of two million rupees. (Annexure 05)

(b). Even though “Participation of our Narcotic Laboratory for International Laboratory Standardization Program” has been mentioned in the Action Plan 2018 as the expected target for the field of analysis of drugs of abuse, and continuation and maintenance of Internationally Recognized Laboratory Standardization conducts by the laboratory within the year 2018, the expected target has not been stated in the Performance Report submitted for the audit due to a mistake in presentation. Accordingly, participating in the first and second phases of the program in 2018, samples were analyzed and the results were presented to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and showed 100% accuracy in relation to drug sample analysis.

(c). Analytical work on Performance Enhancing Drugs (Banned Stimulants) used in sports should be included under analyzing samples suspected to contain narcotics and psychotropic substances in the laboratory Action Plan and even though it has been mentioned in the Action Plan in general as an expected target of 110, a separate note has been used when reporting the progress.

Therefore, as stated in the Action Plan, the results of analyzing suspected drug samples should be correct as follows.

Field	No. of targets achieved	Expected target	Progress
Analyzing samples suspected to contain narcotics and psychotropic substances 1. Analyzing suspected samples and food products	225	110	205 %

4.2 Management Inefficiencies

(a). The audit query report indicates that 5856 clients had been registered for the counseling program from January to December in the year 2018. Accordingly, the counseled percentage has been indicated as less than 15%.

(b). Out of the 432 clients admitted for treatment in the year 2018, 37 individuals have left without permission after spending from 1 to 38 days. I kindly point out that the following reasons have been caused for that.

- Only two security personnel from the Civil Security Department have been deployed for the security of the institution. They are in charge of the security of the 18 acre estate and the main entrance gate.

- Even though the service of 22 counseling assistants is needed in the treatment staff, only 13 counseling assistants are currently in the service. Further, while holding the total responsibility of the clients including the daily time table and counseling activities, the responsibility of providing security for the clients is also in the hands of the counseling assistants of the treatment staff. The absence of adequate counseling assistants as mentioned above is one of the reasons that affect for unauthorized leaving. Furthermore, I also inform that the relevant officers are needed to be deployed for three service shifts daily.

- The staff attempts hard to retain the clients since the day they admited and a methodology of forcefully controlling the severe disobedience and impulsiveness of some clients does not implement within the center. The method of treatment of this center is the psychological treatment method. Further, it is dedicated to the clients who come voluntarily. Especially, a treatment method which improves the will and need of the clients is used. Clients who do not have the will and need, enslaving to their arbitrary feelings and leave forcefully without permission instead of complying with the treatment staff. That is the nature of some drug addicts.

(c). The approval of the Head Office has been requested to repair the roof of the Vocational Training Division and upon that approval, a written request has been sent to the Chairman of Attanagalla Pradeshiya Sabha to obtain an estimate. It has been informed that a technical officer will be sent for it.

(d). Officers went to the Attanagalla Pradeshiya Sabha and Gampaha Electrical Engineer's Office to obtain an estimate to repair the internal cable system and they had been informed that they are not working in relation to the internal cable system and that an estimate should be obtained from a registered private electrical engineer. Accordingly, I inform you that steps have been arranged to obtain an estimate from a private electrical engineer.

(e). In accordance with the Principles of Counseling, decisions about a drug addicted person must be made without prejudgment or conclusions and accordingly, the Treatment and Rehabilitation Center of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board is committed to assist all clients who come to the center to liberate from their addiction. Even though the clients who come to the institution for treatment are returned after repeatedly addicted to drugs, as counselors, admitting them into the institution is an act in accordance with the principles of counseling.

According to our results, the institution's new clients as well as those who have been treated more than once have been able to live their lives successfully. In this case, we kindly inform the audit that regardless of the type of person, when he needs to liberate himself from the addiction, the Treatment and Rehabilitation Center is obligated to make him a resident.

(f). Different people undergo various treatments and rehabilitation based on drug use and psychological addictive conditions and the tendency of re-addiction is a condition that prevails within the entire process. Giving various excuses, they re-addict to drug use and it is our duty and responsibility to provide treatment and rehabilitation for them all.

(g). These clients have been admitted for treatment many years ago and in some cases where their file numbers could not be found, they were mentioned as 'Re' and have made residents. It is decided to carry out the followings since if a new number is given, it will cause confusion in the whole system.

Encourage the staff as much as possible to search and enter their number from old files and books.

Staff has been informed to provide a new number under 'Re' for those who have not found it. Actions will be taken in the future to prevent such shortcomings.

The fault of giving two admission numbers to the same person has been found out by the supervising staff and it had been corrected in the admission book. The files are accurate. But since the change has not been done at the appropriate place in the register, action has been taken to correct it. The receptionist has been strongly advised and assigned the responsibility not to repeat such.

4.3 Operating Inefficiencies

(a) Preliminary tests as well as the confirmation tests to confirm the accuracy of the results according to the preliminary test results are carried out by the National Narcotics Laboratory for 254 substances subject to the control of the relevant Acts against illicit traffic of narcotics and psychotropic substances, 68 substances subject to the control of Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Act and for 180 substances considered as banned stimulants in sports.

Furthermore, chemicals that required to conduct analyzes related to the International Laboratory Standardization Program which is continuously maintained by the National Narcotics Laboratory and to conduct confirmation tests for suspicious samples that sent daily to the laboratory depending on the requirement of relevant institutions had been purchased. However, for relevant analyzes, there was no need to conduct confirmation tests when analyzing the samples received to the institution during this period.

Further, even though those chemicals were used for the analyses conducted earlier, with the commencement of testing more efficiently with higher accuracy and lower cost using the sophisticated machinery, there is no requirement for those chemicals any longer and therefore they are not using and have been discarded.

Furthermore, although some of these chemicals were in use at that time, with the identification of adverse health conditions caused by the use of these chemicals, they have been removed from use in the laboratory.

(b) According to the final chemical stock report of the year 2019, the Chemical board of survey committee 2018 has identified that 12 expired chemicals must be destroyed via the General 47 form.

(c) As shown by that observation, although it is true that we have reached 2,719 schools out of the 10,102 schools which is less than 26%, it is impractical to cover 10,102 schools by deploying 14 officers. Therefore, the Preventive Education Division trains school teachers and teacher instructors as trainers. It gives them the knowledge to address the students. This happens indirectly by making aware the government officials as well. This document contains only the actions directly conducted by our officers and no other activities are included.

(d) There is no distinction as women targeted programs and men targeted programs in the report. As a simple example, the title community programs target both men and women. (This is the contribution of all programs) We would like to state with no hesitation that the Preventive Education and Training Division of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board is the only institution that presents not only the difference in gender roles but also the trends in sex due to drug use through scientific programs.

(e) When analyzing statistics on drug-related arrests in Sri Lanka, a gradual increase in the numerical value of arrests in relation to each type of drug can be identified over time. Based only on the annual increase in drug-related arrests, it cannot be concluded that drug users have gradually increased. The reasons thereto are given below.

The effectiveness of law enforcement sectors in enforcing the law against drug trafficking also affects the increase in annual arrests. For example, although the number of arrests in 2015 has increased compared to 2014, the corresponding figure for 2016 was lower than in 2015. A special program implemented in relevant years on drug law enforcement has affected this.

Table No. 01 – The number of persons arrested for drug related offenses by law enforcement institutions from 2014 – 2018

Year	Number of persons arrested
2014	67,025
2015	82,482
2016	79,378
2017	81,156
2018	98,752

Source - Annual Data of Police Narcotics Bureau

The population of drug users cannot be deduced based on the number of individuals arrested, as drug users tend to be arrested repeatedly. When analyzing the data on arrests of two consecutive years, there are times that a certain percentage of individuals have been arrested in both years.

Only the number of arrests cannot be used in estimating drug users. For that, multiple sources such as sample surveys conducted on drug users, currently existing data systems and data relating to the criterions such as admission to treatments should be used.

Annual arrests include not only those who use drugs but also those who are involved in various other drug related offenses (trafficking/ money laundering / distribution). People who use drugs as well as those who do not are among them. Therefore, based on the annual growth in data relating to arrests, it cannot be concluded that the number of drug users has been increased.
Inactivated and Underutilized Assets

(a). Since the area which this Homagama land belongs to has been identified in relation to the Technical City Development Project under the Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development, the approved has not been received to establish a treatment and rehabilitation center there. This land belongs to the Urban Development Authority and the letter No. 10/8/2745 dated 29.03.2019 has been sent to us by the Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development informing us that it has been referred to the Legal Division of the Urban Development Authority to prepare the lease agreement to hand over that land to the Board. (A copy of the letter is attached herewith - (Annexure 06). As well, the letter No. 13/1/1615 dated 13.05.2019 has been sent by the Urban Development Authority informing that a legal fee of Rs.82,142.20 must be paid in respect of the preparation of the lease agreement. (A copy of the letter is also attached herewith (Annexure 06)

(b). It has been informed to submit a report for this video board at the Board meeting held on 30.04.2018. (Annexure 07)

(c). The goods purchased by the Head Office for the Community Based Camping Project in the year 2017 were offered for the requirements of the center and I kindly inform that the relevant goods have been used for the requirements and that the rest of the goods are safe in storages and that they will also be used in future for requirements.

(d). These 17 laptops were purchased in the year 2017 for the executive officers who were to be recruited to the Board and since the relevant recruitments were not carried out, these items had to be kept in the store and in April 2019, the remaining two laptops have also been distributed according to the need.

4.6 Recognized losses

(a) This center is located on high ground and since a 33300V transformer of the Ceylon Electricity Board is established in front of the center and due to the presence of a coconut estate at the institution, I would kindly point out that during heavy rains, lightning strikes frequently to this area. Accordingly, lightning strikes on coconut trees and even though the electric plugs are removed, lightning strikes on goods are happening over the years. I inform you that several items damaged by lightning strikes have been repaired and the rest have been handed over to be repaired.

(b) Since the CCTV camera system was non-functional due to lightning strikes, the company which installed the CCTV camera system did not repair that CCTV equipment for free. Since all these CCTV equipment had to be installed incurring whole new costs, considering it an additional cost to the Board, the then Director General had ordered that the installation of CCTV camera systems would not be required for the centers.

4.7 Staff Administration

(a) Approval has been received from the Department of Management Services on 30.08.2018 to recruit 05 Management Assistants and 05 Counseling Assistants for the year 2018. (Annexure – 08)

Accordingly, applications were invited by posting an advertisement on the official website of the Board on 28.09.2018 to fill the above vacancies. Thereafter, due to political instability during the last quarter of 2018 and due to the changes in the Ministries, recruitments were problematic. After confirming that our Board is under the Ministry of Defense, interviews were held in early January 2019 and selected 05 Management Assistants and 04 Counseling Assistants have been recruited from 05.03.2019.

(b) I accept that a post of Coordinator is not included in the revised Scheme of Recruitment approved on June 13, 2013 and on January 11, 2017. Accordingly, the Board referred the Department of Management Services on 16.11.2018 to create this post. The Department of Management Services has forwarded that letter to the National Salaries and Cadre Commission. Subsequently, it has been informed by the letter dated 22.03.2019 to send a more detailed report to establish the above post. The board is working on establishing these posts.

Further, the Board approval has been granted on 13.09.2018 to appoint the officer acting on the above post to the post of Management Assistant which is currently vacant. Action has been taken to obtain the approval of the Department of Management Services for that. As well, I have noted to take further action regarding the payment of salaries after getting the consent of the Treasury. (Annexures 09, 10, 11, 12)

(c) The Board approved number of vacancies for Assistant Counselors is 26.

A newspaper advertisement has been published on 15.01.2017 to invite applications for the above vacancies and the number of vacancies for the above post at that time was 5. (Annexure – 13)

Interviews to recruit for these posts have been held on 23.05.2017 and 26.05.2017. At the interviews, 14 instead of 5 assistant counselors have been recruited.

As 8 Assistant Counselors have been promoted at the interview held on 27.03.2017 and 28 for filling the vacancies of Counseling Officers, 14 Assistant Counselor posts have been vacant again.

At the time of the interview which held on 23.05.2017 and 26, a total of 14 Assistant Counselor posts have been vacant. The management at that time has selected all these posts at the interviews held on 23.05.2017 and 26 and the Board approval has also been received. (Annexures – 14, 15, 16) Not to repeat such a situation in future, the relevant officers of the Human Resources Unit and senior staff were informed.

Internal candidates named Ms. W.V.B.N. Lakmali and Mrs. B.A.A.S.K. Kumari had informed the Board management that they were treated unfairly at this interview and at the present, they have been promoted as Assistant Outreach officers.
Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Submission of Financial Statements

The draft Annual Report has been submitted to the Ministry on 23.05.2019. A copy of the letter is attached herewith. (Annexure – 17)

5.2 Internal Audit

A committee has been appointed by the letter No. COPE/2019/01 dated 27.05.2019 of the Additional Secretary of the Law and Order Division to investigate internal audit affairs of the Board and a letter has been sent informing them to submit the report within a month. As well, a copy of it has been sent for your information and I noted to provide a definite answer for this once the report is received.

5.3 Procurement Management

(a) Answer 4.4 (a) applies.

(b) Reasons for not happening the procurement actions are given below.

Toilet system of the Nawadigantha center – Occurred due to the delay of Technical Evaluation Committee reports and it has been incorporated into the procurement plan for the year 2019 and the relevant work has been completed by now.

Repairing the corridor of Kandy center – This activity has been incorporated into the procurement plan for the year 2019 and the relevant work has been completed and payment has been made by now.

Installation of sinks with taps in Kandy center – Due to the errors in received quotations, they have been rejected by the quotation opening committee.

Toilet system of the Galle center - No bid has been received for this activity.

Laboratory data system - Due to the difficulty of finding a suitable officer for the Technical Evaluation Committee and the delay in preparing the final specification, this task was unable to perform.

Narcotic Trace Detector - The value of this item is Rs.3,800,000/- and the supplier has informed us to pay by a letter of credit. Due to the lack of sufficient finances received from the Treasury, it was unable to open the letter of credit as the above amount was not in the current account of the Board.

(c) Accept audit observations. That furniture has been purchased due to the weaknesses of the previously existed procurement process and the procurement activities are being continued properly at the present by establishing a procurement division. As well, I noted to distribute relevant furniture in the future by identifying the needs.

(d) Accept audit observations. Procurement activities were entrusted to the Administrative Division until 16/02/2018 and thereafter on a management decision, its capital part was transferred to the Accounts Division. Since then, the relevant division has been informed to act in accordance with the Procurement Guidelines.

5.4 Budget Control

The budget document for the Board is prepared in accordance with the votes issued by the Treasury Department and these variations have been occurred due to the detailed presentation of those votes in the financial statements of the year. Measures have been taken already to manage the budget document accurately.

6. Sustainable Development Goals

(a). Steps have been taken to issue a detailed Circular for that. As well, sustainable development goals, targets and the milestones that need to be reached those targets in relation to drug prevention and control, to identify an indicator to measure the achievement of targets, to establish an innovation platform based on science and technology to implement those objectives, the Board approval had been obtained and the Board had given relevant directives in this regard as well.

The following activities have been carried out for this purpose.

Activities / Directives

a) :

One of the main objectives of the Scientific Conference, which was conducted on the financial contribution of the International Network for Government Science Advice (INGSA) with the participation of all concerned stakeholders, is making aware in relation to setting up science and technology based innovation platform to achieve sustainable development goals.

b), c), d) :

Considering the International Circulars (Resolution 2018/29) issued by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for the Development of Science, Technology and Innovation with regard to achieving sustainable development goals, regulations have been formulated and the Board approval has been obtained to implement the projects related to the installation of the innovation platform, prevention and control of drugs, achieving the sustainable development goals of 2030; for the activities such as utilizing human and physical resources, enhancing the operating capacity of the relevant stakeholders, develop partnerships and for the establishment of innovation platform based on science and technology.

Discussions have been held with the relevant stakeholders and the approval of the Board has been obtained concerning the establishment of a Scientific Subcommittee to provide instructions in relation to achieving sustainable goals through this Science and Technology based innovation platform.

Taking action to achieve the sustainable development goals in line with a dynamic action plan via all the Ministries relevant to Drugs Control and Prevention, incorporate into regulations, and review and evaluate relevant projects according to the internationally recognized indicators relevant to sustainable development objectives are done by this innovation platform to achieve the sustainable development goals in the year 2030.

The above activities as well as the coordination work are done directly through the online system and bringing forth the relevant database is also done through this and since the financial provisions of the year 2019 are inadequate, actions will be taken to conduct them via the financial assistance of the International Network for Government Science Advice.

7. Systems and Control

(a) Asset Control

Actions will be taken to update the fixed assets register.

(b) Monetary Management

There was a high balance as the balances of the project accounts were credited to the account that maintains recurrent cash. That money was credited to the Government Consolidated Fund in December 2018. The balance of this year's recurrent account is kept at a minimum level.

(c) Human Resources Management

Actions are being taken to fill the vacancies.

(d) Expenditure Control

Noted to conduct all the activities according to a plan.

(e) Procurement

A separate unit has been set up to carry out procurement activities properly.

(f) Stock Control

Actions will be taken to carry out stock control systematically.

(g) Internal Control

I have noted to maintain the internal control properly.

(h) Debtor Control

The distress loans, festival advances and special advances given by the Board are being recovered properly by now and a balance that has continued from the previous few years is shown as the debtor balance. Actions are being taken to rectify that balance.

Prof. Saman Abeysinghe
Chairman

Executive Staff of the Board

Annex I

No.	Name	Designation	Educational Qualifications
01	Professor SamanAbeysinghe	Chairman	BSc (Hons) - Special in Botany Ruhunu University MSc- Wageningen, Netherland, PhD - Brussels, Belgium Senior Professor in Department of Botany, Faculty of Science - University of Ruhuna Matara
02	Mrs. M. S. P. Suriyapperuma	Director General Acting Up to 31.05.2018	BSc(Biosc) - Open University of Sri Lanka
			MSc(Agric.Bio.) - University of Peradeniya
			Postgraduate Diploma in Mgt - University of Rajarata
			MBA(eGOV) – (Followed) University of Moratuwa
			Senior Assistant Secretary - Sri Lanka Administrative Service Class - 1
03	Mr. S. AlokaBandara	Director General Acting	MPA - Master of Public Admin Bachelor of Law - university of colombo
04	Mrs.Suvinitha Gunasekara	Director Admin Acting	Attorney at law Sri lanka Administrative Service Class -1 Appointed on 17.07.2018
05	Mr. H.M.S. Herath	Director-Private Treatment Center (Appointed According to the Act No.54 in 2007)	Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police (Retired)
			Bachelor of Arts- University of Kelaniya
			Post Graduate Diploma - Criminology
			Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
			Diploma in Counseling – Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura
06	Mrs. S.M.B. N. Kumarihamy	Deputy Director - Research	Master of Philosophy(MPhil) in Sociology- University of Kelaniya
			Master of Social Science (MSSc) in Sociology- University of Kelaniya
			BA (Special) Sociology and Social Anthropology - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			National Diploma in Counseling - Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
07	Mr. T.W. Premasiri	Deputy 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
08	Mrs. S.T. Weraniyagoda	Board Secretary and Legal Officer	Bachelor of Law - University of Colombo
			Post Graduate Degree in law - Poona University India
09	Mrs. D.P.M. Gamage	Internal Auditor	Certified Business Accountant(CBA) - The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka
			Bachelor of Science Business Administration Degree - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			AAT(SL) – The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka

10	Mr. M.A.W. Marasinghe	Assistant Director - Outreach	Diploma in Psychology of Psychology Institute
			Diploma in Counseling ofPsychology Institute
11	Mrs. A.W.A. Kumari	Assistant Director - Administration	Master of Business Administration - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			Bachelor of Science in Human Resource Management (Special) Degree - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
12	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
13	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
14	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
15	Mrs. T.K.R. Dissanayake	Assistant Director – Precursor Chemicals	Bachelor of Science in Chemistry(hons) - University of Colombo
			Master of Forestry and Environmental Management - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
16	Miss. K.D.W. Sajani	Assistant Director - Finance	Bachelor of Commerce (Special) University of Sri Jayawardenapura
			Diploma in Computer Based Accountancy – Londontec City Campus
			Foundation & Management Level – CIMA (UK)

Notes to the accounts

Annex II

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018	Year Ended 31/12/2018	Year Ended 31/12/2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess / (Deficit) for the year	(28,291,720.85)	34,080,827.80)
Adjustment For		
Depreciation	24,112,705.46	24,563,295.95
Provision for Gratuity	5,032,784.40	4,716,150.48
Prior Year Adjustment	1,690,342.74	(759,560.08)
Operating Income Before Change in Work in Capital	2,544,111.75	(5,560,941.45)
Receivable for Distress loan & Festival Advance	892,547.00	1,056,639.00
WIP on new building	-	
Software	(100,000.00)	(100,000.00)
Increase/(Decrese) in working capital	3,336,658.75	(4,604,302.45)
Inventories	248,989.13	(283,487.11)
Prepayments	587,148.91	(52,250.00)
Advances	(4,897.00)	88,943.00
Debtor-Advance Payment	(222,000.00)	-
Trade and Other Payables	(10,000.00)	(7,780.00)
Accrued Expenses	(18,718,148.02)	22,877,846.63
Retention Money	169,540.00	-
Cash genarated from operations	(14,612,708.23)	18,018,970.07
Gratuity paid	(484,432.00)	(3,188,605.50)
	(15,097,140.23)	14,830,364.57
Net cash from operating activites		
Cash Flow from /(Used in) investing Activies		
Acquisition of property, Plant and Eqiupment	(7,748,490.91)	(22,083,631.36)
Sales Proceed from Disposel of Plant and Equipment		
Net Cash flow from /(used) in investing Activites		
Cash flow from /(Used In) Financial Activies		
Net Fund Received/(used) During the year	27,448,000.00	3,500,000.00
Fund Transfer to Law and Order Section	(2,227,036.79)	
Net Cash flow from /(used) in financial Activites		
NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**2,375,332.07**	**(3,753,266.79)**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR A	**3,856,549.25**	**7,609,816.04**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR B	**6,231,881.32**	**3,856,549.25**

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
STATEMENT OF CHANGERS IN NET ASSETS /EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018

	Attibutable 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	25,184,005.17	63,343,346.09	(14,110,835.63)	91,649,515.63	
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	20,000,000.00	25,184,005.17	65,984,610.57	(44,226,852.73)	66,941,763.01	
carried forward						
Prior Year Adjustment				(759,560.08)	(759,560.08)	
Capital Grant for the year	3,500,000.00				3,500,000.00	
Net surplus/deficit for the year				(34,080,827.80)	(34,080,827.80)	
Balance as at December 2017	23,500,000.00	25,184,005.17	65,984,610.57	(79,067,240.61)	35,601,375.13	
Capital Grant for the Year	27,448,000.00				27,448,000.00	
Gain on property revaluation	-	437,536,927.21			437,536,927.21	
Fund Transfer to Law & Order Section				(2,227,036.79)	(2,227,036.79)	
Prior Year Adjustment (Note 28)	-			1,314,597.76	1,314,597.76	
Net surplus/deficit for the year	-			(28,291,720.85)	(28,291,720.85)	
Balance as at December 2018	**50,948,000.00**	**462,720,932.38**	**65,984,610.57**	**(108,271,400.49)**	**471,382,142.46**	

Note 01

Government Contribution Recurrent	2018	2017
	RS	RS
January	18,083,333.00	14,068,000.00
February	18,083,333.00	15,708,000.00
March	15,477,000.00	12,500,000.00
April	18,083,333.00	20,433,000.00
May	14,867,000.00	18,155,000.00
June	19,100,000.00	13,180,000.00
July	17,262,000.00	15,561,000.00
August	15,239,000.00	15,711,000.00
Sptember	17,971,000.00	15,660,000.00
October	14,510,000.00	13,334,000.00
November	22,439,000.00	19,920,000.00
December	17,609,000.00	19,868,000.00
	208,723,999.00	**194,098,000.00**

Note 02

Miscellaneous Income	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Coconut income	1,717,699.25	937,982.80
Distress and Festival Loan Interest	343,408.89	422,935.66
Drug Councelling Cource	5,492,000.00	5,514,475.00
Government Charge on Vehicle	2,800.00	-
Misc - Income & Cheque Cancelled Income	98,729.50	403,435.00
NNL Lab income	703,000.00	713,250.00
No Pay Charges and Returned Salary	250,563.54	230,451.91
Non Refundable Tender Deposit	14,000.00	36,000.00
PCA Income	1,848,500.00	4,383,428.00
Residential & Administration fees	4,785,000.00	3,750,000.00
Sale of Research books	10,400.00	12,300.00
Sale of Vocational Items	7,100.00	19,250.00
	15,273,201.18	**16,423,508.37**

Note 03

Profit on Disposel	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Cost of disposal Fixed Assets	1,401,461.09	780,912.08
Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets	(1,401,461.09)	(780,912.08)
Sales Proceeds of Disposal of Assets	34,085.00	24,404.00
	34,085.00	**24,404.00**

Note 4

Personnel & Adminstration Cost	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Audit & Management	114,000.00	81,000.00
Board Meeting Fees	716,000.00	911,000.00
Chairman, Other Allowances & Sitting Allowance	728,850.46	874,289.60
Employee Trust Fund	3,508,212.77	3,175,986.66
Employees Provident Fund	14,032,850.41	12,703,945.81
Holiday Pay	1,043,688.65	310,302.20
Legislation Sub Committee Fees	-	89,975.00
Overtime	4,737,599.36	3,984,372.13
Salaries & Wages	116,540,038.53	105,880,817.36
Service Gratuity	5,032,784.40	4,716,150.48
SHE Insurance	5,439,804.52	559,231.84
Sub Committee Fees	-	40,000.00
Transport	133,066.35	119,862.00
Travelling & Subsistance-Foreign	3,942,847.58	4,509,253.18
Travelling & Subsistance-Local	1,533,167.75	1,309,696.46
Warm Cloth Allowance	51,420.72	126,484.37
	157,554,331.50	**139,392,367.09**

Note 05

Other Operating Cost	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Advertisements	134,524.50	1,912,680.75
Audit Fee	750,000.00	350,000.00
CBT Program Expenses	-	6,391,330.73
Consultaion fees	300,000.00	241,129.00
Daily Wages	1,591,264.17	7,915,091.43
Electricity	5,198,539.17	5,145,776.00
Fuel Lubricants	4,462,721.02	4,131,826.84
Fines & Surcharges	14,915.87	-
Hiring of Motor Vehicles	3,395,355.77	3,448,932.67
Internet & Email charges	1,986,934.57	2,167,233.62
Janitorial expenses	2,192,820.00	2,250,640.00
Lease of peripheral centers	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00
Maintenance of Buildings	551,346.87	702,280.55
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	2,934,075.48	2,041,174.87
Maintenance of Office Equipment	1,476,507.19	910,581.45
Miscellaneous expenses	434,950.60	326,875.25
INGSA Expenses	187,345.00	-
Newspapers,Publications & Periodicals	104,345.00	92,090.00
Pest Control	81,420.00	39,445.00
Postage	184,270.50	140,119.00

Printing, Stationery & Office Requisites	3,443,854.33	4,134,575.50
Rates & taxes	258,652.37	407,052.37
Refeshments	201,378.75	186,788.50
Security Expences	4,597,739.49	3,983,100.00
Staff Uniforms	112,000.00	116,000.00
Telephone Charges	2,032,190.45	2,006,620.90
Translation, Inquiry, Legal & Technical Fees	128,089.00	109,890.50
Vehicle Insurance & Licensing Fee	779,223.09	845,516.28
Water Supply	1,794,239.93	2,193,385.29
Welfare Expenses	-	481,727.33
	41,128,703.12	**54,471,863.82**

Note 6

Contribution to Foreign Local Agencies	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Contribution to N.G.O.(SLFONGODA)	360,000.00	359,975.00
Drug Law Enforcement Activities	147,000.00	197,750.00
	507,000.00	**557,725.00**

Note 7

Preventive Education and Training	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Preventive Education & Public Awareness	428,072.00	1,555,165.50
Anti drug day programme	781,620.60	200,302.20
Preventive education Field allowance	490,428.56	334,999.99
	1,700,121.16	**2,090,467.69**

Note 8

Treatment and Rehabilitaion	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Meals	19,079,946.80	17,163,816.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Food stuff	23,208.00	685,084.50
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Other food stuff	547,208.75	769,450.50
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Medicine	54,029.70	137,537.47
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Doctors fees	98,750.00	108,750.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Sports Items	550.00	33,500.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Vocational Training	286,035.00	298,645.00
Follow up, Parents Prog & Other Programs	537,348.33	608,446.91
	20,627,076.58	**19,805,230.38**

Note 9

Research Study Expenses	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Research & Study	1,279,805.00	2,280,208.00
Drug Councelling Cource Expenses	2,842,149.60	3,101,993.00
	4,121,954.60	**5,382,201.00**

Note 10

Outreach Expenses	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Outreach mobile Programmes & Others	675,868.50	1,040,922.50
Outreach Field Allowance	1,339,714.26	1,353,142.82
	2,015,582.76	**2,394,065.32**

Note 11

NNL Lab Expenses	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Laboratory requisits & Chemicals	1,554,220.85	1,626,617.32
NNL Lab Training programmes	393,563.00	575,905.51
INGSA project expenses	-	-
	1,947,783.85	**2,202,522.83**

Note 12

Prisons & Other Treatment Centers	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Prisons & other treatment Centers Programms	273,159.00	18,590.00
	273,159.00	**18,590.00**

Note 13

Human Resources Development Cost	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Staff Training Expenses	962,063.00	382,900.00
Staff Recruting Chargers	25,900.00	-
	987,963.00	**382,900.00**

Note 14

Finance Cost	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Bank charges	99,025.00	74,315.00
	99,025.00	**74,315.00**

Note 15

Depreciation & Others	2018	2017
	RS	RS
Depreciation As per schedule	24,112,705.46	25,344,208.03
	24,112,705.46	**25,344,208.03**

Note 16

Cash at Bank & Hand	2018	2017
	Rs	Rs
Stamp Imprest	956.60	46,405.70
B.O.C. Corporate 1643	3,568,660.40	1,450,596.94
B.O.C. Rajagiriya - 0003270702	97,209.32	131,009.91
UNDCP 1995 - 0003270499	-	326,400.12
WHO Regular Budget -0003271068	-	1,406,142.40
NDDCB RAS H71, Project -0003271164	-	454,443.31
UNICEF School drug prevention project -0003271165	-	41,550.86
NDDCB Tratment & Rehabilitation - 0071810523	2,565,055.00	-
	6,231,881.32	**3,856,549.24**

Note - 17

Inventory	2018	2017
	Rs	Rs
Chemical Stock	2,527,499.28	2,221,072.88
Stationery Stock	2,070,646.29	2,626,061.82
	4,598,145.57	**4,847,134.70**

Note - 18

Prepayments	2018	2017
	Rs	Rs
Vehicle Insurance & Licence Fees		
BAP-5320 Ins	191.84	185.36
BAP-5320 Lic	682.74	
BAP-5324 Ins	191.84	185.36
BAP-5324 Lic	682.74	
BAP-5328 Ins	191.84	185.36
BAP-5328 Lic	751.01	
BAQ-4028 Ins	456.13	465.00
BAQ-4028 Lic	712.66	12.66
BAQ-4032 Ins	456.13	465.00
BAQ-4032 Lic	711.51	12.66
BAQ-4023 Ins	456.13	465.00
BAQ-4023 Lic	711.51	11.52
BAQ-4037 Ins	456.13	465.00

BAQ-4037 Lic	12.66	11.52
BAQ-4020 Ins	456.13	465.00
BAQ-4020 Lic	12.66	11.52
YU-6932 Ins	2,040.06	2,180.86
YU-6932 Lic	34.93	34.93
YU-6933 Ins	1,888.36	2,013.28
YU-6933 Lic	784.93	38.42
YU-6934 Ins	2,271.98	2,407.54
YU-6934 Lic	38.42	38.42
YU-6938 Ins	1,945.17	2,076.17
YU-6938 Lic	788.42	34.93
PF-9007 Ins	12,607.81	15,166.46
PF-9007 Lic	9,715.07	715.44
51-7214 Ins	3,764.75	3,716.09
51-7214 Lic	1,844.38	1,721.94
301-9695 Ins	6,237.36	5,859.60
301-9695 Lic	895.89	1,996.76
PB-4613 Ins	7,369.07	8,292.55
PB-4613 Lic	8,028.49	8,048.76
19-9679 Ins	3,865.55	4,252.91
19-9679 Lic	2,134.90	1,941.84
32-4515 Ins	8,036.87	8,929.88
32-4515 Lic	8,774.84	-
64-4315 Ins	5,459.13	4,979.43
64-4315 Lic	2,301.37	2,561.64
CAG-1776 Ins	5,450.64	6,986.74
CAG-1776 Lic	772.60	859.95
CAG-2548 Ins	5,450.64	6,986.74
CAG-2548 Lic	794.52	803.68
KF-2801 Ins	12,614.09	11,022.69
KF-2801 Lic	2,432.88	2,439.06
KR-4875 Ins	9,976.26	11,425.76
KR-4875 Lic	3,747.95	
155-9003 Ins	468.61	417.55
155-9003 Lic	-	-
XC-8699 Ins	1,393.72	1,376.93
XC-8699 Lic	-	-
XC-8705 Ins	1,393.72	1,376.93
XC-8705 Lic	653.97	
XC-8708 Ins	988.57	976.55
XC-8708 Lic	719.37	
NB-1258 Ins	13,255.47	12,418.03

NB-1258 Lic	6,595.89	6,599.35
NB-7948 Ins	18,464.55	16,305.40
NB-7948 Lic		3,672.55
Maintenance of Office Equipment		
Ceylon Business Applications	11,981.87	12,589.83
Gestetner	11,623.22	5,094.90
Open Systems	-	18,446.06
Colt trading	-	12,737.25
Browns	-	1,226.58
Metropolitan	12,981.44	2,364.29
Techno Instruments	-	9,826.20
Impact Technology System	-	34,166.68
Globel Tech Air conditioning	22,258.36	17,544.00
Science Land Softwere	-	3,333.33
Craft Lanka Engineering	-	15,879.15
Hayleys Aventura	88,120.46	
Maintenance of Building		
Fire Alert	-	3,220.50
Elevators	-	58,404.30
SHE Insurance	1,793,547.22	2,237,128.23
Hiring of Motor Vehicals		
Rajagiriya Tours	-	39,833.33
Tre & Reh food stuff Consumables	-	18,608.00
Tre & Reh Other items	-	9,777.00
PNB contribution	5,250.00	52,250.00
Total prepayments for the year 2018	**2,128,897.44**	**2,716,046.35**

Note 19

Advances	2018	2017
	Rs	Rs
Drug Abuse Infromation Rehabilitation & Research Centre	747.00	747.00
National Institute of Education	27,725.50	27,725.50
Institute of the study of Drug Dependendence	18,829.00	18,829.00
National Housing Development Authority	15,000.00	15,000.00
Director - Department of Buildings secretariat	138,800.00	138,800.00
Colombo PTR Centre	1,160,250.00	1,160,250.00
Navadigantha PTR Centre	337,800.00	337,800.00
Indosol (Pvt) Ltd	6,652.50	6,652.50
Brunner Mazel Publishers (Book order U.S.A)	4,867.00	4,867.00
School of Co-operation Polgolla	9,725.00	9,725.00
Deputy Director	1,800.00	1,800.00
Election Duties	5,617.50	5,617.50
Manager - Kandy Centre	32,553.00	32,553.00
Manager - N'digantha Centre	15,700.00	15,700.00

State Printing	19,750.00	19,750.00
Manager-Galle Centre	500.00	500.00
Purchasing leave registers & Attendance	-	2,000.00
Follow up meeting - Galle	-	3,500.00
To make official seals	-	6,000.00
Parents meeting- Galle	-	6,000.00
Parents meeting- Kandy	-	6,000.00
Adv-31st night-N'dig	-	2,000.00
Adv-31st night-Kandy	-	2,000.00
Ad- B Senanayake	23,000.00	-
Adv- C Jayasinghe	3,000.00	-
Adv- W Marasinghe	900.00	-
Petty cash -W M B W Bandara	5,497.00	-
	1,828,713.50	**1,823,816.50**

Note 20

Debtor-Advance Payment	2018	2017
	Rs	Rs
Daya Builders		
Fuel Deposit	25,000.00	25,000.00
Deposit of Telecomunication		
I.D.D. and New telephone line deposit	25,250.00	25,250.00
Sri Lanka Telecom		
I.D.D. Deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
G.O.B.U. of Ceylon Gs Company		
Ceylinder Deposit	750.00	750.00
Colombo Gas & Water Co Ltd		
40kg. Ceylinder deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
Ceylon Oxygen Ltd		
Gas Ceylinder Deposit	38,500.00	38,500.00
Ceylon Electricity Board		
Security Deposit		
Project office	3,500.00	3,500.00
Talangama PTR Centre	20,000.00	20,000.00
Kandy PTR Centre	6,750.00	6,750.00
Galle PTR	11,500.00	11,500.00
Navadigantha PTR Centre	20,000.00	20,000.00
National Water Supply & Drainage Board		
Water Supply Deposits		
Kandy Ptr Centre	5,000.00	5,000.00
Galle Ptr Centre	1,000.00	1,000.00
Hewagam Koralaya West M.P.C.S Ltd		
Dry ration Deposit	7,500.00	7,500.00

Battaramulla M.P.C.S Ltd		
Fuel Deposit	6,000.00	6,000.00
Kandy M.P.C.S. Ltd		
Dry ration deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fuel Deposit	20,000.00	20,000.00
Galle M.P.C.S Ltd		
Dry ration & Fuel Deposit	10,000.00	10,000.00
Attanagalla M.P.C.S Ltd		
Dry ration deposit	48,000.00	48,000.00
Fuel Deposit	4,000.00	4,000.00
Muncipal Commissioner Kandy		
Rent of Building Deposit	1,050.00	1,050.00
Sri Lanka Nation Arbitration Centre		
Centre Reseveation Deposit	7,500.00	7,500.00
American Premium Water Systems(Pvt) Ltd		
Hot & cold Water Dispenser Deposit	8,000.00	8,000.00
Postmaster General - Franking Machine	50,000.00	50,000.00
B.M.I.C.H. Seminar	5,000.00	5,000.00
Telephone Connection		
Dialog	5,000.00	5,000.00
Mobitel	2,000.00	2,000.00
MTN network	3,000.00	3,000.00
SLT A'pure Provincial Centre	4,525.20	4,525.20
SHE Insurance	1,487.76	1,487.76
Shodans- Gas Cylinder	1,500.00	1,500.00
C.F. Fernando - Cargills Building	150,000.00	150,000.00
Ceylon Oxygen Ltd- Cylinder deposit NNL	152,000.00	-
Theekshana-Advance payment to PNB database	70,000.00	-
	728,812.96	**506,812.96**

Note - 22

Property, Plant & Equipment

Cost/Valuation	Land RS	Buildings RS	Office Equipment RS	Furniture RS	Fixtures RS	Motor Vehicles RS	Full Amount
Balance as at 01.01.2018	11,067,487.30	81,990,669.38	96,217,972.14	19,626,978.24	14,452,837.92	43,265,362.00	266,621,306.98
Additions	1,056,114.00	602,740.00	702,693.00	139,935.00	80,500.00	-	2,581,982.00
Revaluation	358,854,468.50	49,787,621.21					408,642,089.71
Disposals	-	-	(1,239,050.14)	(153,210.95)		-	- 1,392,261.09
Balance as at 31.12.2018	370,978,069.80	132,381,030.59	95,681,615.00	19,613,702.29	14,533,337.92	43,265,362.00	676,453,117.60
Depreciation							
Balance as at 01.01.2018	-	72,903,207.54	79,788,457.12	9,684,154.26	9,026,587.81	38,841,114.28	210,243,521.01
For 2018	-	3,966,037.91	4,824,598.45	1,472,955.95	1,894,945.18	3,686,210.50	15,844,747.99
Revaluation & For Disposals		(28,894,837.50)	(1,239,050.14)	(153,210.95)	-		- 30,287,098.59
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2018		47,974,407.95	83,374,005.43	11,003,899.26	10,921,532.99	42,527,324.78	195,801,170.41
Written down value as at 31.12.2018	370,978,069.80	84,406,622.64	12,307,609.57	8,609,803.03	3,611,804.93	738,037.22	480,651,947.19

*This has prior year depreciation of Rs.6102.50

Cost/Valuation	Library Books Rs	Kitchen ware Rs	Garden Items Rs	NNL Lab Equipment Rs	Other Plant Equipment Rs	Leasehold Property Rs	Full Amount Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2018	1,068,196.47	516,532.08	121,313.00	21,207,370.81	17,654,487.69	-	40,567,900.05
Additions	364,742.90		-	1,822,732.01	2,073,399.00	905,635.00	5,166,508.91
Disposals	-	(3,500.00)	-		(5,700.00)	-	(9,200.00)
Balance as at 31.12.2018	1,432,939.37	513,032.08	121,313.00	23,030,102.82	19,722,186.69	905,635.00	45,725,208.96
Depreciation							
Balance as at 01.01.2018	846,787.36	397,777.20	75,324.40	6,876,671.84	5,413,920.46	-	13,610,481.26
For 2018	87,303.29	50,425.71	19,020.27	4,178,609.69	3,796,225.51	512,117.98	8,643,702.45
For Disposals	-	(3,500.00)	-		(5,700.00)	-	(9,200.00)
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2018	934,090.65	444,702.91	94,344.67	11,055,281.53	9,204,445.97	512,117.98	22,244,983.71
Written down value as at 31.12.2018	498,848.72	68,329.17	26,968.33	11,974,821.29	10,517,740.72	393,517.02	23,480,225.25

*Other Plant & Equipment has prior year depreciation of Rs. 38,651.50

*Leasehold Property has prior year depreciation of Rs. 330,990.98

Total Net Asset for the Year 2018	504,132,172.44
Depreciation	24,112,705.46

Note 23

Sundry Creditors	2018	2017
	Rs	Rs
A.G.S.K. Gunaratne	-	20,000.00
Ceylon Business Appliances	2,220.00	2,220.00
Liyanage Swarnalatha	10,000.00	10,000.00
Rukmal Jayawardane	2,000.00	2,000.00
T.D.R.D. Dharmaratne	10,000.00	10,000.00
T.G.T.S. Sumanartne	10,000.00	10,000.00
W A D T Padmini	15,000.00	5,000.00
	49,220.00	**59,220.00**

Note 24

Accrued Expenses	2018	2017
	Rs	Rs
Acquisition of capital Assets	-	17,461,887.86
Audit Fees	750,000.00	650,000.00
Bank charges	-	14,190.00
Consultation Fees	25,000.00	25,000.00
Daily Wages & Allowances	214,536.63	322,758.97
Drug Councelling Course	558,499.50	681,000.00
Electricity	368,429.26	335,768.10
EPF & ETF Payable	24,392.88	-
Fongoda Rental	-	29,975.00
Fuel & Lubricants	675,733.00	480,597.00
Hemsons- Tax NNL equipment	-	36,792.75
Holiday pay	212,726.70	58,315.05
Internet Email	119,770.60	172,049.43
Janitorial	179,601.25	208,958.75
Laboratory Requisites and Chemicals	1,062,030.00	106,838.01
Maintenance of Building	-	19,000.00
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	17,247.34	103,414.96
Maintenance of Office Equipment	51,280.00	150,928.34
Medical Insurance	-	559,231.84
Misallaneous	136,600.00	-
News papers	13,030.00	8,250.00
NNL Training	29,000.00	-
Outreach field allowance	161,357.14	106,142.86
Outreach Mobile Programs & Others	4,050.00	176,525.00
Overtime	916,746.84	541,542.03
Parents ad Follow Up Meetings	28,960.00	14,864.00
Plant & Equipemt Heyleys	-	826,620.00
PODD meating charges	-	89,975.00
Preventive Education & training	3,600.00	-

Prevetive Education field allowance	30,000.00	42,000.00
Printing,Stationery & Office requisites	38,385.00	973,368.21
Prison & Other Treatment Centers	-	10,975.00
Rates and Taxes	67,950.00	63,975.00
Research Study	425,472.50	1,070,237.50
Security Charges	776,000.00	668,950.00
Staff Training	9,000.00	135,000.00
Telephone Charges	175,022.90	197,592.48
Translation and Technical Officer Fees	29,909.00	-
Transport	4,100.00	17,300.00
Travelling & Subsistance - Foreign	326,845.08	3,000.00
Travelling & Subsistance - Local	455,882.50	234,233.00
Tre & Reh Doctor charges	8,750.00	8,750.00
Tre & Reh Meals & Meals for programs	1,358,002.50	1,178,715.00
Tre & Reh Other Items	21,094.00	-
Tre & Reh Vocatonal Training	18,000.00	27,000.00
Vehicle Hiring Charges	240,916.61	399,596.67
Water	67,038.98	111,790.32
	9,604,960.21	**28,323,108.23**

Note 25

Retention Money	2018	2017
	Rs	Rs
HO Patition-S L S Kumara	10,000.00	10,000.00
Galle Dining Hall Contruction	169,540.00	-
	179,540.00	**10,000.00**

Note 27

Government Capital Grant	2018 Rs	2017 Rs
Brought Forward Balance	23,500,000.00	20,000,000.00
January	-	-
February	-	1,000,000.00
March	-	-
April	15,300,000.00	-
May	2,000,000.00	-
June	-	-
July	-	1,500,000.00
August	2,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Sptember	2,500,000.00	-
October	1,270,000.00	-
November	3,378,000.00	-
December	1,000,000.00	-
	50,948,000.00	**23,500,000.00**

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD

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