



National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

Annual Report - 2021

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01. Introduction



The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) is a Statutory Board established in terms of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board under Act No. 11 of 1984 and as amended by the Act No. 41 of 1986 and Act No. 21 of 1990. In the year 2021, the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board was under purview of the State Ministry of National Security and Disaster Management.

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

02. Vision and Mission



Vision

“Build a Drug Free Healthy and Secured Nation”

Mission

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

3. Chairperson's Review

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) is the pioneer and statutorily responsible state body for the prevention and control of drug abuse in Sri Lanka. It was established under the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act N0.11, 1984.

In accordance with the sustainable development goals, via strategies and policies, it cooperates with the prevention of drugs and rehabilitation with the core objective of minimizing drug abuse and poverty, preventing crimes and upholding health. Furthermore, under the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act, the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board by its delegated powers, obligations, and objectives functions through the Preventive Education Division, Outreach Division, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Division and Research Division for the minimization of the demand of drugs. Moreover, it provides the formulation of policies for drug prevention and control and timely review based upon scientific evidence, the minimization of drug abuse, and related adverse consequences under a joint mechanism. In accordance with the United Nations' International Conventions on Drug Control signed by the Sri Lankan government, the board supports the control of drugs through international and regional cooperation.



In accordance with the “Vistas of Prosperity” policy statement, under the national vision of creating a country free of drug menace, the goal of the government is to build a secure and healthy society by controlling drug supply and demand by the year 2030. Through the leadership of His Excellency the President, Gotabaya Rajapaksha, and the guidance of Hon. Secretary of Defence, General (Rtd) Kamal Gunarathne, the board had offered a productive and efficient work through an innovative approach in order to reach said objectives by identifying appropriately its own targets related to the control of drugs, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation during the year 2021.

By updating the national program on drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation, the Board has launched a series of programs for the staff officers to provide precise knowledge on the productive standards for aftercare services to treat drug dependency.

Further, measures have been taken to expand the treatment opportunities by identifying timely requirements and limitations of treatment and rehabilitation. The objective here is to

create productive citizens that cooperate with the national labor force free from the drug menace through productive treatment services by approved treatment methods based upon scientific evidence. Accordingly, through adopting international standards, treatment and rehabilitation centers have been reconstructed to provide productive treatment and rehabilitation. Moreover, with the objective of providing drug users the space to have access to treatment services, residential treatment facilities have been developed during this year.

According to the revelation of the national policy model of drug prevention, In the year 2021, the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board launched awareness programs based upon scientific evidence on the harmfulness of drugs concerning illicit drugs, illicit substances with the capacity to abuse, and licit substance use with psychotropic effect and skill-based educational training programs.

During this year, despite the Covid - 19 pandemic, as the national focal institute, the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has been able to provide continuous service for targeted groups. Here under the online method via Zoom, drug prevention programs have been implemented.

By minimizing the global drug menace at the national level, the main task of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board is the Development of individuals, families, communities, society, and health conditions. Hence, our motive is to actively implement all of said actions not only in the present year but also in the upcoming years.

Dr. (Mrs.) Priyange Amarabandu
Chairperson
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

4. Powers of the Board

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

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

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

- (c) Receive donations and grants from local and foreign sources for the purpose of exercising the powers of the Board ;
- (d) Co-ordinate the activities of agencies engaged in the prevention and control of dangerous drugs ;
- (e) Promote treatment and rehabilitation measures for drug dependent persons and conduct national drug abuse and preventive educational programmes for children and adults ;
- (f) Conduct and undertake research studies into the prevalence, aetiology and legal, medical, social, cultural and economic implications of the abuse of dangerous drugs ;
- (g) Maintain liaison with national, regional and international organizations and agencies involved in drug control activities ;
- (h) Acquire, hold, take or give on lease or hire, mortgage, pledge and sell or otherwise dispose of any movable or immovable property ;

05. Constitution of the Board

The Board shall consist of the following members.

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

And

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

Board Members - 2021

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>01. Dr. (Mrs.) Priyangi Amarabandu
Chairperson
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board
383, Kotte Road,
Rajagiriya.</p> | <p>06. Dr. Vindya Kumarappeli
Director
Non Communicable Disease Unit
Ministry of Health
Colombo 10
(Ex Officio Member)</p> |
| <p>02. Professor Anula Wijesundara
142/2 A,
Wijekumarathunga Mawatha
Colombo 05
(Appointed Member)</p> | <p>07. Mr. G.W.P. Wijewardena
Senior Director of Customs
Social Protection Unit
Sri Lanka Customs
No. 40. Main Street, Colombo 11
(Ex Officio Member)</p> |
| <p>03. Mr. Ganesh Dharmawardena
Public Trustee
Department of Public Trustee
No. 02, Bullers Lane,
Colombo 07.
(Appointed Member)</p> | <p>08. Mrs. Gowri Ramanah
Government Analyst
Government Analyst's Department
No. 31, Isuru Mawatha, Pelawatte,
Battaramulla.
(Ex Officio Member)</p> |

04. Mr. H. U. Premathilake
Additional Secretary
Ministry of Education
“Isurupaya”
Battaramulla.
(Ex Officio Member)

09. Dr. Dammika Abegunawardena
Commissioner of Ayurveda
Department of Ayurveda
Old Kottawa Road,
Navinna, Maharagama.
(Ex Officio Member)

05. Mr. Ajith Rohana
Attorney at Law
Senior Deputy Inspector General
(Crime & Organizational Crime)
Office of the Senior Deputy Inspector General
Battaramulla.
(Ex Officio Member)

10. Mr. C. W. K. Dharmasena
Additional Director General
Department of Management
Services
Ministry of Finance,
Colombo 01.
(Representative of the General
Treasury)

Staff of the Board

The approved cadre of the Board is 374 and consists of 240 staff members.

Address/ Contact Information:

Address : 383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya
Telephone : 0112868794 - 6
Fax : 0112868791/2, 0112869805
E-mail : mail@nddcb.gov.lk
Web site : www.nddcb.gov.lk
Facebook : www.facebook.com/nddcblk

Auditors

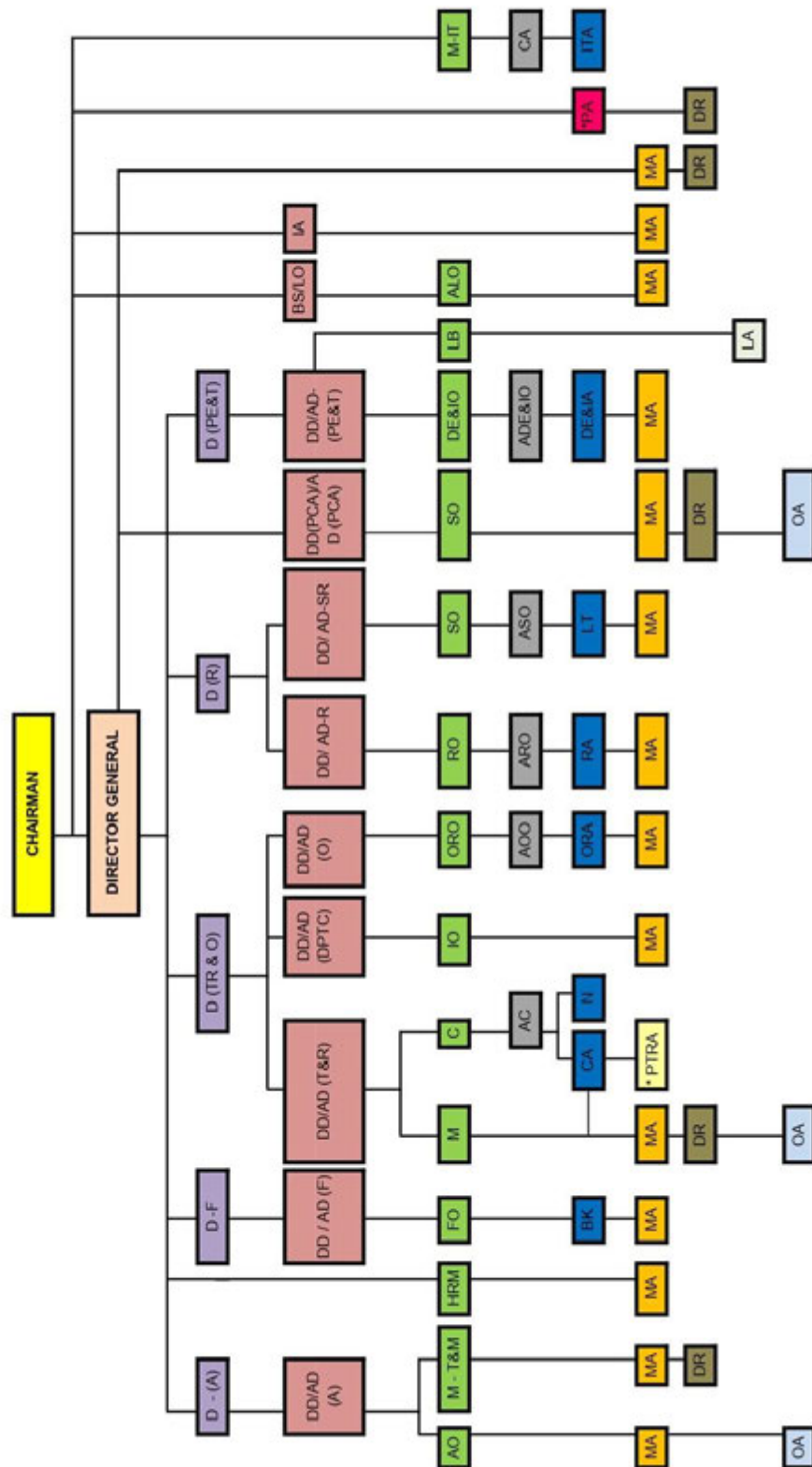
Auditor General, Auditor General's Department












Bankers

The Bank of Ceylon

06. Organizational Structure

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board



	DG	Director General	01		BSLO IA	Board Secretary cum Legal Officer 01 Internal Auditor 01
	D(A) D(F) D(TR) D(R) D(PET)	Director- Admin 01 Director- Finance 01 Director- Treatment , Rehabilitation & Outreach 01 Director- Research 01 Director- Preventive Education & Training 01			DD/AD (A) DD/AD (F) DD/AD (T&R) DD/AD (O) DD/AD (DPTC) DD/AD (R)	Assistant Director - Admin 01 Assistant Director -Finance 01 Assistant Director- Treatment & Rehabilitation 01 Assistant Director - Outreach 01 Assistant Director (Private & Designated Treatment Centers)-01 Assistant Director- Research 01
	AO M- T&M HRM M - IT FO M C IO OR RO SO DE&IO LB ALO	Administrative Officer 01 Manager - Transportation and Maintenance 01 Manager - Human Resources 01 Manager - Information Technology 01 Finance Officer 01 Manager - Centers 06 Counselor - Centers 16 Investigating Officer - (Treatment) 03 Outreach Officer 04 Research Officer 07 Scientific Officer 14 Drug Education & Information Officer 07 Librarian 01 Assistant Legal Officer 01			AC AOO ARO CAIP ASO ADE&IO	Assistant Counselor 26 Assistant Outreach Officer 19 Assistant Research Officer 08 Systems Analyst and Programmer 02 Assistant Scientific Officer 04 Assistant Drug Education & Information Officer 09
	BK N CA ORA RA ITA LT DE&IA	Book Keeper 01 Nurse 05 Counseling Assistant (Centers) 91 Outreach Assistant 08 Research Assistant 04 IT Assistant 02 Laboratory Technician 04 Drug Education & Information Assistant 09		    	MA (Non-Technical) MA (Non-Technical) DR LA OA	Management Assistant 1 Management Assistant 27 Driver 15 Library Assistant 01 Office Aid 16

The existing Cadre as at 31.12.2021 is 240

Executive staff of the Board

No	Name	Designation	Educational Qualifications
1.	Dr. Laknath Welagedara	Chairman (Resigned on 07.06.2021)	MSc (Health Care Administration) - International University of Fundamental Studies
			MR CP2 Royal College of Physician
			MD (Medicine) - University of Colombo
			MBBS - University of Peradeniya
2.	Dr. Priyangi Nirosha Amarabandu	Chairperson (Appointed on 09.06.2021)	MBBS - University of Colombo
			D.Path
			MD (Histopath)
3.	Mrs. S.M.B. N. Kumarihamy (Director - Research)	Director General (Attend to Work) (Appointed on 31.03.2021)	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 Lanka
			National Diploma in Counseling - Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
4.	Mr. D.S. Samawickrama	Director Finance (Acting) (Resigned on 2021.06.30)	-
5.	Mrs. L.D.S. Perera	Director Finance (Acting) (Appointed on 02.08.2021)	-
6.	Ms. Malika Karavita	Director Admin (Acting) (Appointed on 02.08.2021) (Resigned on 2021.12.31)	Master of Public Administration (M.PA) - University of Sri Jayawadenepura
			BSc (Applied Science) - Sabaragamuwa University of Sri Lanka
			Diploma in Diplomacy & Word Affairs - Bandaranayaka International Diplomatic Training Institute
7.	Mr. Kanishka Kumara De Silva	Director – Designated & Private Treatment Centers)	-

		(Appointed according to the Act No.54 in 2007) Appointed on 03.05.2021	
8.	Mr. T.W. Premasiri	Director - Treatment & Rehabilitation	Master of Arts - University of Kelaniya
			Bachelor of Commerce - University of Colombo
			Diploma in Social Work - National Institute of Social Development
			Higher Diploma in English - Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka
9.	Mrs. S.T. Weraniyagoda	Secretary to the Board/ Legal Officer	Bachelor of Law - University of Colombo
			Master in Law - University of Poona, India
10.	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 Jayawardenepura
			AAT (SL) - The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka
11.	Mr. M.A.W. Marasinghe	Assistant Director – Outreach	Diploma in Psychology - Psychology Institute
			Diploma in Counseling - Psychology Institute
12.	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
13.	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 Counseling - PGDC
			International Certificate of Addiction Professional - NIL US State Department at Colombo Plan
14.	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
15.	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
16.	Mrs. T.K.R. Dissanayak	Assistant Director - Precursor Chemicals	Bachelor of Science in Chemistry (Hons) - University of Colombo
17.	Mrs. K.D.W. Sajani	Assistant Director - Finance (Resigned on 30.06.2021)	Bachelor of Commerce (Special) - University of Sri Jayawardenapura
			Diploma in Computer Based Accountancy - Londontec City Campus
			Foundation & Management Level - CIMA (UK)
18.	Mr. A.T. Darshana	Assistant Director - Research (Appointed on 01.03.2021)	Master of Social Science in Sociology - University of Kelaniya
			Bachelor of Art (Hons) in Sociology - University of Colombo
			Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
19.	Mr. S.M.I.I. Samarakoon	Assistant Director - Treatment & Rehabilitation (Appointed on 01.03.2021 Resigned on 31.12.2021)	Bachelor of Arts in (Psychology) – University of Peradeniya
			Diploma in Counseling – Institute of Psychological Studies

07. Current Drug Abuse Situation in Sri Lanka

In 2021, total number of individuals arrested for drug related offences were 97,887. When compared with 2020, it is increase by 0.4%. Out of the total arrested persons for drug related offences, 52% heroin offences, 34% cannabis related offences and 14% methamphetamine related offences were being arrested.

Cannabis

In Sri Lanka it is being revealed that the mostly used drug is Cannabis and in 2021, 13,232.596 Kg quantity of Cannabis and 33,297 persons were arrested.

Heroin

Majority of those who were arrested for heroin related offences are heroin users and they were being arrested for the offence of possession for personal consumption. During 2021, 1,630.103Kg was being seized and 50,412 were being arrested. When compared with 2020, in 2021, 2% of heroin offences have decreased.

Methamphetamine

Number of individuals arrested for methamphetamine related offences and the quantity of methamphetamine being seized are comparatively increased during the year 2021. During 2021, 377Kg and 294g was arrested along with 13,695 individuals by law enforcement agencies. It is quite clear that during the past 2 years methamphetamine use has been increased through the arrests reports of methamphetamine related offences.

Hashish

Hashish which is a cannabis related product, use has been increasing in Sri Lanka. According to the data of the statistical reports associated with drug related offences, 49 cases were reported and 47 individuals were arrested during 2021. In 2021, 93Kg and 883g of Hashish were being seized.

Treatment and rehabilitation Services

In Sri Lanka, residential treatment and rehabilitation services for drug addicts are provided by government and non-governmental organizations. Under the Act No: 54 of 2007, compulsory treatment facilities have been introduced in Sri Lanka. Four residential treatment centres

operates under National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for drug addicted persons and are located in Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Urapola (Nittambuwa). In addition, Outreach programmes are being performed.

Psychological treatment methods are also being performed in these treatment centres. Moreover, in these centres, individual and family counselling, detoxification, physical activities, mental heal, indoor and outdoor activities, psychiatric treatments, development of educational and vocational training skills are included.

In 2021, 1703 drug addicted clients received treatment services. Among them 751 (44%) received treatments from treatment centres of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 111 (08%) from Prison treatment programmes, 249 (15%) from Non-Governmental Organizations, 592 (35%) from Kandakadu treatment and rehabilitation centre which operates under the Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation and majority (32%) admitted from the Colombo district. 52% of clients who received treatments represent 20-29 age category. When compared with 2020, in 2021 clients admitted for treatment services have increased by 3.2%.

08. Corporate Governance

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

Sub-Committees

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

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

1. Legislation Sub Committee on Amending of Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Act No. 1 of 2008
2. Legislation Sub Committee on Amending of Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007

3. Legislation Sub Committee on Amending of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984
4. Expert Sub Committee on Cannabis cultivation and manufacture in Sri Lanka

09. Analysis of Financial and Operational Performance

	2021 (Rs. Mn)	2020 (Rs. Mn)	Difference (Rs. Mn)	Ratio	
Recurrent Grant	243.94	249.46	5.52	2%	Decrease
Other Income	41.57	9.83	31.73	323%	Increase *
Total Expenses	70.49	272.03	1.54	0.57%	Decrease

* The reason for this increase is, by including the assessed value of the buildings donated to Nawadigantha centre under other income

10. Segmental Review of Operation

10.1 Preventive Education and Training Division

"We empower people to create a safe environment where drug abuse is minimized and prevented through quality education and training."

The Preventive Education and Training Division actively contribute to the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board's responsibility to reduce the prevalence of drug abuse and the harm caused by drugs in accordance with Sri Lankan statutory law and International Conventions.

The Preventive Education and Training Division implements programmes with a balanced and comprehensive approach to reducing the demand for drugs, focusing on the sustainable development goals for the solution of the substance abuse problem on the island.

Our division is constantly working with national and international organizations as well as the scientific community to provide evidence-based scientific and quality preventive education. Accordingly, the Preventive Education and Training Division is implementing drug prevention programmes island-wide across six areas.

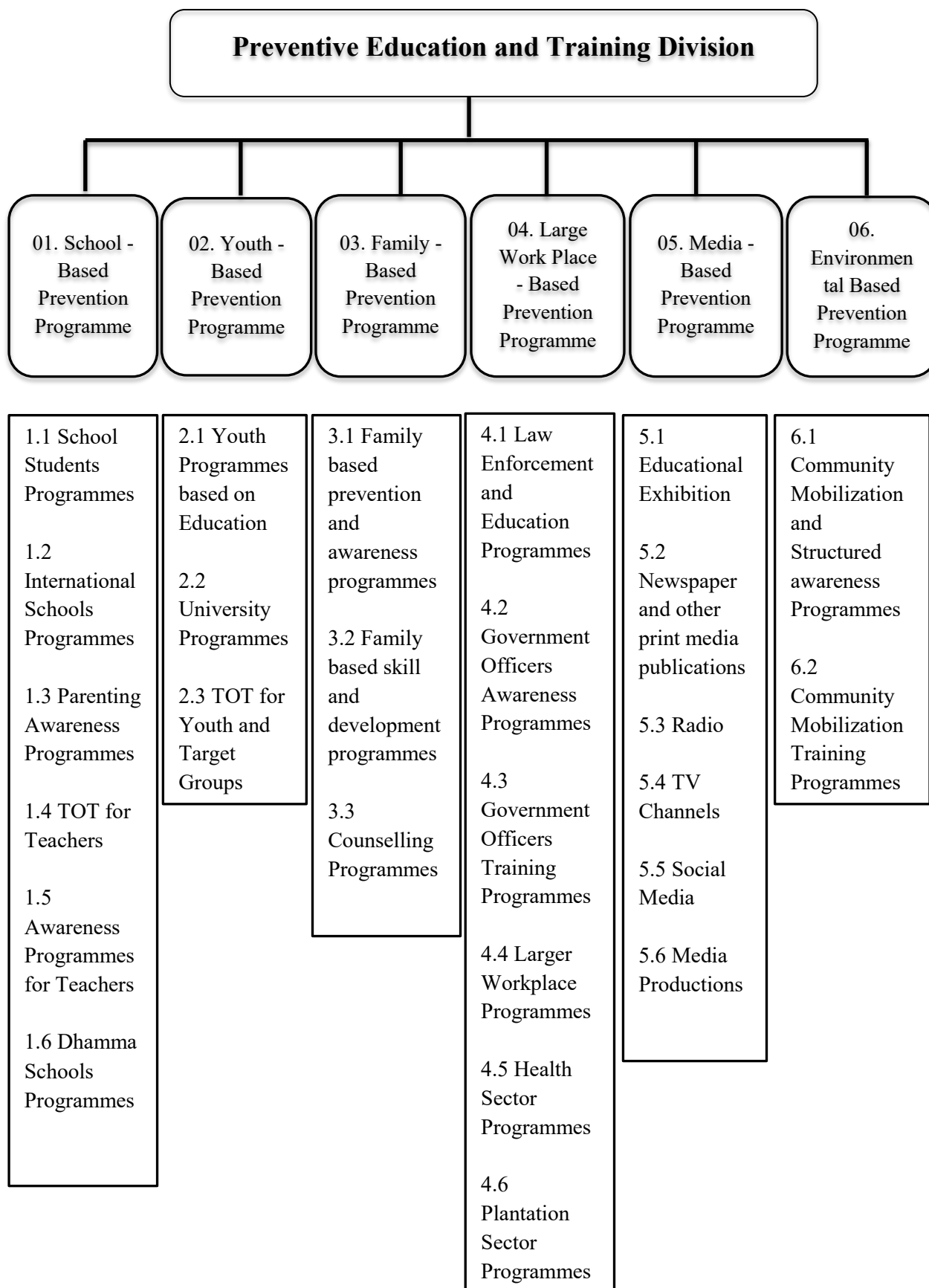
Those fields are:

- School based Drug Prevention and Training Programmes
- Adolescent-based Prevention Education and Training Programmes targeting youth
- Family-based Prevention Education and Training Programmes
- Large workplace based Prevention Education and Training Programmes
- Media based Prevention Education and Training Programmes
- Environmental based Prevention Education and Training Programmes

The Preventive Education and Training Division has identified the urgent need for a comprehensive drug prevention programme for school children, adolescents, university students, NGOs, staff employees of private institutions, and all institutions living in multiple environments to reduce drug abuse.

To meet that need, all programmes are conducted by a trained, professional staff to raise education and awareness about drug prevention in the community, based on the principles of psychological learning.

Prevention programmes are a major challenge in the face of the Covid - 19 global epidemic, but the Preventive Education and Training Division has been able to launch programmes online to overcome them. Although we have not been able to reach the number of programmes we planned at the beginning of the year to cover the entire population of Sri Lanka across 26 sub-divisions linked to the 6 major preventive areas, we have done a significant amount of work this year as well.



10.1.1 Intervention based on school children

The Preventive Education and Training Division aims to develop the knowledge, attitudes, and skills as well as values needed to prevent drug abuse in the school community and create a healthier and safer generation. Four streams named “Sisu Shiksha”, “Guru Shiksha”, “Deguru Shiksha” and Shiksha Policy are pumped across.

Accordingly, programmes were implemented in the year 2021 to reduce the use of drugs in society by addressing the socio-psychological factors that lead to risky behaviors for school children. The purpose of the programme is to build confidence in students by developing life skills that enable them to positively manage challenging situations.

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
School Students Programmes	239	39,837
International School Students Programmes	03	183

10.1.2 Awareness of parents

One of the most effective approaches to drug prevention is educating parents on the steps that young children should take to reduce their addiction to drugs. The family factor has a profound effect on children and adolescents. The same family has the potential to develop into a risk factor in negative situations that arise in the family, such as poor parental care, family problems, neglect, and abuse. Recognizing this trend, the Preventive Education and Training Division has conducted 117 programmes in the year 2021, addressing 3,187 parents.

10.1.3 Training programmes for teachers as trainers

Researchers point out that to achieve successful results in drug prevention, more attention should be paid to the personal and social development of school children. School teachers are the most successful contributors to this task.

Recognizing this need, the Preventive Education and Training Division developed practical skills and implemented programmes to train them as Drug Prevention Trainers in 2021 as well.

Programmes	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
TOT for Teachers	06	390

10.1.4 Awareness programmes for Teachers

Teachers' awareness programmes were conducted in the year 2021 to impact the knowledge required to develop the drug-related knowledge, skills, and attitudes of the school children while managing the classroom.

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Awareness Programmes for Teachers	19	793



This photograph show a scene of training school teachers related to the Negambo Education zone.

10.1.5 Drug prevention programmes for Dhamma schools

The Preventive Education and Training Division has taken the message of prevention to 1,955 children under 58 programmes in the year 2021 to create a moral youth free from drugs.

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Dhamma Schools Programmes	58	1,955

10.2 Intervention for the youth community

The youth are the lifeblood of a country the strong wall of it. Therefore, it is in the national interest to launch a practical and effective scientific prevention programme aimed at developing their strengths and skills. Recognizing this task, the Preventive Unit launches programmes each year targeting young people to acquire knowledge, acquire attitudes, and skills to avoid drug use, provide them with appropriate guidance and evaluation, and use appropriate interventions.

10.2.1 Awareness programmes for the youth community

One of the most important factors in drug prevention based on the youth community is the importance of identifying the risk factors as well as the safety factors that affect the drug use of the youth community and making approaches based on those factors. Accordingly, interventions will be made to minimize risk factors and develop safety factors.

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Youth Programmes based on Education	170	7,991

10.2.2 Training programmes for the youth community

There is growing evidence that drug control is a more effective approach for youth groups. As young people can address their peers more closely and recognizing this situation, the Preventive Education and Training Division has been successful in this year in implementing youth community awareness programmes and training programmes for young leaders as drug prevention trainers.

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
TOT for Youth and Target Group	07	298



Students studying at Rajagiriya Vocational Training Authority being inform about prevention education

10.2.3 Drug prevention programmes for university students

Developed a series of skills-enhancing programmes aimed at developing positive health habits and personal development against drugs among university students. This series of programmes, aims to empower university students for drug prevention by developing the skills and capabilities required for drug prevention. Accordingly, the Preventive Education and Training Division has been able to conduct programmes for university students in the year 2021.

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
University Programmes	14	952

10.3 Family-based drug prevention interventions

It is a socially and psychologically sound theory that the family is the smallest active unit in society and that its individual socialization has a profound effect on the wider society. Research shows that a family factor can have a long-term effect on a person's drug use. Also, the family will be a major factor in producing a moral and ethical person who stays away from drugs and other abusive behaviors. The primary purpose of these programmes is to develop positive factors by preventing risky behaviors in the family. Skill-based family training programmes will also help to develop a safer, more supportive family environment. Accordingly, skills-based family training programmes will be implemented through the following three sub-sections.

- Awareness and training programmes for parental skill development

- Awareness and training programmes for the development of personal and social skills for children
- Family exercise sessions

10.3.1 Family based interventions

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Family based prevention awareness programmes	42	1,725

10.3.2 Family based skill development programmes

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Family base skill and development programmes	02	145

10.3.2 Counseling programmes

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Counseling programmes	138	187

10.4 Large workplace based drug prevention programmes

As the workplace has a huge impact on the economy of a country, the Preventive Education Division has well recognized that it is essential to prevent employees from resorting to drugs to obtain an efficient and effective service in those institutions. Therefore, when implementing a scientific programme based on evidence, targeting a particular society, attention is paid to the workplaces that are being implemented in that area.

Under the large workplace-based drug prevention field, ancillary programmes are launched island-wide to educate and train government officials, educate and make aware law enforcement agencies, educate and train plantation workers, and so on.

10.4.1 Programmes organized by law enforcement officers

Researchers have shown that to achieve successful drug control, strategies need to be put in place to reduce drug demand as well as drug supply. Knowledge of new psychotropic drugs and trends is an essential factor for law enforcement officers to provide a more effective service. To meet this need, the Preventive Education and Training Division has launched the Official Awareness Programmes for Law Enforcement Agencies in the year 2021 as follows.

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Law Enforcement and Education Programmes	32	3,797



A commemorative plaque was placed on Dr. Mrs. Priyangee Amarabandu who attended the inauguration of the training workshop. This memorial was presented by Major General (Rtd) Dharshana Hettiarachchi, Commissioner General of Rehabilitation at the officer of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation.



Officials of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation joining the activities of the training workshop

10.4.2 Awareness programmes for Government Officers

The public sector plays a more powerful role in Sri Lanka and the public sector has an administrative model that is accessible to all parts of the island. Awareness programmes for Grama Niladhari, Samurdhi Development Officers, Development Officers and other field offices throughout the island were implemented this year to use this administrative methodology for drug prevention activities.

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Government Officers Awareness Programmes	149	8,736

The number of programmes expected to be implemented by 2021 were 150, which is expected to cover 12,000 government officials. By the end of the year, the Preventive Education and Training Division had conducted 149 programmes and educated 8,736 public officers.

10.4.3 Training programmes for Government Officers

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Government Officers Training Programmes	51	2,474

Also, the number of public officers training programmes expected to be implemented this year was 50 and it was planned to educate 3,000 public officers. By the end of the year, the Preventive Education and Training Division had trained 2,474 public officers in 51 programmes.

10.4.4 Drug prevention programmes for large workplaces

Employees who work in large workplaces are at greater risk of becoming addicted to drugs. One of the most common reasons for this is the busyness of these workplaces and the many problems that employees face in building positive relationships with family members and close friends and managing the time required for that. The stress caused by such factors can lead people to use drugs.

To address these issues effectively, the Preventive Education and Training Division has implemented several anti-drug programmes covering large workplaces over the past year.

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Larger Workplace Programmes	21	5,674

10.4.5 Programmes for the field of health

The contribution of the health sector to the prevention of drug abuse in a country is immense. Intervention in the field of health is crucial for the successful implementation of primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention. Training programmes for doctors, psychiatrists, nurses, and health officers on drug prevention to make a successful contribution to drug prevention activities are in operation by the Preventive Education and Training Division.

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Health Sector Programmes	05	182

10.5 Media Based Drug Prevention Programmes

The media is the driving force behind the transmission of certain messages and information to the masses, with the ability to address a large group at once. Through the electronic and print media streams, the opportunity arose to socialize preventive educational training programmes and to educate the public about the potential for access to NDDCB services, even in the face of the covid epidemic. The following are some of the occasions when we were able to reach out to the public by providing such information.

Programmes	Number of Programmes	Number of Readers
Newspapers and other Print media publications	44	461,500
Radio (News and features)	109	984,660
TV (News/ features and programmes)	117	948,192
Social Media	253	7,132



V FM Radio programme attended by Chairperson Dr.Mrs. Priyangle Amarabandu and Drug Education and Information officer Mr. Chamara Karunaratne



Drug Education and Information Officer Mr Chamara Karunaratne participated in Lakviru Radio “Sitha Pahan weta” programme.



Assistant Counselor Mrs. Bhagaya Deshapriya, participated Jayagama Rupavahini “Prabhathaya” programme.

10.6 Environmental drug prevention programmes

Policymaking can be pointed out as a key area in drug prevention. These policies will provide for the necessary interventions and empowerment and the necessary legal framework through these policies by the powers vested in them by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984.

Environmental prevention interventions are one of the most effective preventive approaches used in the world in reducing drug demand and supply. Accordingly, it was hoped to intervene in the formulation of policies related to drug prevention through eco-based drug prevention and to create a drug-free model of environmental conditions and community empowerment was carried out in this regard.

Enforcing drug-free attitudes and values to create a drug-free safe environment, first by enforcing drug law enforcement agencies and secondly by enforcing the community to create an environment that restricts the supply and demand of drugs.

Under this, training programmes for community leaders as coaches and community awareness programmes were carried out this year.

10.6.1 Community awareness programmes

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Community Mobilized and Structured Programmes	93	11,841

10.6.2 Community training programmes

Programme	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Community Mobilization Training Programmes	05	210

Special programmes

“An opportunity for children in Sri Lanka who are competent enough...”

United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has designated the 26th of June as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. On this occasion NDDCB the National Center for Drug Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation in Sri Lanka organized various programmes every year to strengthen the drug prevention community.

This year we launched a large number of programmes for targeted groups across Zoom technology, maintaining remote conditions despite the Covid epidemic in the country. Under this, an island-wide drawing and essay competition was organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Education to develop the knowledge and skills related to drug prevention among all school children on the island as well as empower the children in the prevention of drug abuse.

The prize-giving ceremony of this painting and essay competition held under the "Shiksha" School-Based Drug Prevention Programme to coincide with the International Day Against

Drug Trafficking 2021 was held under the patronage of the Hon. Secretary General (Retd.) Kamal Gunaratne and Additional Secretary to the Ministry Mr. H.U. Premathilaka, Senior Assistant Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and Disaster Management Ms. Kashuni Liyanage, Assistant Secretary Ms. Malsha Munasinaha, Mr. Samantha Wijesekara Senior Superintendent of Police, Ms. Champika Amarasekara Chairperson of the Sri Lanka Foundation, Ms. Anusha Munasinghe, Sri Lanka representative (UNODC). It was held at the Sri Lanka Foundation Institute in Colombo with the participation of the Chairperson of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, Dr. (Mrs). Priyangie Amarabandu and several staff members.

A total of 1,000 school children representing the entire island participated in the competition and 500 students presented their essays. During the three days, certificates and prizes were awarded for the paintings and essays selected by a committee of 9 school teachers in charge of the relevant subjects. A special feature was the awarding of prizes and certificates for a co-creator which has been submitted. Scholars who joined the event also presented scholarships to children with financial difficulties.



Defence Secretary (Rtd) General Kamal Gunaratne viewing the Art Exhibition



Defence Secretary (Rtd) General Kamal Gunaratne distributed mementos and certificates.



Mr. M.U Premathilake, Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Education distributed certificate and mementos

Certificate Course for Drug Prevention

Today drug Prevention programmes are being carried out island-wide through resource persons working in various fields. However, there have been instances where drug promotions have carried due to non-proven scientific methods of drug prevention realizing this.

The Preventive Education and Training Division successfully completed the first course of the drug prevention certificate at the end of 2021, with the participation of lecturers with expertise in the field of drug prevention.



A certificate holder gets certificate from Chairperson Dr. (Mrs.) Priyanguie Amarabandu



A certificate holder who comments about the course

Comparative presentationon of the Physical and Financial Progress of Preventive Education and Training Division in year 2020/21

Years	Physical progress	Financial Progress
2020	28.87%	64.5%
2021	55.06%	14.61%

In Preventive Education and Training Division, the physical progress in the year 2020 is 28.87% and the physical progress in the year 2021 is 55.06%. In the beginning of the year 2020, the progress is 64.45% and it was 14.61% in the year 2021. In the year 2020, the prevention Education and Training Division has done a significant part of the work, although it is not possible to reach the proposed targeted programs according to the action plan due to the health situation that prevailed throughout the country.

After many years, the year 2020 recorded a very physical progress because the country continued to decline in the face of the Corona epidemic that arose in the year 2019, the Easter Sunday terrorist attack in the first quarter, and then the economic crisis caused by the fuel problem. It is also significant to be able to report this progress according to the plans made during the inter-periods when the country was in turmoil.

In the years 2020 and 2021, as usual, the annual action plan presented by the Preventive Education and Training Division was implemented without any changes. Accordingly, calculations have been made here according to the number of programmes and the number of people that could be reached without any change. This is also evident when compared to local production numbers in Sri Lanka. The valuations of the country's peer institutions have clearly gone down.

However, in the year 2021, we were working to increase the number of programs strategically, and published in electronic, print and social media because we are working to make the programs obsolete. Accordingly, programs were broadcast in the majority of television channels, radio channels and printed media operating in the island. Finally, the progress recorded in 2020 as 28.87% could be brought up to 55.06% in 2021.

Further, the financial progress shown here is not the actual value compared to the estimated expenditure of the Preventive Education and Training Division in the year 2020. The amount allocated to Preventive Education and Training Division at the beginning of 2020 and 2021 was allocated 3.00 million each in both years. But in the year 2020, the actual amount received at the end was 1.5 million rupees and the actual amount received in the year 2021 was eight hundred thousand rupees. The ratio of the expenditure to the actual amount is indicated as the financial progress.

10.2 Research Division

As per section no: 7 (E) of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board act no: 11 of 1984, the Research Division is assigned to conduct and undertake research studies on the prevalence, etiology, legal, medical, social, and economic implications of the abuse of dangerous drugs.

While promoting facts and information based on evidence, the Research Division provides scientific evidences and relevant recommendations required for minimization of the prevalence of drug use and harmfulness of drug use. The tasks accomplished under 6 main strategies by the Research Division are mentioned below.

1. Conducting research studies and surveys
2. Research publications
3. Training programmes and dissemination of research findings
4. Sharing information with international agencies
5. Database management
6. Trend analysis

10.2.1 Research studies and surveys

I. The study on the use of smokeless tobacco related products and relevant trends

This study was conducted using questionnaires, interviews, and case studies under mixed research methodology with the objective of studying current trends of the use of smokeless tobacco-related products. Sixty (60) clients being treated in treatment centres are selected as the sample. Four abstracts based on this study were presented in national-level research conferences and the final report was included in the collection of research articles.

Summery

As per the findings of the study, tobacco-related products are used as gateway drugs and the minimum age of using tobacco-related products for the first time is at the age of 10 and it has become an influencing factor for the initiation of hard drugs. Furthermore, out of the tobacco-related products, the use of smokeless tobacco-related products is being increased and it can be identified the school community of the age above 10 as a high-risk group. The persons, who use “Thul”, usually consume it three times a day and also there can be seen maximum

use of thirty times a day. All the persons represented in the sample have used tobacco-related products and it was revealed that 98% (48) of them are multiple drug users.

Also, as a specific status, it can be identified that the majority of tobacco-related products users between the age ranged 19 - 25 was tend to use other types of drugs. Further, commercial demands for tobacco-related products as well as the number of persons who use tobacco-related products for the purpose of intoxication are being increased. According to the research findings, tobacco-related products are the most important aspect that should be given attention when addressing the drug use problem of Sri Lankan society and there is a timely need for the implementation of national drug prevention programme with regard to tobacco-related products.

II. The survey on the trend of Methamphetamine use

This study was conducted by the Research Division with the objective of identifying social demographic details of methamphetamine users, the profile of usage, and behavioral attributes. As the research method, mix method was used and 50 methamphetamine users were included in the sample by using the snowball sampling method. APA screening test was used to measure the level of methamphetamine addiction.

Summery

In addition to the use of methamphetamine, methamphetamine users had used heroin, pharmaceutical tablets, cannabis, alcohol, cigarette, and amphetamine-type stimulants. Persons have been usually tending to use methamphetamine at the age of 19 and it can be seen majority (72%) use the Chinese method and sometimes smoking and sniffing and a few of them use injecting method. The majority (92%) were driven in to use of methamphetamine through peer pressure. A high tendency of using methamphetamine can be seen among youths age of 19 - 26.

Short-term insomnia can be seen as a major symptom shown by methamphetamine users among all physical and mental symptoms. Further, anorexia, increasing body temperature can also be seen among them. Body thinning, forgetting, mental retardation, aggression, tooth decay, hallucination, and chest pain can be seen as long-term symptoms. 34% of persons included in the sample consume methamphetamine on a daily basis. A person has to spend Rs.3000.00 per day for this purpose. Street-level cost of 1 packet of methamphetamine is Rs.2500.00 which contains 300mg of methamphetamine.

Through the screen test of methamphetamine use, 64% of persons showed high addiction, and the majority of methamphetamine users experienced an inability to control oneself, a gradual increase of the need of methamphetamine intake, paying more attention to the use of methamphetamine and which increased their addiction of using methamphetamine. Considering the admission to the treatment services, 20% of them obtained treatments, and the remaining 80% showed interest in obtaining treatments.

III. The survey on the public opinions on myths, beliefs and perceptions of drug abuse

This survey was conducted with the objective of identifying myths, beliefs, and perceptions of drug abuse among the general public and utilizing the required information for policy formulation purposes. This survey was conducted based on the Survey method. As more attention was paid to individual attitudes and opinions, it was conducted as an opinion survey. Answers were obtained online using a google form from the volunteer population representing 15 - 64 age categories.

Summery

The total sample for this study was 175 individuals. Out of the total participants, 69 (39.4%) were females and 106 (60.6%) were males. 75.5% agreed to ban the use of any kind of drugs in Sri Lanka. prevalence and the use of cannabis, though the majority acknowledge that cannabis is a highly addictive drug, a considerable amount of them (31.4%) still think cannabis is not a drug. It was revealed that the majority acknowledges that cannabis should not be legalized. Despite the public being conscious of drug abuse and its adverse consequences, it can be concluded that it is essential to pay further attention.

IV. Assessment study on Mindfulness treatment approach

This assessment was conducted using 30 clients from Nawadiganthaya Treatment and Rehabilitation centre with the objective of introducing mindfulness as a new treatment and rehabilitation approach. This assessment was collaboratively conducted with the National Narcotic Laboratory and “SathiPasala” foundation and it was presented in the conference that was conducted in parallel with the 64th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Summery

When compared with the data collected through the pre-test and the post-test on experiences and craving for the use of selected clients, after the training of mindfulness, the majority of

these clients removed the interest of the consumption of drugs resulting from the experiences and craving for the use of drugs. After training mindfulness in diverse events, the intensity of craving for use of drugs was clearly minimized.

When in instances where these clients feel a strong craving for the use of drugs, this mindfulness approach was helpful to minimize the attraction they had for the use of drugs. When comparing the data of pre-test and post-test, by training mindfulness the fear resulted by the withdrawal symptoms caused by discontinuing the use of drugs was stopped, and further, they developed the strength to face it. Further by discontinuing the use of drugs, developed the strength to refuse drugs and increase the ability to take direct decisions.

V. The assessment on standards of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres.

This assessment was conducted to ensure international standards and minimum standards recommended by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) and in terms of the treatment and rehabilitation act no 54, 2007 of government and non-government institutes which is providing treatment services. All government and non-government treatment centres were selected as the sample. A final assessment report is still in the process.

VI. Cross-sectional study on newly emerging drug use patterns and behaviors of high risk groups (Colombo and Suburbs)

This study was conducted with the objective of presenting relevant recommendations on behavioral patterns linked with the use of drugs in high-risk groups. Data Collection is still in the process.

VII. Assessment on issues and challenges related to drug control and prevention mechanism

This assessment is implemented to identify the problems that arise in the implementation of programmes and the collaboration between agencies working in different directions on demand reduction and supply control.

10.2.2 Research Publications

I. Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 2021

Handbook of Drug Abuse Information was compiled by including data of the year 2020 and 4 years prior to it under different criteria. Data related to drug abuse of law enforcement agencies in Sri Lanka, institutes providing treatment services, institutes working on prevention and control of drugs, has been analytically presented in it.



Data on modern trends of drug abuse and the prevalence of Covid 19 virus and drug abuse are included in this book and analytical data are presented under the following criteria. During 2021, 1500 hand books and 500 CDs have been printed.

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

II. National Dangerous Drugs Control Board quarterly “Newsletter”

This quarterly newsletter is published with the intent of aware the general public on services as well as various programmes and activities of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. The main objective of this is to gain the attention of the public towards drug prevention and controlling mechanisms while promoting the



services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. During 2021, 28 (January - June), 29 (July - September) volumes, were launched and referred to relevant institutes and volume number 30 (October - December) is still compiling.

III. The collection of Research articles on drug abuse in Sri Lanka - VI

Collection of research articles on drug abuse in Sri Lanka - VI is compiled including research papers conducted in previous years by the Research Division and by including the below reports 2021 publication is given to the printing company.

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

IV. Compiling of academic articles

- Drug abuse and pregnant mothers
- Drug use and adults
- Risk factors related to the drug use of children
- Drug use and mental health

10.2.3 Training programmes and dissemination of research findings

I. Research findings dissemination sessions

The Research Division has conducted virtual research findings dissemination sessions with the primary objective of educating all technical officers of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and outsiders on the findings of research studies and surveys and related recommendations. Accordingly, during 2021, online sessions were conducted under following topics.

- Psycho-social attributes related to drug abuse of youths and adolescents

- Briefing on key findings of the International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) Annual report 2020
- The trends related to methamphetamine (Ice) use
- Rapid assessment on relapse of clients treated for drug use disorders and the effectiveness of the treatment process
- Drug use among construction workers in Colombo and suburb
- Current trends of female drug users



II. Training programme on basic statistical methods

A practical training programme on statistical methods and techniques required for research studies, surveys and other analytical reports was conducted with the participation of research officers. This programme was conducted targeting the technical officers of the NDDCB.

III. Submission of research abstracts for national and international research sessions/symposiums.

Research abstracts and papers based of the findings of the research studies carried out by the Research Division were submitted to national and international research sessions. During 2021, following abstracts were submitted and presented.

Index No	Research Session/Symposium	Submitted Abstract
1	National Research session on the prevention of tobacco and alcohol 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of tobacco related products as a gateway drug and related trends. • Primary drugs consumed by drug users and age differences.

	(National Authority on Tobacco and Alcohol)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trends on the use of “thul” of heroin addicts and economic cost. • Tobacco and alcohol use among construction workers. (Based on Colombo district)
2	International Conference on Multidisciplinary Approach - ICMA (University of Sri Jayawardanapura)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psycho-social attributes related to drug abuse among youths and adolescents. • A sociological study on trends related to methamphetamine use, individual behavioural and health issues. • Drug use trends and patterns of construction workers.
3	Contemporary human challenges: National session on buddhist and multidisciplinary perspective 2021 (Bhikku University, Anuradhapura)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannabis use of construction workers (Based on Colombo district)

IV. Participation of training programmes and workshops

- Workshop on cannabis and the regulation of cannabis products organized by the UNODC
- Three-day workshop on the health of youth and adolescent organized by Sri Lanka Family Health Bureau.

V. Certificate course on drug counseling

Drug counseling certificate course coordinated by the Research Division with the support of other technical units of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board was conducted for two groups due to the Covid pandemic.

Course	Time period	Number of participants
65 th Group	16 th January to 27 th February	30
66 th Group	13 th March to 24 th April	59
Total		89

VI. Training of drug prevention assistants recruited under Government Department of Multipurpose Development

Conducted training sessions for the modules of current trends of drug abuse, data collection relevant for researches, reporting of data and mapping for the drug prevention assistants

VII. Research training sessions

As requested by the Outreach Unit and Northern Provincial Council, training of field investigators and directing to formulate questionnaires relevant to the survey on prevalence of drug use in Palugollawa Grama Niladari Division of the Anuradhapura District.

10.2.4 Sharing information with International Agencies

I. Information sharing with International Narcotic Control Board (INCB)

On behalf of the Sri Lankan government and in terms of the International Conventions on drug control signed by the Sri Lankan government, relevant statistics are shared monthly and quarterly and annually to the INCB. Necessary arrangements have been made for timely submission of necessary data in coordination with various agencies involved in drug control.

Quarterly issued data reporting formats

- Import and export statistics on Narcotic Drug (Form A) 4th quarter 2020 and 1st quarter 2021, 2nd quarter 2021, 3rd quarter 2021
- Statistic on import and export of psychotropic substances mentioned in 1971 convention list no II (Form AP) 4th quarter 2020 and 1st quarter 2021, 2nd quarter 2021, 3rd quarter 2021

Annual data reports

- Estimation requirement on Narcotic Drugs (Form B)
- Types of drugs required to the medicinal and scientific purposes which included in list II of the convention on psychotropic substances 1971 (Form B/P)
- Statistical report on production, consumption, of narcotic and psychotropic substances (Form C)
- Statistical report on psychotropic substances (Form P)
- Annual Report Questionnaire ARQ (Form E)

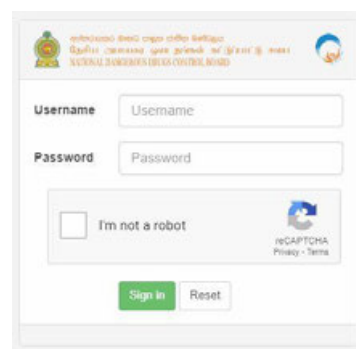
II. Contributing to international conferences and sessions

- Participating to the Sri Lanka drug demand reduction meeting organized by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on 10.12.2021 and done a presentation on prevalence of drug use in Sri Lanka.
- Participating to reconvened session of the 63rd session of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs (CND)
- Participating to 64th session of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs (CND)

10.2.5 Database Management

Drug Abuse Monitoring System (Drug Abuse Management System)

This database system is maintained with the objective of presenting analytical reports based on the reports of the data of clients with drug use disorders in treatment centres and persons being arrested for drug related offences. Data are reported to the online database by police stations and treatment centres (government/ non-government/ prisons). Information of clients admitted for treatment centres for drug abuse are analysed and presented once in every quarter. In the year 2021, four reports were published.

The image shows a login interface for the 'Sri Lanka Drug Abuse Monitoring System'. At the top, there is a header with the system's name in Sinhala and English, and a logo on the right. Below the header, there are two input fields: 'Username' and 'Password'. Under the password field, there is a checkbox labeled 'I'm not a robot' and a reCAPTCHA logo. At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Sign in' (green) and 'Reset' (grey).

- Statistical report on persons admitted for treatments Vol.120
- Statistical report on persons admitted for treatments Vol 121
- Statistical report on persons admitted for treatments Vol 122

- Statistical report on persons admitted for treatments Vol 123

Biannual report comprised of information on persons being arrested for drug related offences (Statistical report on drug related arrests – volume 61) and Annual Report (Statistical report on drug related arrests - volume 62) was published in 2021.

Maintaining and updating the database on drug abuse

From 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021	
Number of arrests data reported by police stations	35,238
Number of treatment records reported by treatment centres	1,557

Following actions were taken to maintain and update the database in 2021

- Sending data reporting forms to police stations and treatment centres
- Training of officers in treatment centres regarding the data reporting
- Assisting to solve technical problems at times related to database

10.2.6 Trend analysis

- Analysis report of drug related arrests
- Analysis report (Local and global) related to prevalence of New Psychoactive Substances – NPS (Based on secondary data)
- Statistical fact sheet on heroin use
- Statistical fact sheet on admissions for treatment and rehabilitation services
- Analysis on drug use and the prevalence of Covid 19 pandemic

10.2.7 Making plans and compiling of progress reports

- I. Providing suggestions and required recommendations for amendment of the National Policy on prevention and control of drug abuse
- II. Providing suggestions for the amendment on the act no. 11, 1984 of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and act no. 54, 2007 on treatment and rehabilitation for drug addicted persons

- III. Contributing to review of curriculum of the Higher National Diploma in Drug Counselling
- IV. Contributing to the formulation of provincial drug control and prevention plan
- V. Coordinating technical divisions regarding the preparation of 5-year corporate plan of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and preparing the final report including the activities of all technical divisions
- VI. Coordinating all technical and financial divisions regarding the formulation of quarterly progress reports and refers to the line ministry
- VII. As per the government policy statement “Vistas Prosperity and Splendour”, compiling the progress report regarding the actions implemented by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and sent to the Presidential Secretariat

10.2.8 Implementation of projects

- Obtaining project proposals from all the technical divisions regarding the training of medical and police officers to formulate laws and regulations regarding driving vehicles under influence of drugs and capacity building of the NDDCB treatment staff under the annual GRANT PROJECT 2021 of the World Health Organisation (WHO)
- As per the submission formats prescribed by the World Health Organisation, revised the proposals and resubmitted during the time schedule
- Making interventions regarding transferring of money and signing the contract documents to obtain the funds
- Supporting to organizing of programmes and procurement process
- Making interventions to refer final financial reports and technical reports to the World Health Organization

10.2.9 All Island School arts and essays competition held in parallel to the International day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking 2021

- Preparing list of students who sent the arts and essays
- Collecting arts and essays received online and categorized them

- Compiling an essay book including all the selected essays of the completion

Comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the Research Division in the year 2020/21

Year	Physical progress	Financial progress
2020	53.05%	66.5%
2021	77%	45%

As mentioned in the above table, the physical progress of the year 2020 was 53.05% and the physical progress of the year 2021 was 77%. The physical progress of the year 2020 was decreased up to 53.05% due to the covid 19 epidemic situation. The financial progress in 2020 was 66.5% and in 2021, it was 45%. Research findings dissemination programmes were implemented through online mode and research reports and trend analysis reports were published in the official web page of the NDDCB. In the year 2021, financial allocations were utilized at a minimum level for programme implementation with this practical situation.

10.3 Treatment and Rehabilitation Division

Among the services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, Treatment and Rehabilitation Division is also occupying a significant place. Counselling, treatment, and rehabilitation services are provided for drug use individuals by this division. During this year, Rehabilitation Centers nurtured the treatment process through qualitative changes such as relieving people of drug addiction and their families, strengthening their coping skills, spiritual development, and personality development. This division has provided its necessary contribution to the community based treatment programmes related to community awareness through drug prevention and outreach activities implemented island-wide. Less number of admissions can be seen in our treatment centres due to Covid - 19 outbreaks this year.

In admitting clients to our treatment centres the last year classification was adapted in this year too.

According to that,



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



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



Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation
Centre - Western Province - Koswatta
(Clients above the age 32)



Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation
Centre - Southern Province – Galle
(Clients above the age 32)

10.3.1 Introduction of Residential Treatment Programme

Admission for the Treatment Programme

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

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

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

Duration of the Treatment Programme

Normally the duration of the treatment programme is designed for a period of 03 months. However, from October this year, the duration of residential treatment at our treatment centers will be six months. Thereafter, clients were referred to outreach services and community-based treatment programmes. The clients will be able to discharge from the centre after 03 months if they successfully completed the residential treatment programme. However, the 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, which depends on the client's progress assessment.

Treatment Programme

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

counselling, group counselling, family counselling, vocational training, entertainment programmes that improve the client's self-esteem, counselling for spiritual development and creativity, activities associated to enjoy nature and develop entertainment aspects, etc.

Daily events schedule

Common daily programmes were implemented for the residential clients at all treatment centres unless a special programme is scheduled to be held. The programme consists of morning assembly, meditation programmes, indoor and outdoor sports programmes, educational programmes, vocational programmes, period of silence, entertainment programmes, individual and group counselling sessions, and evening meetings scheduled to be held from 5.30 p.m. to 10.00 p.m.

Spiritual Development Programme

In order to re-build the good spirits and virtues within the drug dependents, each and every treatment centre carried out spiritual development programmes. From this year onwards, a religious programme called 'Sadaham Yathra' will be launched on the day before of the Full Moon Poya Day. During full moon poya days every residential clients engage in religious activities such as observe sil, attending bana preaching and alms giving, making vesak cards, lanterns and activities related to Poson festival. Due to the Covid epidemic in 2021, clients stayed in the centres and joined all the religious programmes.



Sill Programme Navadiganthaya



Sill Programme – Thalangama



Sadaham Yathra – Galle Centre



Sill Programme – Kandy

Vocational Training Programmes

During this year, various vocational training programmes were conducted throughout the year in all treatment centres with the contribution of the clients while daily treatment programmes are being conducted. These programmes were held in each centre as a treatment approach for clients. In addition, soft skills and personality development programmes were implemented through the cooperation of National Youth Corps.

Training programmes implemented within the centre

Treatment Centre	Programmes
Yowun Treatment Centre	Making Envelopes, Agriculture productions, Orchid and Anthurium plantation
Thalangama Centre	Making Envelopes, Greeting cards
Nawadiganthaya Centre	Making Envelopes, Agricultural activities, Making brooms, Cultivation of manioc, Coconut, pepper, Orchid plantation
Galle Centre	Making envelopes, Agricultural activities, Making interlock blocks and cement benches, plantation

Special Programmes

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



Special Christmas programme
Navadiganthya Centre



Children's Day Special Programme
Kandy Centre

Generating revenue

In 2021 there were two main ways of generating revenue. They are, the income generated from coconut cultivation projects in Nawadiganthaya and Kandy centres and payment-based admissions to treatment centres.

Counselling and Treatment Services

The reported number of clients' counselling services for drug addicts was 2,730 this year by the treatment centres, and head office. The total number of admissions was 840 for residential treatment.

10.3.2 Western Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Thalangama

Residential treatment can be provided for 40 clients at once. The centre consists of a normal ward, paying ward and a female treatment ward. During this year centre has provided counselling services for 1,068 clients, from that 180 clients were provided residential services, and treatment services have been provided for 137 clients from the normal ward, 41 clients from paying ward, and the female ward.

Counselling/ Residential Treatments Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	1,068
Residential treatments	180

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

Special Programmes conducted through treatment programmes of the centre

- “Sadaham Yathra” religious programme and conducting sil campaigns, bana preaching and dharma discussions on every Poya day
- Parents meeting and follow-up meetings.
- Training programmes for university students

- Cricket tournaments/ carrom, volleyball, checkers, badminton and sport activities
- Drug preventive education programmes
- Musical & dancing programme, nadanu concert and paduru party
- Training sessions for staff members and special lectures on tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases
- Vesak festival activities, bakthi geetha and decorating Vesak lanterns
- New year festival
- Counselling and Treatment services for women
- Dengue prevention programme and shramadana campaign
- Training programmes for Multipurpose Officers
- Training programmes for new Development Officers
- Special programmes in parallel to World Children's Day
- Christmas day programme, 31st Night function



Special Programmes - Thalangama Center

10.3.3 Central Province (Yowun) Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre

Treatments can be provided for 35 clients at once. During this year, centre has provided its counselling service to 155 clients and among them residential treatment has been provided for 125 clients.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	155
Residential Treatments	125

Following special programmes were implemented by Central Province (Yowun) Treatment Centre within this year

- Conducting “Kshema Bhumi” meetings to develop thinking abilities of the clients
- Conducting “Sadaham yathra”, sil campaign, dharma deshana programme once a month for the spiritual development process of clients
- In order to develop their knowledge and skills, conducting debate competition, English classes, quest competition, art and essay competition, prepared some clients for G.C.E. O/L examination
- In order to strengthen family bonds, conducting parents meeting, watching movies, having paduru parties, group activities like draw if possible, evening meeting, acting various plays, short stories, singing etc.
- Celebrating New Year Festival, conducting various New Year games and making Vesak lanterns, conducting religious programmes for Vesak festival
- Special programme on Deepavali
- Conducting Volley ball, Carrom, Checkers, Chess and Cricket tournaments
- Conducting staff meeting and treatment encounters every month
- Conducting 5S programme throughout the year
- Conducting provincial drug prevention programme – provincial committee meeting
- Conducting counselling sessions in Senapura treatment centre
- Providing drug counselling service in Matale hospital
- Health awareness programmes - Dengue prevention shramadana campaign, training programmes on disease prevention, detoxification programme
- Special activities for World Children’s Day
- Vocational Trainings; making envelopes and greeting cards, orchid plantation and agricultural activities, career guidance counselling
- Christmas festival and 31st night function
- Conducting dancing, music, and English classes
- Providing resource persons for the training programme of new Development officers, Drug Prevention Assistants.
- Providing services at Matale District Secretariat Office



Covid 19 Prevention Programme



World Children's Day Programme

10.3.4 Southern Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Galle

This centre can serve 40 clients at once. According to that, centre has provided counselling service to 123 clients and 116 clients were being admitted for residential treatments on daily basis.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	123
Residential Treatments	116

Below mentioned programmes were held by this centre for residential clients within this year

- Dengue prevention programmes, Ayurvedic health clinics, lectures related to physical and mental health and sharmadana campaign in the centre.
- Making Vesak lanterns
- Conducting staff meeting and treatment meetings every month.
- Conducting various vocational training sessions; agricultural programmes, orchid
- Conducting staff training sessions for NAITA and DOs
- Yoga programmes
- Programmes to improve recreation of clients - paduru party and musical programmes
- Special Lectures for World's Children's day
- Implementing 5S programme
- Activities related to New Year, Vesak, Poson and Christmas festivals
- Sport activities (Volleyball, Cricket, Dham, Chess, Carom)

- Fitness activities
- 31st colors night



Final Color Night - Galle Center

10.3.5 Nawadigantha Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Nittambuwa

This centre can serve 100 clients at once. Counselling services were provided for 1,095 clients among them 419 clients were residentially treated in 2020.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	1,095
Residential Treatments	419

The Following programmes were held by the Navadigantha Treatment and Rehabilitation centre within this year

- Sadaham yathra, monthly sil programme/ bodhi pooja
- Sinhala New Year festival
- Activities related to Vesak, Poson and Christmas festivals.
- Music therapy/ paduru party/ dancing and drama programmes/ writing poetry
- Dengue prevention activities and Shramadana
- Conducting staff training sessions
- Treatment meetings/ parents meetings/ follow-up programmes
- Family meet-up, group counselling, individual counselling/ education programmes
- Vocational training sessions
- STD and Hepatitis programmes - conducting in Wathupitiwala Base Hospital/ lectures on physical and mental health
- Cricket, volleyball tournaments/ indoor games – playing carom, checkers

- Treatment training programmes for university students



Christmas carol programme

New Trends of Treatment Programme at Nawadiganthaya Centre in 2021

His Excellency the President Gotabaya Rajapaksa as per the “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour” based on the concept of “Drug Free Nation – Prosperous Country”, under the guidance of General Kamal Gunaratne laid the foundation stone for the construction of a rehabilitation building complex. As a result of social service of Chief Prelate of Attanagalla Sri Arahamtha Raja Maha Vihara, Chief Sanganyaka of Four Korals Ven. Dr. Pannila Sri Ananda Thero laid the foundation stone for a treatment building which can accommodate up to 64 clients at a time, opened to clients on January 26, 2021. Accordingly, a continuous rehabilitation service was provided to the drug addicted clients throughout the year.

The Chief Incumbent of the Attanagalla Rajamaha Viharaya, and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) donated one building, which is nearing completion.

Dr. Thabugala, Head of “Aura” Company, Anuradhapura, donated a treatment building that can accommodate 64 clients at a time, and work on the building began last year.



Opening of the new treatment building - Navadiganthaya

Objectives of implementation of projects/ programmes

- Creating a drug free society, by providing treatment and rehabilitation services for majority of drug addicts at once through developing law and order
- To create individuals that contribute the workforce after rehabilitating and socializing drug addicts
- Make drug addicts free from drugs and develop their personality traits
- Prevention of health consequences and social disputes caused from drugs
- Upgrading life condition of family members of drug addicts through rehabilitation
- Training of newly appointed Technical officers/ training of government and non-government officials
- Improve sanitary facilities for clients and make it a place with proper facilities

10.3.6 Vocational Training and Personality Development Programme for drug addicts in collaboration with the National Youth Corps – Katunayake Youth Corps

In addition to the residential treatment for drug addicts, a Personality Development and Soft Skills Programme was launched in collaboration with the National Youth Corps at the National Youth Corps Center in Katunayake to further develop their personality traits and enable clients to contribute to the economic development of the country. The programme involved 25 clients who completed the basic residential programme from our treatment centres.

The Clients' Passing out Ceremony in December 2021 was held at the BMICH under the patronage of the Ministry of Sports and Youth Affairs and was organized by the National Youth Corps for the clients who successfully completed the Personality Development Programme at this Scholarship Awards Ceremony. Scholarships were awarded for various vocational courses.



10.3.7 Improving the existing facilities for obtaining counselling, treatment and rehabilitation services for drug addicts - Thalangama Centre

Under the guidance of Chairperson, the centre was renovated with new facilities to enhance the treatment capacity of the Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre and it was opened on 14th December 2021 by the Hon. Secretary General of Defence, Kamal Gunaratne.



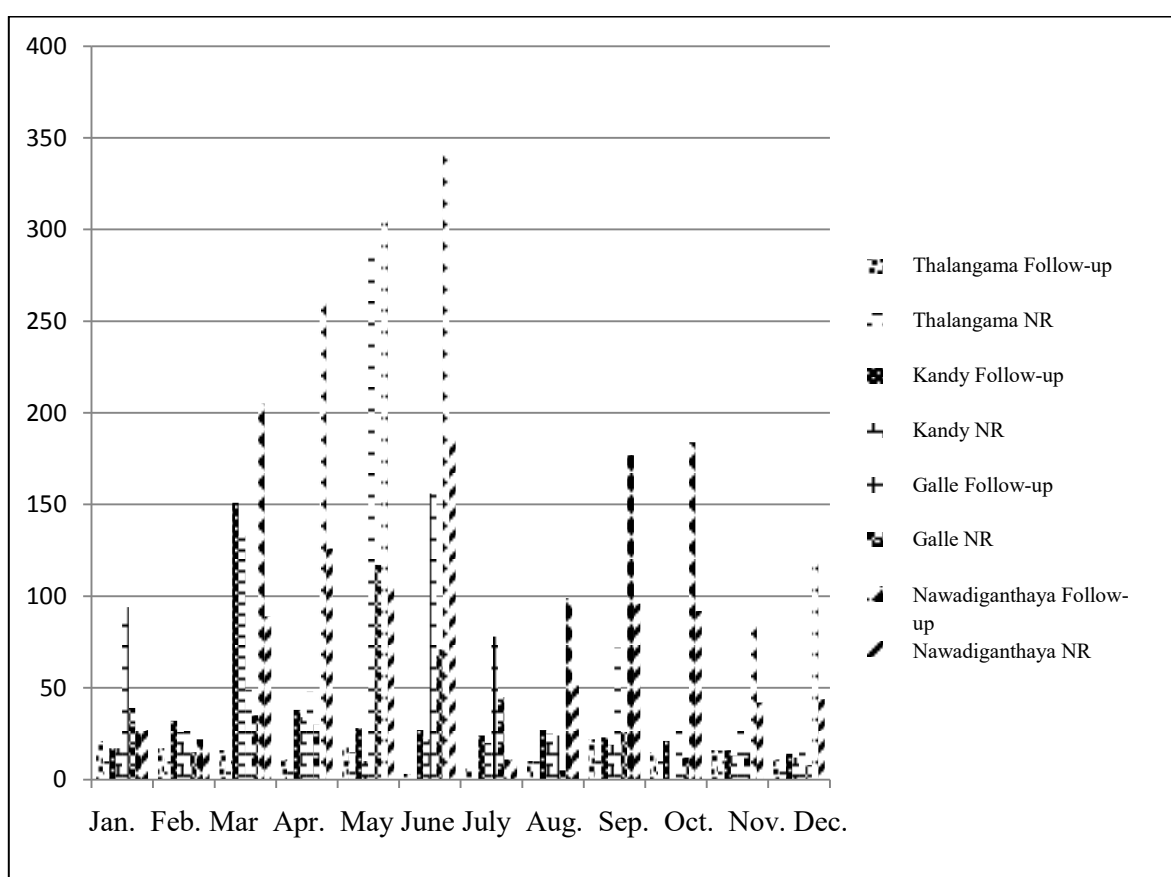
10.3.8 Establishment of a Treatment and Rehabilitation Center for Female Clients - Galle Center

In order to expand the counselling and treatment services for women clients, the Galle Center was established for Residential Rehabilitation Services for women.

Follow-up Programme - 2021

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

Centre	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Thalangama Follow-up NR	21	17	16	11	18	03	06	10	22	15	16	11
	10	10	13	10	15	00	02	10	12	10	16	11
Kandy Follow-up NR	17	32	151	38	28	27	24	27	23	21	16	14
	17	26	133	34	10	22	20	25	19	00	13	12
Galle Follow-up NR	94	27	49	48	292	156	78	24	72	31	27	16
	39	15	35	30	117	71	45	05	26	12	16	08
Nawadiganthaya Follow-up NR	27	22	205	262	305	341	11	99	177	184	85	122
	27	16	89	126	106	186	11	54	96	92	42	44



According to the above information clients who underwent follow-up programme reported as 116 clients from Thalangama centre, 914 clients from Galle centre, 1,840 clients from

Nawadiganthaya centre and 435 clients from Kandy centre and 215 clients from head office. Among them, it reports that 119 clients from Thalangama centre, 419 clients from Galle centre, 889 clients from Nawadiganthaya centre and 331 clients from Kandy centre are totally free of drugs. According to that, it reports in total 1,758 clients are completely free of drugs from our all treatment centres.

Comparative presentation of the Physical and Financial Progress of Treatment and Rehabilitation Division in year 2020/21

Year	Physical progress	Financial progress
2020	76%	73%
2021	73%	78%

In The Treatment and Rehabilitation Division, the physical progress in the year 2020 was 76% and the physical progress in the year 2021 was 73% and the financial progress was 73% and 78% in the years 2020 and 2021 respectively. The following general factors can be cited as reasons for these variations.

- Less client centricity due to the economic crisis in the country.
- Staff officers joined online mode for various training sessions.
- Reduction in bringing clients to the centres for follow up due to fuel crisis and transportation difficulties.
- The fact that the treatment process has to be maintained with a minimum staff than the staff that should be present in the treatment centres.

10.4 Designated and Private Treatment Centres

As per the Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007 the quality of the private and designated treatment centres has been investigated. Under the supervision of this division, there are 11th designated treatment centre and 23rd Private Treatment & Rehabilitation Centres.

The said designated treatment centres are given bellow.

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

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

The five treatment manuals have been prepared to introduce a quality treatment system for clients at Designated Treatment Centres (prisons) and private drug treatment and rehabilitation centres. Also, two committees were appointed to supervise private drug treatment and rehabilitation centres.

The programmes conducted in the Designated and Private Treatment Centres during 2021

programme	Number of programmes	Participant
Individual Counseling	520	520
Group Counseling	122	550
Family Counseling	19	25
Special Programme (Sathi pasala) (Prisons & Private Treatment Centres)	15	550

Staff Training Programme (Prisons & Private Treatment Centres)	12	150
Prevention & Treatment Rehabilitation Programmes (Prisons & Private Treatment Centres)	36	550
Investigation of Private Drug Treatment & Rehabilitation Centres	107	-
Investigation of Designated Treatment Centres (Prison)	13	-

The number of clients Private Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres in year of - 2021

S/N	Treatment Centre Name	Address	Telephone number	The number of clients admitted
01	“Mithuru-Mithuro” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Mithuru-Mithuro” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Rilhena, Palmadulla	045 2274363	153
02	“Nidahasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Nidahasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No. 26, Sri Sadhdhathissa Mw, Higgashena, Kuruwita	071 8714377	Clients who are admitted to the Mithuru-Mithuro Treatment Centre will be referred to this Centre later
03	“Senehasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Senehasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No. 80, Thunbowila, Piliyandala	011 2613242 077 1251578	67
04	“Nisansala” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Nisansala” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No. 108, Kinigama, Buthpitiya	033 3555740	32
05	“Mercy House” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Mercy House” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Aliba, Kadana, Horana	034 4940277	45

06	“Miduma” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Miduma” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Saman Piyasa, Wijaya Kumarathunga Mw, Ederamulla, Waththala	011 2980024	47
07	“Power House” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Power House” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Paramawalahena Waththa, Bamunumulla, Bandaragama	038 4924889	14
08	“Sumithrayo” Treatment Centre	“Sumithrayo” Treatment Centre No. 60, Mal Madura, Hortan Place, Colombo 07	011 2694665	Only Counselling
09	“Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre (Social Service Department)	“Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre North Ambalam Waththa, Puwakpitiya, Awissawella	071 4445957	139
10	“Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre (Uva Province Social Service Department)	“Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Uva Province Social Service Department, Hali Ela, Uduwara	055 4934954	06
11	“Wimochana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Wimochana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre New Kalmunei Road, Batticaloa	077 6684671	51

12	“Bethesda Punarjiwa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Bethesda Punarjiwa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No. 60/14, Fathima Waththa, Daluwakotuwa, Kochchikade	071 5352908 071 9423916	Male - 622 Female - 11
13	“Yawwana Kithu Maga” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Yawwana Kithu Maga” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No. 289/1/A, Kalu Adura, Hewainna, Awissawella	077 7250754	64
14	“Pathuma” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Pathuma” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Malwaththa, Siyabalagoda, Polgasowita	077 7368332	Clients who are admitted to the Miduma Treatment Centre are referred to these treatment Centres for vocational training after a treatment period of six months.
15	“Al – Ano Club” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Al – Ano Club” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Vaas Centre, F.R. Dias Mw, Wennappuwa	077 7898232	17
16	“Nawajeewana Amadyapa Hada Sewaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Nawajeewana Amadyapa Hada Sewaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Unawatuna, Galle	077 1277474 077 9563207	247
17	“Yahapath Samariyaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Yahapath Samariyaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No. 50/5/A, Rawaththa Lane, Mattakkuliya, Colombo 15	071 4625598	29

18	“Promise Land” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Promise Land” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No. 389/B, Madampitiya, Colombo 14	077 6763138 072 9870969	92
19	“CRADA” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“CRADA” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Crada Train Station Rd, Thottamweli Farm, Mannar	077 6655230	18
20	“Andurin Alokaya Church” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Andurin Alokaya Church” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No. 56, Eastern Kaluwarippuwa, Katana	077 7222974	79
21	“Sathuta Balaporothe Sewaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Sathuta Balaporothe Sewaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre, Nawinna Waththa, Kadigawa, Rasnayakapura	076 5821740	93
22	“Nawajiwana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Nawajiwana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Nishshanka Mallawapura, Polonnaruwa	076 7727680	53
23	“Silowam” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Silowam” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Dalupotha, Negambo	077 1146266 071 1258090	340
Total no of clients				2,219

The number of clients in Designated Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres in year of 2021

S/N	Designated Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres	Address	The number of clients admitted
01	“Open Prison” Pallekele	“Open Prison” Pallekele Pallekele, Kundasale	481
02	Wataraka Prison	Wataraka Prison Western Provision, Meegoda	136
03	Correctional Centre for Young Offenders Thaldena	Correctional Centre for Young Offenders Thaldena, Badulla	564
04	Open Prison Weeravila	Open Prison, Weeravila	1065
05	Anuradhapura Prison	Anuradhapura Prison Anuradhapura	205
06	Correctional Centre for Young Offenders Pallensena	Correctional Centre for Young Offenders Pallensena, Dalupotha, Negambo	It functioned as a quarantine Centre
07	Open Prison Kandewaththa	Open Prison Kandewaththa, Meethirigala	33
08	Open work camp Meethirigala	Open work camp, Meethirigala	58
09	Kaluthara Prison	Kaluthara Prison, Kaluthara	320
10	“Pabodha” Methsewana Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre, Ambepussa	“Pabodha” Methsewana Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre, Ambepussa	It functioned as a quarantine Centre
11	Kandakadu Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	Kandakadu Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre, Kankadu	555
The number of clients admitted			3,417

Comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the Designated and Private Treatment Centers Division in the year 2020/21

Year	Physical progress	Financial progress
2020	53%	35%
2021	56%	5%

As shown in the above table The Designated and Private Treatment Center Division made physical progress of 53% in 2020 and 56% in 2021 and financial progress of 35% and 5% in 2020 and 2021, respectively. During this year, due to the spread of the COVID-19 epidemic throughout the country, there were difficulties in the implementation of the proposed programs as per the action plan in entering the private treatment centers and Designated treatment centers. There were also issues with program implementation due to the country's periodic shutdowns.

10.5 Outreach Unit

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) is a statutory board established under the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984 which has been active since 9th April 1984. At the same time, the Outreach Unit of NDDCB has implemented various programmes throughout the country to bring their services closer to the people through a national programme, recognizing the role and responsibilities of the national institution for a secure country free from drugs.

Objectives

“The Outreach Unit of the NDDCB especially focuses on minimizing the demand for drugs by creating treatment opportunities and empowering the community and the general public by enhancing the awareness. Outreach Unit shore up to develop skills in drug dependents to overcome drug addiction through the scientific process of treatment and rehabilitation and empower their family members through family counselling interventions.”

Outreach Unit delivers following services.

- Identify and register new drug users
- Providing facilities for treatments and make necessary interventions to get away from drugs for identified individuals
- Referring to NDDCB and other treatment centres when necessary
- Supporting drug treatment and counselling in medical clinics focusing government hospitals
- Conducting follow-up and taking aftercare measures
- Providing necessary counselling services for family members of substance used disorder (SUD) persons
- Providing guidance and assistance for families to solve their employment, legal, health and social issues.
- Conducting prevention activities focusing on government institutes, schools and youth groups in relevant region.
- Providing trainings on drug prevention and treatment for youth groups, government officials, law enforcement officials, officials of security sector, non-governmental organizations.

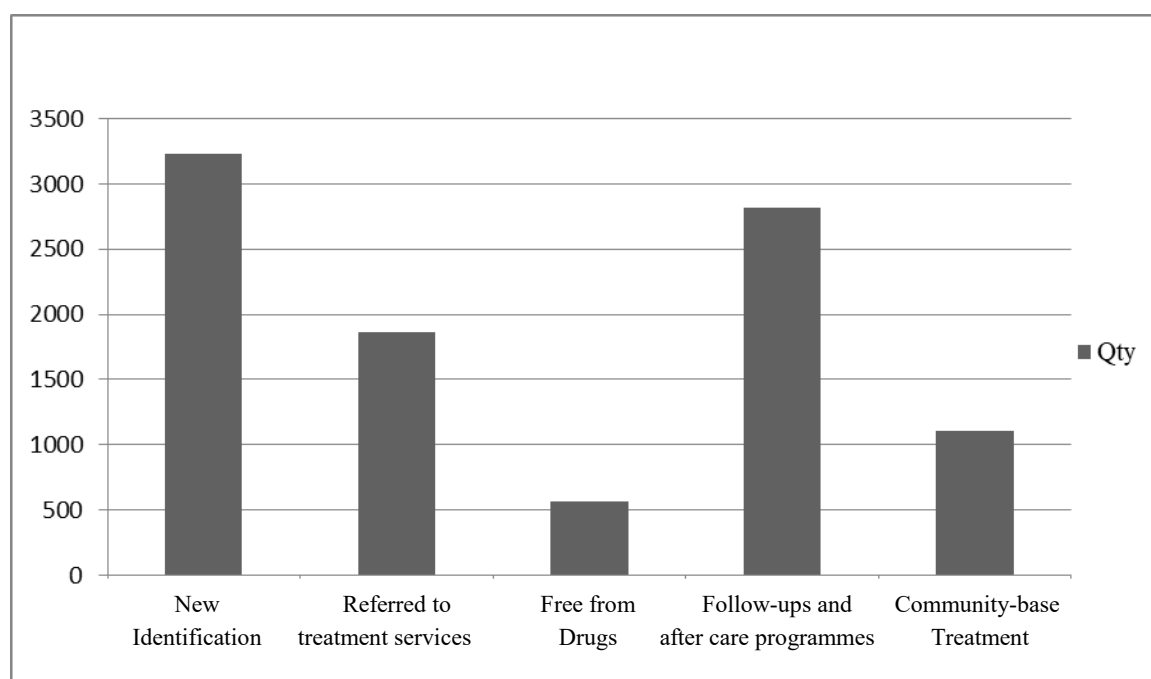
- Conducting provincial drug prevention, treatment and control programmes coordinating all provincial councils with the priority of chief secretary in relevant province.

To achieve the above objectives through a better implementation of the annual Action Plan, thirty-one Outreach Officers have been assigned in district and Divisional Secretariat wise for effective programme implementation in Colombo, Gampaha, Kalutara, Matara, Galle, Kurunagala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Rathnapura, Polonnaruwa, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Ampara, Badulla, Jaffna, Monaragala and Kegalle districts.

Programmes carried out in the year 2021

Programmes	No. of beneficiaries
New identifications	3,227
Referred to treatment services	1,868
Free from drugs	562
Follow-ups and after care programmes	2,819
Community base treatment	1,107

Chart-01



Outreach Unit conducted drug prevention programmes for selected risk groups in the community.

Programmes	Total Programmes	Total Participants
Short term Treatment Camps	1	15
Training programmes for Outreach Officers	1	30
Prevention programmes for government sector officers	70	4,039
Prevention programmes for educational sector officers	18	724
Prevention programmes for law enforcement sector	13	448
Prevention programmes for health sector	4	108
Prevention programmes for apparel sector	2	236
Prevention programmes for agricultural sector	3	90
Prevention programmes for industrial sector	2	125
Prevention programmes for service sector	10	324
Prevention programmes for workers/ labours	22	1,460
Drugs awareness & prevention programme for education sector	42	4,223
Prevention programmes for parents	16	814
Prevention programmes for drivers and assistants	23	2,253
Prevention programmes for community	139	27,458
Mega drug prevention programmes parallel to International Drug day, Women's day and Children's day	14	453
Training programmes for Development Officers	11	495

Special Programmes

Project	Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
Training programmes for Drug Prevention Assistants (NITA)	23	2,700
Training for staff members of Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	01	50

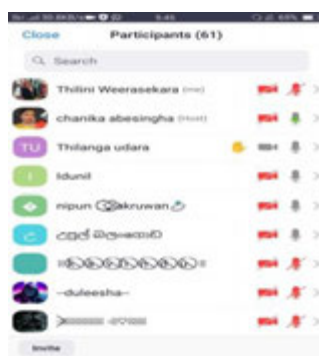
- Preparation of a proposal by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board in collaboration with the Ministry of Youth and Sports to make the officers and training

centres dedicated to youth and sports development in drug free places by the officers of the Outreach Unit

- Preparation of preventive messages
- Creating a network of information on Vocational Training Institutes where vocational training is available after treatment
- Creating a treatment activity book
- Creating the magazine
- Conducting prevention programmes and training programmes for officers through zoom technology and social media

Target group – school teachers, principal, students, development officers and drug prevention assistants.

District	No of Programmes
Colombo	03
Rathnapura	10
kurunegala	02
Gampaha	04
Kalutara	07
Anuradhapura	04
Batticaloa	02



- **Programmes on Children's Day and Elder's Day through zoom technology**

No	Name of the District programmes are conducted	Target Population	Number of participants
1	Gampaha	Students - Katana Maha Vidyalaya	32
		School children and parents - Divulapitiya	32
		Students - Universal International School	49
		Students above grade 8 - Dompe Education Division	100
		Dhamma school children - Kelaniya Divisional Secretariat	30
		Parents and children - Mahara Divisional Secretariat	25
2	Kalutara	Children of the primary section - Sri Narada Dhamma School, Kalutara	30
		Children of the secondary section - Sri Narada Dhamma School, Kalutara	62
3	Colombo	Children - Kolonnawa Divisional Secretariat	42
		Youth Club Children - Homagama Divisional Secretariat	36
		For 9 th , 10 th and 11 th students - Ananda Samarakoon College, Piliyandala	28
4	Badulla	Dhamma Schools and Children's Club Children and Parents - Bandarawela Divisional Secretariat	53
5	Galle	Children and parents in the Habaraduwa Sasarakshaka area	37
6	Anuradhapura	School children - Thabutteagama Maha Vidyalaya	25



1. Awareness Programmes for officers in the Western Province to coincide with Children's Day.

Awareness programmes were held for 95 officers of the Western Provincial Secretariat, Colombo and Gampaha District educational region on the occasion of Children's Day



- Training programmes for Development Officers through zoom technology

No	District where the Programmes are conducted	Target group	Number of participants
1	Kurunegala	Development Officers	53
2	Anuradhapura	Development Officers	13
3	Batticaloa	Development Officers	32



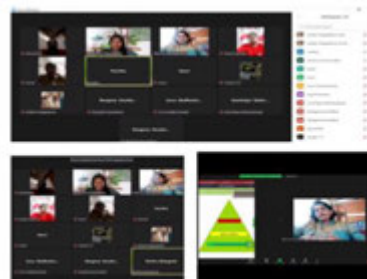
Other training programmes

No	Name of the District	Themes of the Programmes	Target Population	Number of Participants
1	Ratnapura	Let's do our duty for something drug free - Drug Prevention and Identifying Drug Abuse	Youth Community of Eheliyagoda Divisional Secretariat	61
		Children turning to electronic media and using media to promote drugs	R/ Batugedara Wijayarama College Teachers/ Children and Parents in Grade 8 and 9	88
		Drug addiction and adolescence	For school children	83
		Young people and drug use	Youth Community of Kuruwita Divisional Secretariat	56
		Exam goals and the future of the children	Grade 10 and 11 students of Hidellana Ananda College	75
		Young people and drug issues	Youth Community of Eheliyagoda Divisional Secretariat	40
		Social Awareness on Drug Prevention	R/ Kuruwita Central College grade 10, 11, 12,13	40
		Youth Drug Addiction and Related Problems	Youth Community in Kuruwita Divisional Secretariat	45

		A youth free from alcohol for a prosperous future	"Nidahasa" for young people at a private treatment center	90
		Drugs Prevention	Officers at the "Friends of Friends" Private Treatment Center	65
2	Gampaha	Drug Addiction and Rehabilitation	Gampaha District Drug Prevention Team	51
		How to use a Community based treatment For Drug Addicts	Gampaha District Drug Prevention Team	24
		Online Awareness Programme on the occasion of Anti-Drug Day	Officers of Dēmpē Divisional Secretariat	41
		Motivational education Programme	"Freedom" private treatment center	42
3	Kalutara	A loving family with continued care	Community Leaders, Development Officers and Drug Prevention Assistants	43
		community based treatment for addiction	Trainee Development Officers	26
		Development of skills in the right path of youth	Based on the youth community	67
		The secret to a healthy life	Health officials at Beruwala	54
		Let's manage the emotions for a successful life	Trainee Development Officers of Walallawita Divisional Secretariat	36
		Let's manage stress for a successful life	Officers in the Health Care Movement	78
		Let's manage stress for a successful life	For trainee graduates of Madurawala Divisional Secretariat	27
		Responsibility of public	Officers of Bulathsinhala	25

		officers for "something free of drugs"	Divisional Secretariat	
		Identify the differences in children	For parents	82
		Responsibilities of the youth community for “something out of the ordinary”	Bulathsinhala Divisional Secretariat Youth Community	58
		healthy life	Children and parents of Avittawa Nalanda College	43
4	Anuradhapura	What should be the community treatment and the contribution of the community?	Community Leaders, Development Officers and Drug Suppression Assistants	100
		Identifying and referring drug users	Community Leaders, Development Officers and Drug Suppression Assistants	100
		positive family environment	Newly wed young couple expecting children	46
		What is your role as a good parent to prevent children from engaging in abusive behavior?	For Northern Province Government Officials and Anuradhapura Parents	320
		Music Therapy Programme	Community Leaders, Development Officers and Drug Prevention Assistants	100
5	Colombo	Drug prevention and youth responsibility	Drug Prevention Assistants	24
6	Colombo - Maharagama	Drug use and youth	Based on the youth of the Divisional Secretariat	57
		Overcoming Challenging Youth	Based on the youth of the Divisional Secretariat	67

7	Colombo - Kesbewa	School drug prevention Programme for a drug free generation	Students of grade 10 and 11, Kahapola Sri Panyaloka College	61
8	Colombo Kolonnawa	Career guidance programme for preschool teachers	Pre-school teachers	24
		Consequences of drug use and mobile phone abuse	Grade 9 and 10 students of Sri Piyaaratnarama Dhamma School, Ratmalana	46
9	Colombo - Moratuwa	Role of an Anti-Drug Assistant in the face of the Covid 19 epidemic	Moratuwa, Ratmalana, Dehiwala and Maharagama Drug Prevention Assistants	32
		How to save children from drug addiction	Dhamma school teachers in Moratuwa area	81
		Drug use and adolescence	Moratuwa, Ratmalana, Dehiwala Youth Community	50
	Colombo - Seethawaka	On the prevention and treatment of drugs	Community Leaders, Development Officers and Drug Suppression Assistants	65
12	Colombo - Padukka	Awareness of school children	School children in Padukka Divisional Secretariat	10
		Awareness of Development Officers and Grama Niladharis	Awareness Development Officers and Grama Niladharis of Padukka Divisional Secretariat	46
13	Kandy	Protecting against the dangerous of drugs	Children and youth	76



- **Community based awareness Programmes and activities to expand the 1927 hotline number island wide.**

Mobile awareness programmes were conducted island wide to promote 1927 hotline number and the services of the NDDCB.



- **Providing counseling services for mental health clinics at government hospitals**

Counseling services were started based on psychiatric clinics in hospitals in all parts of the island.



➤ **Joining the Western Province "Yathrawa" Programme.**

Outreach Officers from Colombo, Kalutara and Gampaha Districts were participated to the Yathra prevention and treatment programme which was organized by the western province Deputy Inspector General office.



Progress of 1927 hotline

Month	Total Calls	Referral									
		Outreach Officers	NDDCB Centres	Clinics	Private centres	For Information	Phone Counselling	Head Office Counselling	1948 & NATA	Follow Up	Other
January	195	46	16	4	-	-	1	-	2	104	22
February	251	43	36	5	-	-	4	-	6	136	21
March	303	50	24	20	6	4	3	2	2	161	31
April	301	151	59	22	3	6	6	2	3	13	36
May	253	133	17	2	4	2	12	-	3	21	59
June	473	247	30	9	-	13	6	-	10	61	97
July	209	84	87	11	-	13	3	-	5	-	724
August	626	380	110	51	23	14	32	-	16	-	1035
September	630	246	60	5	7	23	9	-	7	273	711
October	171	117	28	5	2	-	-	-	19	-	880
November	51	23	26	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	799
December	260	83	47	3	5	74	-	-	27	-	21

Comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the Outreach Unit in the year 2020/21

Year	Physical progress	Financial progress
2020	32.58%	88.75%
2021	40%	38%

In the first quarter of the year 2022, the outreach unit was able to carry out more programs according to the action plan, and due to the pandemic situation in the country, the programs were at a minimum level in the second, third and fourth quarters.

Due to the impact of the pandemic situation in the year 2021, the action plan could not be implemented properly, so there is a slight setback in the progress of the outreach unit. This year, the majority of the programs were implemented through the online system, so there is a decrease in the financial situation.

10.6 The National Narcotics Laboratory

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

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

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

10.6.1 Provision of scientific support to law enforcement and other agencies/ authorities for effective enforcement of law against production, smuggling, trafficking, sale and use of illicit drug

10.6.1.1 Identification and analysis of suspected drugs of abuse available in Sri Lanka for investigation, operational, intelligence and court purposes

Eighty-five (85) suspected drug samples related to 60 cases have been analyzed by the NNL during the year 2021. The results of these analyses have been shared with other national institutions and agencies, and are being used for various investigations, analysis of drug trends; strategic analysis, policy making, regulatory needs, legislation, and reducing health hazards. This information has a significant impact on the country's law enforcement, crime prevention, and health policy.

Furthermore, the analytical reports issued with respect to the court orders of Magistrate's courts are being used for the legislative measures to be taken with respect to prosecution-related cases.

Following are the research-based analysis conducted by the NNL in cases of suspected drugs sent by government and non-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 01: Suspected drug samples analyzed in the year 2021

Institution		Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Nawadiganthaya Treatment Center	Cases	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Samples	01		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Investigation Unit, Sri Lanka Corps of Military Police	Cases	01	-	01	02	-	04	01	-	-	03	02	02
	Samples	01	-	01	03	-	04	01	-	-	05	04	03
Consumer Affair Authority	Cases	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Samples	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Magistrate's Courts	Cases	-	02	03	-	01	03	-	04	-	04	02	04
	Samples	-	02	07	-	01	05	-	07	-	04	03	06
Sri Lanka Customs	Cases	01	-	03	01	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	-
	Samples	04	-	04	01	01	-	03	-	-	-	-	-
Individual	Cases	-	01	02	01	-	01	01	-	-	-	02	-
	Samples	-	01	03	01	-	01	01	-	-	-	02	-
Sri Lanka Air Force	Cases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	01	-
	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	02	-
Total	Cases	03	05	09	04	02	08	03	04	01	07	07	06
	Samples	06	05	15	05	02	10	05	07	01	09	11	09

Total no. of cases : 60

Total no. of samples : 85

10.6.1.2 Research Project on “street” Heroin

The study of purity and prices of “street” Heroin is essential for the understanding of the 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 the law against the production, smuggling, trafficking, and use of Heroin. The present study, therefore, sought to systematically identify the price vs. purity of street Heroin samples available in street to provide drug policymakers and law enforcement officers with information about the domestic Heroin problem at the street level and to address the question of whether large-scale seizures of Heroin influence its price and/or purity at street level.

However, due to the crisis situation of the COVID-19 pandemic samples have not been provided by the Police Narcotic Bureau for the entire year and the research was continued with the provision of street samples from the Department of Excise for the month of January only targeting the street Heroin user market in the western province.

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

Twelve (12) “street” samples, received for the year 2021, from different areas of the western province, were analyzed in respect of adulterants/diluents present and their Diacetylmorphine (DAM) contents.

The price vs. purity data of Heroin sold at retail level on streets of the different cities of Colombo city in western province of Sri Lanka is provided below.

The highest purity of 68.96% was recorded in the area of Kotahena and none of the samples were with 0% of purity was detected. However, few samples were adulterated with pharmaceutical substances.

Table 02: Purity of “street” Heroin samples (percentage of Diacetylmorphine)

Area	Purity/ percentage of Diacetylmorphine	Price per mg of Diacetylmorphine (Rs)
Colombo (Badowita)	61.50	38.34
Colombo (Mattakkuliya)	62.80	38.83
Colombo (Thotalanga)	67.78	9.61
Colombo (Kotahena)	68.96	26.81
Colombo (Maligawaththa)	65.24	46.73
Colombo (Wanathamulla)	36.23	33.62
Colombo (Grandpass)	56.25	27.27
Colombo (Dehiwala)	67.52	48.56
Colombo (Kohuwala)	61.37	11.07
Colombo (Kesbewa)	29.72	14.50
Colombo (Moratuwaa)	22.11	38.14
Colombo (Rathmalana)	62.76	48.43

The price per milligram of pure Heroin was ranged from Rs. 9.61 to Rs. 48.56 and the highest price per milligram of pure Heroin was observed in the area of Dehiwala. *Table 2* reflects the values for price per milligram of pure Heroin obtained from different areas.

Analysis of alkaloidal impurities and diluents/ adulterants in “street” Heroin sample

Within the framework of this research project, “street” samples of Heroin were analysed to identify the quality of the sample, the area of origin and the link between each sample. The main alkaloidal impurities which were presented in trace quantities are indicated in the *Table 03* were analysed by the Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometer.

Table 03: Alkaloidal impurities present in “street” Heroin samples

Area	Alkaloidal impurities present in “street” Heroin samples	Adulterants / diluents present in “street” Heroin
Colombo (Badowita)	MEC, HC, 6-AC, 6-MAM, MOR, PAP, NOS	CAF
Colombo (Mattakkuliya)	MEC, HC, 6-AC, 6-MAM, MOR, COD, PAP, NOS	CAF
Colombo (Thotalanga)	MEC, HC, 6-AC, 6-MAM, MOR, COD, PAP	CAF
Colombo (Kotahena)	MEC, HC, 6-AC, 6-MAM, PAP	CAF
Colombo (Maligawaththa)	MEC, HC, 6-AC, 6-MAM, COD	CAF
Colombo (Wanathamulla)	MEC, 6-AC, 6-MAM	CAF
Colombo (Grandpass)	MEC, HC, 6-AC, 6-MAM, COD	CAF, ACT
Colombo (Dehiwala)	MEC, HC, 6-AC, 6-MAM	CAF
Colombo (Kohuwala)	MEC, HC, 6-AC, 6-MAM, MOR, COD, PAP	CAF, PHT
Colombo (Kesbewa)	MEC, HC, 6-AC, 6-MAM, COD	CAF
Colombo (Moratuwaa)	MEC, HC, 6-AC, 6-MAM, COD	CAF, ACT
Colombo (Rathmalana)	MEC, HC, 6-AC, 6-MAM, COD	CAF
MOR -Morphine ; 6-AC – Acetylcodeine ; 6-MAM – 6-Monoacetylmorphine; NOS – Noscapine, COD – Codeine, PAP -Papaverine, HC -Hydrocotamine; MEC -Meconin ACT – Acetaminophen; CAF -Caffeine ; PHT – Phentoyin		

10.6.1.3 Testing of degree of performance and refilling of field test kits

Five (05) test kits submitted by the law enforcement and regulatory authorities were tested for the degree of performance and all the test kits were refilled with the reagents. The details of the test kits are as follows;

Table 04: Details of the refilled test kits in 2021

Institution	Type of Test kits	No of kits
Police Narcotics Bureau	Narcotic Detection kits	02
	Precursor Detection kits	01
SL Customs	Narcotic Detection kits	02
Total		05

10.6.1.4 Scientific recommendations, technical assistance and consultancy services in relation to supply control related matters

1. Preparation of a summary report on the detailed information and opinion gathered from Government Analyst's Department, Psychiatrists Association of Sri Lanka, Department of Plant Science - University of Colombo, National Institute of Mental Health, Department of Ayurveda, Health Ministry (National Medicines Regulatory Authority, Medical Supplied Division) based on the prepared questionnaires on the extent of the problem of cannabis abuse and trafficking, adverse consequences and proposals for legislation of cannabis for medical purposes.
2. The detailed report on "Situation assessment on abuse and trafficking of Cannabis and related products and ensuring availability of cannabis for medicinal purposes" and the observations of the NDDCB on cannabis cultivation for medicinal purposes were submitted to the secretary of the Ministry of Defence.
3. Virtual meeting in relation to the "Establishment of a mechanism for identification of plant based illicit drugs (special reference to Cannabis) available in Sri Lanka" had with Professor D.G. Perera, Botany Department Head of University of Peradeniya and Mr. Rohantha Perera, SSP, Excise Department. Observations and the recommendations of the NDDCB were provided in order to obtain necessary regulatory measures for importation of Cannabis related newly emerging products into Sri Lanka within the form of licit, pharmaceutical, consumer products.
4. Implementations of the preface activities for manufacturing of 300 drug detection test kits are being processed and the information on national test kit requirement for narcotic and psychotropic substances onsite detection was collected from Department of Sri Lanka

Coast Guard, Sri Lanka Navy, State Intelligence Service, Department of Prison, Special Task Force, Sri Lanka Police.

10.6.2 Provision of scientific support for regulatory purposes to prevent diversion of drugs/ substance and effective monitoring of controlled imports and exports and distribution of drugs

10.6.2.1 Analysis of samples of tobacco and alcohol

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 alcohol and other additives. One (01) sample of alcohol related to 01 case was analyzed during the period and the details of the tests conducted, are as follows;

Table 05: alcohol samples analyzed in the year 2021

Institution	Type of analysis conducted	Cases	Samples
Department of Excise	Identification for the presence of Iso-propyl alcohol and other additives	01	01

10.6.2.2 Analysis of food supplement 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 (WADA) had been commenced at the NNL as this is of importance both nationally for the Sports Sector and for the NDDCB which holds the national responsibility of controlling all the drug related problems. In related to these suppliers of Food Supplements are directed by the National Medicines Regulatory Authority (NMRA) and the National Institute of Sports Medicine/ Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency to get their products tested for the prohibited substances.

During the year 2021 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 06*;

Table 06: Food supplements analyzed during the period, 2021

Institution	Cases	Samples
Astron Limited, Rathmalana	02	02
Ceylon Green Ayurveda Manufacuing Pvt Ltd	01	01
Beauty Products Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	02	02
Total	05	05

Total no. of cases : 05

Total no. of samples : 05

10.6.2.3 Quality Testing and Certification of test devices for identification of drugs of abuse

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

Table 07: No of test devices tested during the period, 2021

Institution	Nature of the test devices	Drug/substances analysed by the test device	Devices
Ministry of Health	Quality Testing of Multi-Drug (12) detection test panels (urine)	Cocaine, Amphetamine, Methadone, Methamphetamine, Cannabinoids, Morphine, Ecstasy, Tramadol, Barbiturate, Benzodiazepines, Fentanyl, Tri Cyclic Anti-depressant	35
Excise Department, Rajagiriya.	Alcoholmeter	Ethanol	01

Furthermore, one (01) request was made for a renewal of an issued certificate for quality testing of drug detection test kits (urine/ saliva). Necessary technical assistance and recommendations were given with regard to a renewal of license for quality testing.

10.6.3 Scientific recommendations, technical assistance and consultancy services in relation to effective implementation of regulatory measures.

10.6.3.1 Testing of drivers under influence of drugs as a measure to prevent and control of road traffic accidents and injuries

Available data shows an average of 38,000 crashes annually in Sri Lanka resulting in around 3,000 deaths and 8,000 serious injuries. The estimated annual road crash deaths per capita are the highest among the immediate neighbour countries in South Asia. This is an issue which has directly impact to the country's health, well-being, human capital, and economic growth. The World Bank estimates that road crash fatalities and injuries could cost countries like Sri Lanka between 3% - 5% of GDP annually.

As a response to this crisis, NNL initiated a project on testing of drivers under influence of drugs was initiated by the NDDCB in coordination with all related stakeholders such as Ministry of Public Security, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, State Ministry of National Security and Disaster Management, Sri Lanka Police, Department of Motor Traffic, National Transport Commission and National Transport Medical Institute.

Actions taken so far by NNL of the NDDCB

- i. Conduct the project as a pilot study in accordance with NDDCB act in agreement with the relevant ministries
- ii. Preparation of the plan of action for the implementation of the project
- iii. Appointment of a committee/ working group on implementation of the pilot study on "Roadside Examination of Drug Impaired Drivers"
- iv. Procurement process for purchasing test devices (oral fluid tests (5000 Nos) and urine drug screening tests (5000 Nos) test devices with the financial assistance of National Road Safety Council as recommended by the Ministry of Public Security
- v. Submission of scientific recommendation on amendments on legislation and regulation and scientific evidence based control measures

10.6.3.2 Strengthening capacity of law enforcement and medical professionals to overcome challenges in drug impaired driving and screening for drugs of abuse

In lined to the proposed pilot study on testing of drivers under influence of drugs as a measure to prevent and control of road traffic accidents and injuries and with the aim of making aware of law enforcement and medical professionals to overcome the challenge of drug impaired driving and for the establishment of scientific evidence based mechanism to ensure drug-free transport system, a series of awareness programmes have been organized by NDDCB under the grant project of World Health Organization and in coordination with all related stakeholders. Through these collaborations it is expected to establish a sustainable mechanism to prevent accidents and injuries due to drugged impaired driving.

I) The training programme was held for four (04) consecutive days, starting from 10th and 11th of November 2021 with the participation of Secretary, Ministry of Transport, Commissioner General of Motor Traffic, Department of Motor Traffic, Chairman, National Transport Medical Institute, Chairman, National Council for Road Safety, representative for Commissioner General of Prisons, Representative of the Commandant of Special Task Force, Director (Traffic Control and Road Safety), Sri Lanka Police for the ceremonial inauguration. The technical sessions were delivered by the expert professionals from the National Transport Medical Institute, College of Forensic Pathologists, and NDDCB.

II) The awareness programmes for medical officers were conducted on 29th and 30th November, 2021 under the grant project of World Health Organization, with the aim of making aware of medical professionals to overcome the challenge of drug impaired driving and promote scientific evidence based strategic interventions for prevention of substance abuse among drivers and support them to recover from substance abuse behaviours.

10.6.3.3 Other technical assistance and scientific recommendations related to effective prevention, treatment and rehabilitation measures

The NNL is responsible for providing scientific support with technical assistance and making scientific recommendations for effective prevention, treatment and rehabilitation measures. Provision of information related to identification of drug dependent persons and knowledge on effective utilization of scientific evidence based practices for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation measures as requested by various agencies.

Details of the technical assistance and scientific recommendations related to effective prevention, treatment and rehabilitation measures provided by the NNL are as follows:

- I. Scientific assistant provided for drug screening test for heavy vehicle drivers and “Guidelines for conducting of drug screening tests for the medical examination for drivers” is issued National Transport Medical Institute and Sri Lanka Air Force, Ministry of National Security and Disaster Management.
- II. Scientific recommendations and observations given to National Medicines Regulatory Authority and Sri Lanka Customs on regulation of Cannabis related newly emerging products import into Sri Lanka within the form of cosmetics products.

10.6.4 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.

10.6.4.1 Scientific training programmes for drug law enforcement and other agencies

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

The training objectives are as follows;

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

Training programs/ sessions on scientific aspects drugs of abuse with special reference to pharmaceutical drug abuse were conducted for University students and staff of the NDDCB. The details of the training programmes conducted in the year 2021 are reflected in Table 09.

Table 09: Details of conducted training programmes

Institution		Feb.	Mar.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sri Lanka Navy (Intelligence Unit)	Trainings	-	01 (48 Hrs)	01 (72 Hrs)	-	-	-
	Participants	-	51	12	-	-	-
Grama Niladhari and Development officer in Padukka / Kurunegala area	Trainings	-	-	02	-	-	-
	Participants	-	-	90	-	-	-
NDDCB staff Training	Trainings	-	-	-	01	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	40	-	-
State Intelligence Service and Police Narcotics Bureau (Combined)	Trainings	02 (48 Hrs)	02 (96 Hrs)	-	-	-	-
	Participants	56	56	-	-	-	-
Special Task Force	Trainings	-	-	-	-	03 (48 Hrs)	04 (48 Hrs)
	Participants	-	-	-	-	51	83
Department of Prison Staff	Trainings	01 (72 Hrs)	-	-	-	-	-
	Participants	27	-	-	-	-	-
Police Officers	Trainings	-	-	-	-	01 (48 Hrs)	-
	Participants	-	-	-	-	59	-
Faculty of Medicine, University of Sri Jayawardanapura	Trainings	-	-	-	01	-	-
	Participants	-	-	-	20	-	-
Total	Trainings	03	03	03	02	04	04
	Participant	83	107	102	60	110	83

Total no of training programmes : 19

Total no of participants : 545

10.6.4.2 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 (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. However, due to technical problems faced during the Covid-19 pandemic CBT Programmes were not conducted during the year 2021.

10.6.5 Provision of scientific evidence based support to preventing the use of drugs and reducing the adverse consequences of the drug abuse treatment, rehabilitation & reintegration settings

10.6.5.1 Identification and analysis metabolites of drugs of abuse

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

Dependant Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007, educational purposes, workplaces etc.

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

Table 10: Biological specimen analyzed in the year 2021

Institution		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Government / Private Hospitals	Samples	04	09	16	03	02	05	-	10	03	09
	Tests	27	38	74	07	06	09	-	74	27	81
Magistrate's Courts	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	-
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	05	01	-
Law enforcement institutions / hospitals	Samples	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tests	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SLAF	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	02	-	05
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	60
Individual	Samples	-	02	01	01	-	-	-	01	-	-
	Tests	-	03	07	01	-	-	-	02	-	-
Other	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	Samples	06	11	17	04	02	05	02	14	05	14
	Tests	51	41	61	08	06	09	14	105	29	141

Total no of samples : 80

Total no of tests : 465

10.6.5.2 Confirmatory analysis of biological specimen for investigational and operational purposes

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

During the year 2021 the NNL performed, confirmatory analysis for the biological specimens (urine) submitted by the law enforcement institutions based on the requests for investigational and operational purposes using gas chromatography/ mass spectrometry technique .The details of the samples analysed for the presence of metabolites of drugs of abuse in relation to confirmatory analysis are as follows;

Table 11: Details of the confirmatory analysis performed during the period

Institution/ programme	Purpose	Samples	Targeted analyses for confirmation
Sri Lanka Air Force, Colombo	Investigation	01	02
Sri Lanka Air Force, Ratmalana	Investigation	01	02
Sri Lanka Air Force, Katunayaka	Investigation	02	02

10.6.5.3 Work place drug testing

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

Table 12: The details of the samples analysed for the presence of metabolites of drugs of abuse in relation to the workplace drug screening

Institution		Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Jul.	Aug.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
C- Suite Pvt Ltd	Samples	10	10	03	15	27	-	-	-
	Tests	94	80	19	134	182	-	-	-
Envoy Ortus Pvt Ltd	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	37
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	180
Acuity Knowledge Partners	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	03
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	15
Ausee Oats Milling (Pvt) Ltd	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	-
Star Tek Pvt Ltd	Samples	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02
	Tests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08
Total	Samples	10	10	13	15	27	15	34	42
	Tests	94	80	19	134	182	30	181	203

Total samples : 166

Total tests : 923

10.6.6 Maintaining the internationally recognized Laboratory Accreditation Standard for the analysis of drugs of abuse

10.6.6.1 International Proficiency Testing Scheme

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

This exercise allow laboratories, from both developing and developed countries

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

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

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2021 Round 2

During the last months of the year the laboratory completed the documentation part in the Round 2 of the International Collaborative Exercises (ICE), 2021 for "seized material" group and in the "biological specimens" group.

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2021 Round 1

The quantification results of the assessments in Round 1 of 2021 was encouraging among 204 drug testing laboratories in 63 countries who participated for the ICE programme and evaluation of results are as follows;

Table 13: Evaluation results of Round 1 of ICE programme 2021

Test	Z Score
3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA)	0.16
Heroin	-1.08

Satisfactory limit of /Z/ score :< 2

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2020 Round 2

During the beginning of the year 2021, necessary documentation related to the round 2 of the International Collaborative Exercises (ICE), 2020 for "seized material" group and in the "biological specimens" group were completed. However due to technical delays arisen on the submission of import permit and due to the delays in the receipt of the samples for the ICE Round 2 , 2020, the evaluation results of the National Narcotics Laboratory was not included in the summary reports issued by the UNODC - laboratory section for the round 2 of 2020.

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

Documentation for obtaining the ISO 17025 laboratory quality management certification is

being progressed with a view to enhancing the scientific capability of the laboratory in the field of testing of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursor chemicals and performance enhancing drugs in sports and to maintain the laboratory services with higher standards of practice.

Preparation of Statement of Purposes (SOP) documents related to equipment/ instruments and laboratory maintenances regarding the ISO 17025 acquisition.

Furthermore inline to the implementation of new development plans to promote scientific evidence based practices in law enforcement and regulatory authorities, the NNL has requested for the consultancy services from Industrial Technology Institute (ITI) and Sri Lanka Accreditation Board (SLAB) on accreditation process for ISO 17025 laboratory accreditation for the NNL.

10.6.7 Accelerated actions and new initiatives on promotion of scientific services for prevention and control of drug abuse problem in the country (group tasks)

I) Observations and scientific recommendations were submitted for the amendment of following legislations

- a) Observations and scientific recommendations were submitted to the Honourable Attorney General with respect to amendment of Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance
- b) Observations and scientific recommendations have been submitted for the amendment of Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007 draft of which has been completed
- c) Observations and scientific recommendations have been submitted for the Amendment of the NDDCB Act No. 11 of 1984.
- d) Observations and scientific recommendations have been submitted for the amendment of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic substances Act No. 1 of 2008

II) Observations and scientific recommendations have been submitted for the review of the draft National Policy.

III) Observations and scientific recommendations have been submitted for the establishment of the national action plan for the implementation of the Sri Lanka National Policy for prevention and control of drug for the draft which identified the programmes and actions to be implemented with the engagement of all related stakeholders to address the persisting and emerging challenges.

IV) Representing the committee appointed by the Ministry of Justice Secretary, on disposal of illicit drugs and provided technical expertise of NDDCB.

- a. Discussions and active engagement for introducing scientific disposal of seized illicit drugs to prevent the threats on vulnerability to theft, substitution, avoid constraints of proper storage space and to prevent significant risk to human health and communities and minimizing the risk to environment, under the guidance of Chairperson.
- b. Scientific recommendations on bringing uniformity in approach in disposal of seized illicit drugs, to provide for secure system of handling of drug samples and disposal of seized drugs, procedure with regard to drawing, forwarding and testing of samples and final disposal of the drugs prescribed by regulation, pre-trial disposal of large quantities of drugs seized.
- c. Further submitted the procedure for the disposal and specification for the selection of incineration facility for the disposal of illicit drugs samples related to 19,869 concluded cases

V) Representation of the meeting on money laundering appointed by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka and active engagement and make scientific recommendations on risk assessment and effective actions on prevention of money laundering and to control illicit financial flows with respect to drug trafficking.

VI) Initiation of mobile drug testing facility development in coordination with National Medical Transport Institute. (Considering the urgency of situation assessment and scientific evidence based mechanism to identify the drivers under influence of drugs at roadside). Technical expertise of the NDDCB has been requested for the establishment of the mobile bus with the testing and assessment facility which will be established in coordination with NDDCB.

VII) Scientific information on emerging trends (drug laced food products, hybrid varieties of cannabis, pharmaceutical preparations etc.) especially identified by the laboratory is being

shared with Police Narcotic Bureau, Special Task Force, State Intelligence Services for effective law enforcement and for awareness by Attorney General's Department and other relevant agencies as relevant for effective action.

VIII) Actions on effective law enforcement against promotion and selling of illicit drugs through internet and using social media platforms in coordination with Sri Lanka Police and Police Narcotic Bureau.

IX) Represented the NNL and actively engaged in the discussion with Honourable Attorney General on legal and technical advices for addressing persisting and emerging challenges on combatting trafficking and abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and their devastating adverse consequences.

Discussion topics

- a. Proliferations of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as chemicals, articles, and preparations such as drug laced food products, sports related nutritional supplements, cosmetic items as legal alternatives to controlled drugs. Requirement of Authorization for NDDCB for monitoring and prevention of emergence of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in the form of chemicals, preparations and counterfeit drugs into illicit drug trafficking and abuse.
- b. Submission of a small portion of a drug seizures before court productions to provide scientific intelligence services for strengthening drug law enforcement capacities for prevention of drug related crime.
- c. Legal provisions on combating drug trafficking and promotion of prohibited/ controlled drugs through internet and delivery through postal services and promotion and trafficking of prohibited/ controlled drugs through internet including social media.

XII) Proposals with scientific recommendations were made to the Ministry of Youth and Sports for screening of dietary supplements performance enhancing drugs in Sports prohibited by World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) for regulatory purposes.

XIII) Monitoring and technical assistance for Strengthening precursor control measures and took many initiatives for the development of a system in good coordination with the Import and Export Control Department, Ministry of Health, Central Environmental Authority and other stake holders on followings;

- a. Taken actions to develop diversion prevention mechanism with respect to the pharmaceutical preparation of Ephedrine
- b. Expedite the development of online system for effective monitoring and control of precursor chemicals
- c. Amendment of the regulation of precursor control measures for the amendment of fees of the licensing/ registration certificates/ inspection/ sample testing
- d. Strengthening coordination and cooperation with Sri Lanka Customs for the establishment of effective control measures over importation and exportation of precursor chemicals and their preparations
- e. Promote investigation in coordination with Sri Lanka Police to assist law enforcement to identify diversion attempt of precursor chemicals

10.6.8 Actions on strengthen international affairs on prevention and control of drug abuse in Sri Lanka

- I) A side event on “A New Paradigm of Addiction Recovery” was organized and conducted in parallel to the 64th Session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), Sri Lanka on 14th April 2021.
- II) Scientific recommendations were submitted for the statement of Chairperson for the reconvened 64th Session of Commission on Narcotic Drugs 9th - 10th December, 2021 as the speaker and represented as an observer.
- III) Submission of scientific explanatory report on behalf of the government regarding Human Rights Council’s Working Group on arbitrary detention relating to drug policies which highlighted the violation of human rights on drug related issues in Sri Lanka.
- IV) Scientific recommendations were made and the proposal submitted for the regional meeting and of the BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectorial Technical and Economic Cooperation) meeting.
- V) Scientific recommendations were made for the establishment and activation of existing bilateral and multilateral agreements signed by Sri Lanka on drug prevention and control
- VI) Ensure updated, standardized, scientific evidence based technical procedures on drug prevention and controls are applied aligning with internationally accepted standards.

- VII) Ensure collection of all manuals/ guidelines issued by INCB and UNODC with respect to prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, laboratory analysis and regulatory measures.
- VIII) Scientific recommendations and active engagement for the partnership programmes of regional and international agencies for technical assistance to establish effective drug prevention and control system in Sri Lanka

a. GRIDS (Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances)

INCB programme on expanding public private partnerships, regional technical advisors, IONICS for intelligence exchange, communication

b. PROJECTION

Programme of INCB on International Operations of New Psychoactive Substances and supporting national authorities on preventing non-scheduled NPS through multilateral operational activities, intelligence generation and dissemination, raise awareness, access to IONICS platform for real time information sharing

c. GAPZ partnership programme with INCB – Pharmaceutical Drug Monitoring

d. I2ES system

Electronic Import and Export Authorization system for Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Online Platform develop by INCB to facilitate and speed up the processes of import and export authorizations for NDPS by Competent National Authorities of importing and exporting countries and to issue endorsements.

e. UNODC Global e-Learning Programme

Deliver training programmes on combating drug organized crime, illicit drug trafficking, human trafficking, border control, intelligence analysis where courses are delivered through computer based training and online training courses

Financial Details

Table 14: Income generated based on the analytical services provided by the NNL during the year 2021.

Type of Analysis	Amount (Rs.)
Analysis of metabolites of drugs of abuse	1,010,250.00
Refilling of Field Test Kits	10,000.00
Quality Testing and Certification of drug detection test kits	31,000.00
Analysis of Food supplement for prohibited substances	100,000.00
Total	1,151,250.00

Comparative presentation of the Physical and Financial Progress of National Narcotic Laboratory in year 2020/21

Years	Physical progress	Financial Progress
2020	35.03%	70.56%
2021	68.08%	12.01%

Prevailed Covid-19 pandemic has affected obtaining desired targets in accordance to the Action plan of 2020, resulting a physical progress of 35.03%. However, with the implementation of new activities and income generating projects such as work place drug screening, expedited scientific trainings, the physical progress for year 2021 has been increased up to 68.08%.

10.7 The Precursor Control Authority

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

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

10.7.1 Adherence to the 1988 UN Convention

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

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

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

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

As such and in term of the above there are 648 persons and/ or persons and enterprises have been registered under PCA and actions have been taken to publish a Notice in Sinhala, Tamil and English newspapers to make aware the enterprises/ persons who have not been registered under PCA and inspections have to be conducted in the above premises.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Authority shall ensure

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

10.7.1.3 Implementation of the Regulations relating to Control of Precursor Chemicals

The Precursor Control Authority came into operation on 04th May, 2010 in terms of the **Establishment of Precursor Control Authority Regulations, No. 1 of 2010** in order to give effect to the **Section 18 of the Conventions against illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, No. 1 of 2008**.

Further, in terms of regulations the board meetings are conducted regularly once a month in order to take necessary actions for the operations of the Authority relating to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals for illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. As such three (03) meetings were held during the period.

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

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

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

In the Sri Lankan context, drug precursors are primarily used for the legitimate production of a wide range of products including daily necessities like perfumes, cosmetics, paints, dyes, pharmaceuticals, plastics etc. including as reagents in laboratory researches. Among many industrial applications acetone & methyl ethyl ketone are commonly used as solvents in printing ink which are used for date coding in most of the manufacturing industries. Sulphuric acid is mainly used in battery acid manufacturing. Hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid are widely used for waste water treatment in industries to adjust the pH and are also used in swimming pool maintenance. Acetone, toluene & methyl ethyl ketone are mostly used in paint industries as solvents in thinner and solvent based paint manufacturing processes such as wood coatings. Toluene is also used as a solvent for adhesive manufacturing. Ethyl ether is used in extraction purposes of spices. Piperonal is used in flavor manufacturing industries such as ice cream and essence manufacturing. Potassium permanganate is used in farms for fumigation purposes. Anthranilic acid, phenylacetic acid, piperidine, acetic anhydride, n-acetylanthranilic acid, ephedrine, ergometrine, norephedrine, 1-phenyl-2-propanone and pseudoephedrine are used in the production of several pharmaceutical drugs. For example, ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are used in the manufacturing of bronchodilators nasal decongestant. Norephedrine is used in manufacturing of nasal decongestants. Ergometrine and ergotamine prescribed for treatment of migraines. saffrole and isosaffrole are used in manufacturing of perfumes, piperonal and soaps. lysergic acid used in synthesis of organic compounds.

10.7.2.1 Monitoring of imports and exports of precursor chemicals

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

- **Issuing of Licenses**

PCA has issued licenses for persons who submit applications to import or export any of the substances specified in the Table I and Table II of the First Schedule of the Act No. 1 of 2008 and during the year 2021, 107 licenses have been issued.

- **Registration of Premises**

Every licensee has to register their premises where the activities relating to the import or export of the substances specified in the Table I and Table II of the first schedule to the act and as such six (06) registrations were issued for the premises.

- **Monitoring and Examination**

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

During Inspections



10.7.2.5 Monitoring of dealing and end use of precursor chemicals

Every person who intends to deal with any substance specified in Table I and II of the first schedule to the act or persons who intends to use any substance specified in Table I and II of the first schedule to the act shall make an application for registration to the Authority, accompanied by the relevant fee. Upon receipt of the application the accuracy of the information provided in the application and the manner in which the activities are carried out by the dealer or end user is ascertained and a certificate or registration is issued for a period of one year. As such for 671 applications registered for endues of precursor chemicals 648 Licenses/ registered certificates have been issued.

Table 1: Details of the No. of applications registered and licenses issued during the period from 2021.01.01 to 2021.12.31

Year 2021 (As at 31.12.2021)	Area	Type of License/ Registered Certificate					
	No of Registered Applications	End user	Dealer	Importer	Exporter	Premises	Total
		487	70	108	0	06	671
	Issued Licenses/ Registered Certificates	463	72	107	0	06	648
Inspection of Premises							19

Figure 1: Details of the No. of applications registered for different license categories during the period from 2021.01.01 to 2021.12.31

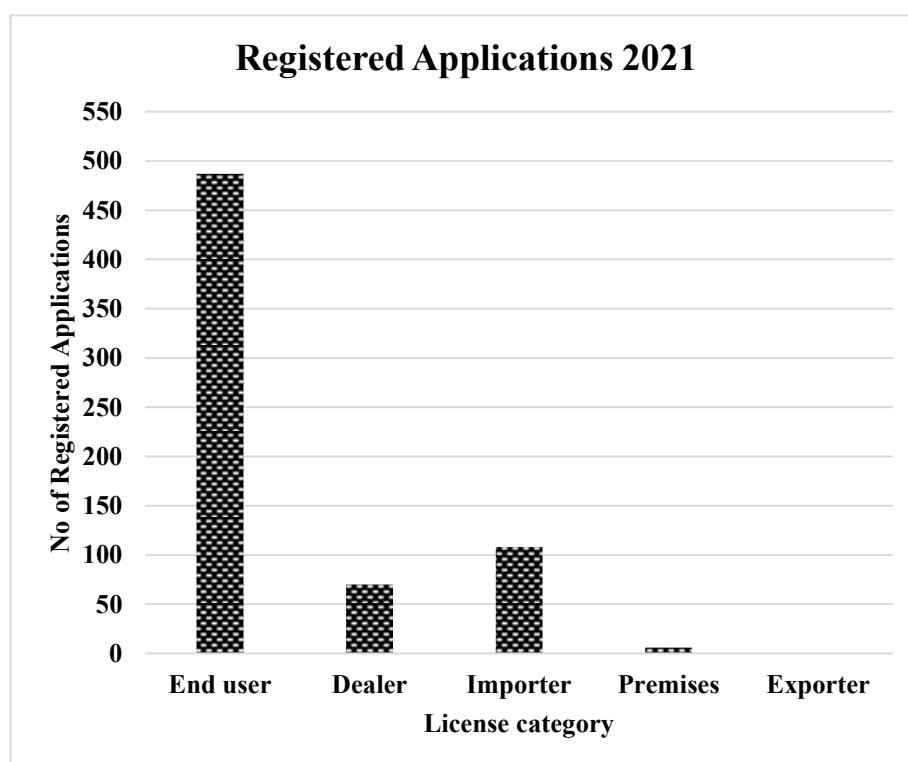


Figure 2: Details of the No. of licenses issued for different license categories during the period from 2021.01.01 to 2021.12.31

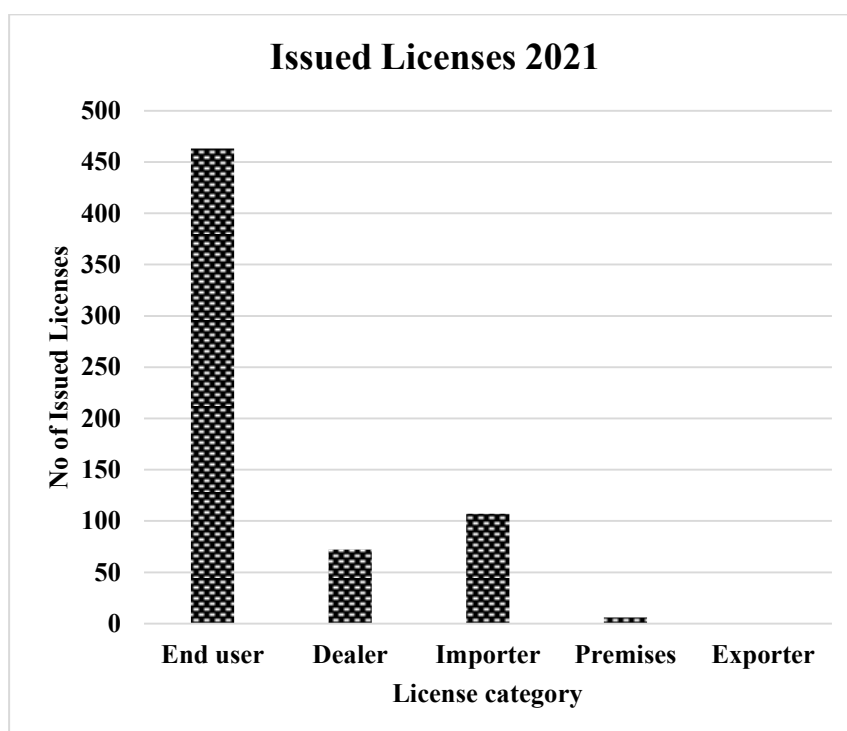


Figure 3: Comparison of No. of applications registered and licenses issued for different license categories during the period from 2021.01.01 to 2021.12.31

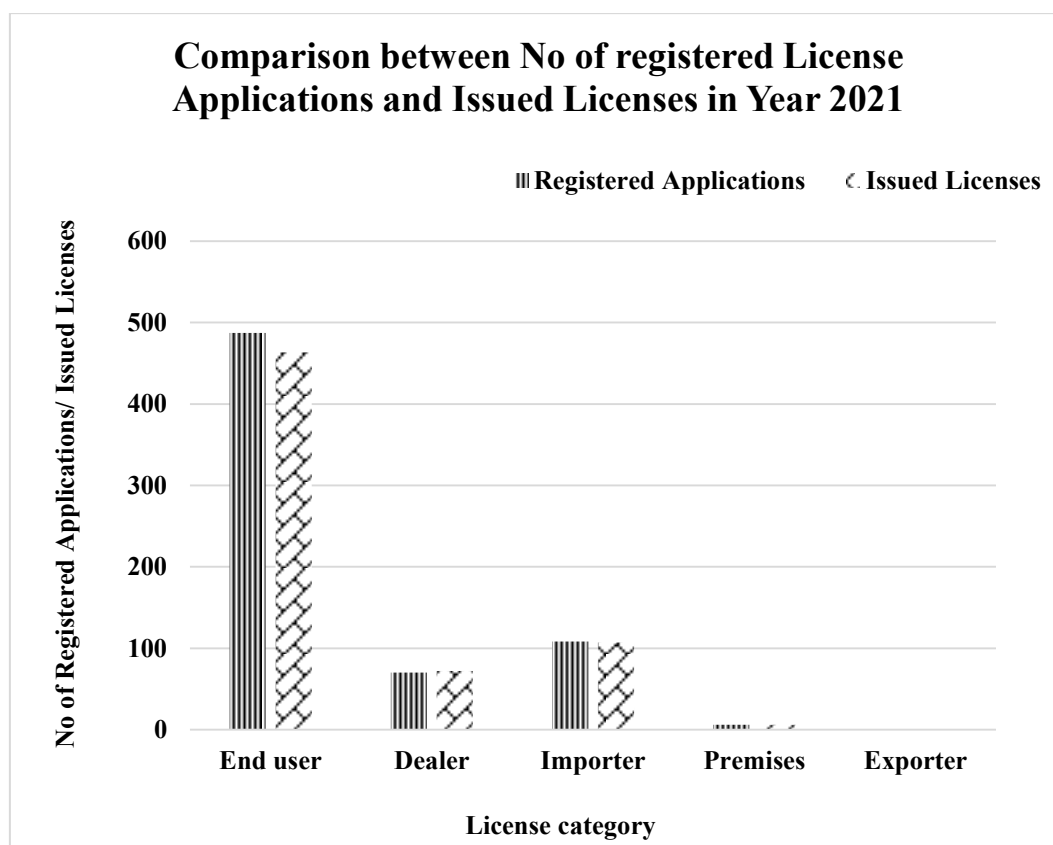
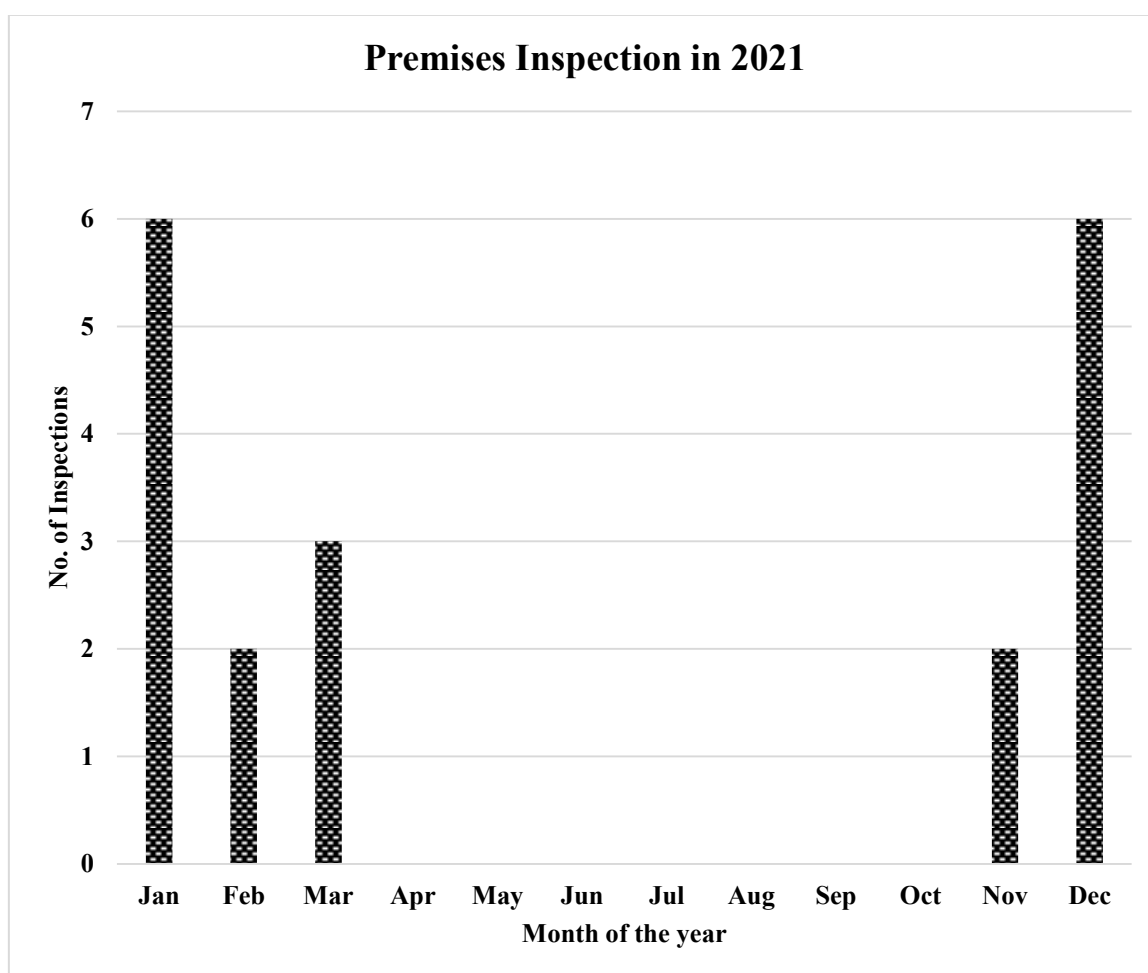


Table 2: Details of the Inspections conducted during the period from 2021.01.01 to 2021.12.31

2021	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Inspected	06	02	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	06	19
Cancelled	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

Figure 4: Details of the Inspections conducted during the period from 2021.01.01 to 2021.12.31



Fees are charged for the licenses issued for import or export of precursor chemicals, their amendments and renewals as Rs. 5,000/-, 2,000/- and Rs. 4,500/- respectively. A fee of Rs. 5,000/- is charged for the registration of premise and fees are charged for the registration of dealers, their amendments and renewals such as Rs. 4,000/-, Rs. 1,500/- and Rs. 3,500/- respectively. Further fees of Rs. 1,500/-, Rs. 500/- and Rs. 1,000/- are charged for the registration, amendment and renewal of registration certificate issued for end users

respectively. The total of Rs. 1,130,800 were generated as income of the Precursor Control Authority by issuing of licenses and registration certificates during the period from 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021 is are h) Fee for the registration of end users and the details are given in the Table 03.

Table 03: Income generated by the Precursor Control Authority during the period from 01.01.2021 to 31.12.2021 under different license categories.

Month	End User Rs.	Dealer Rs.	Importer Rs.	Premises Rs.	Exporter Rs.	Total Rs.
Jan	75,350.00	47,300.00	65,450.00	00	00	188,100.00
Feb	84,150.00	15,400.00	62,150.00	5,500.00	00	167,200.00
Mar	73,150.00	27,500.00	45,100.00	5,500.00	00	151,250.00
Apr	34,100.00	5,500.00	9,350.00	11,000.00	00	59,950.00
May	7,700.00	3,850.00	17,050.00	00	00	28,600.00
Jun	23,100.00	11,550.00	31,350.00	00	00	66,000.00
Jul	57,200.00	35,200.00	59,950.00	00	00	152,350.00
Aug	20,900.00	23,650.00	14,850.00	5,500.00	00	64,900.00
Sep	6,600.00	8,250.00	24,200.00	00	00	39,050.00
Oct	70,400.00	42,350.00	95,150.00	5,500.00	00	213,400.00
Nov	79,750.00	31,350.00	32,450.00	00	00	143,550.00
Dec	47,850.00	19,800.00	26,950.00	00	00	94,600.00
Total	80,250.00	271,700.00	484,000.00	33,000.00	00	1,130,800.00

Figure 5: Details of the variation of monthly income during the period from 2021.01.01 to 2021.12.31

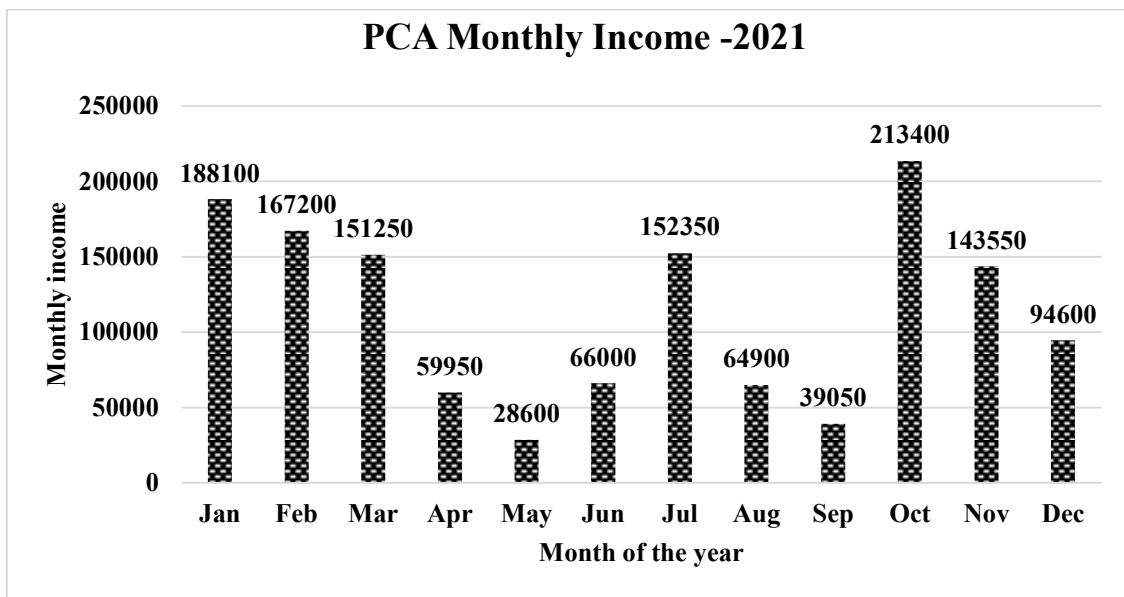


Figure 6: Details of the variation of monthly income under different license categories during the period from 2021.01.01 to 2021.12.31

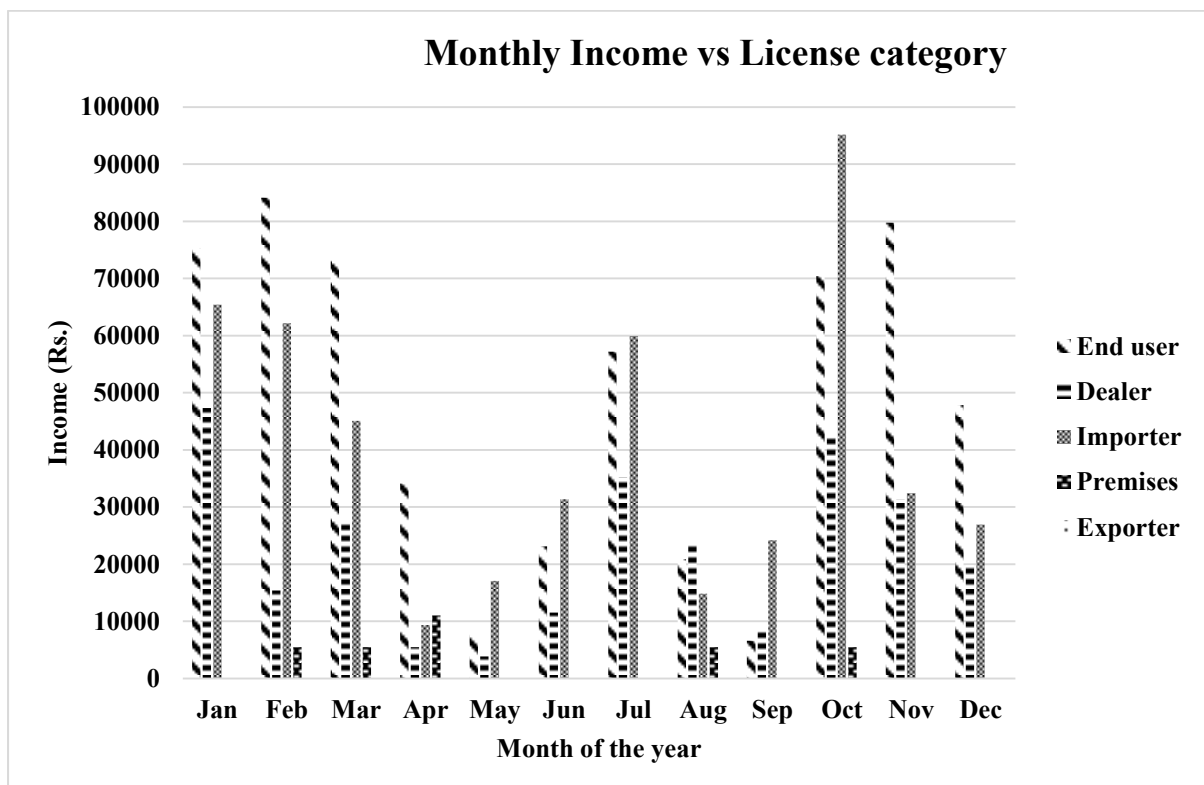
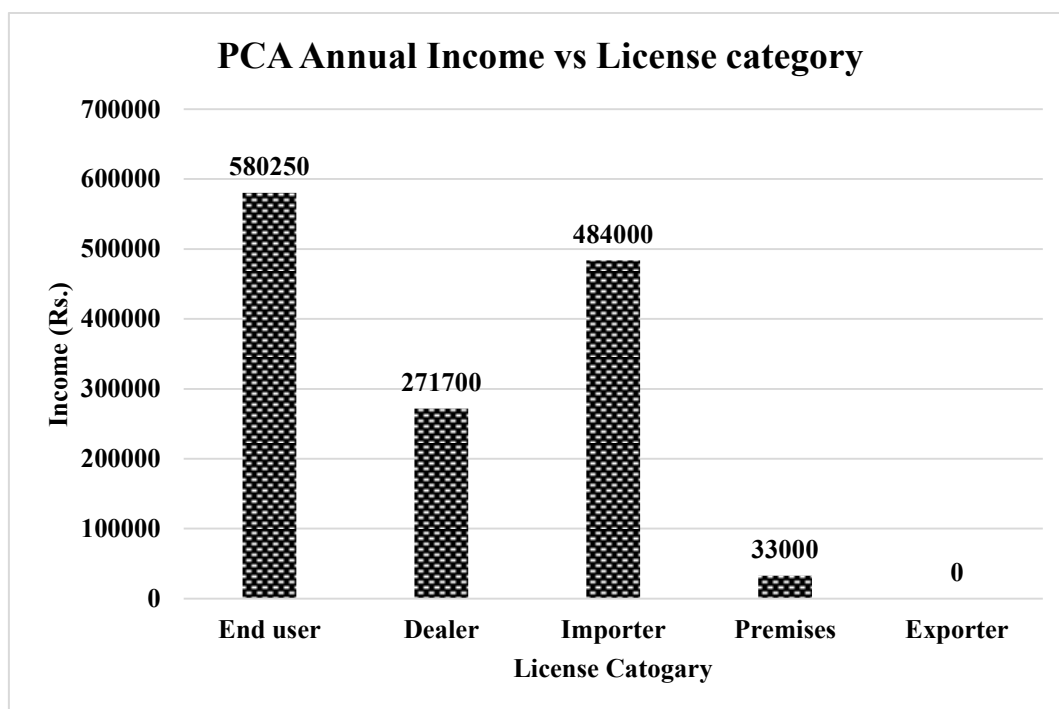


Figure 7: Annual income under different license categories during the period from 2021.01.01 to 2021.12.31



10.7.3 Review of the fees for the issuance of the Licenses and the Registration Certificates issued by the Precursor Control Authority

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a. Utilization of ASYCUDA system of Sri Lanka Customs for effective monitoring of importation and exportation of precursor chemicals, generating reports and risk assessment purposes with the submission of all the relevant HS Codes of precursor chemicals by the Authority.

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

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

- a. Issuance of No objection letter to import Hydrochloride within the permitted quantity from NCH India (Pvt.) Ltd to Ceat Kelani Radials.

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

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

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

- a. Initiative actions have been made to establish online link between the Central Environmental Authority and Precursor Control Authority to monitor the status of the

issuance of the Environmental Protection License and recommendations as a requirement of Section 20 of the Precursor Control (Regulatory Measures) No. 01 of 2010.

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

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

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

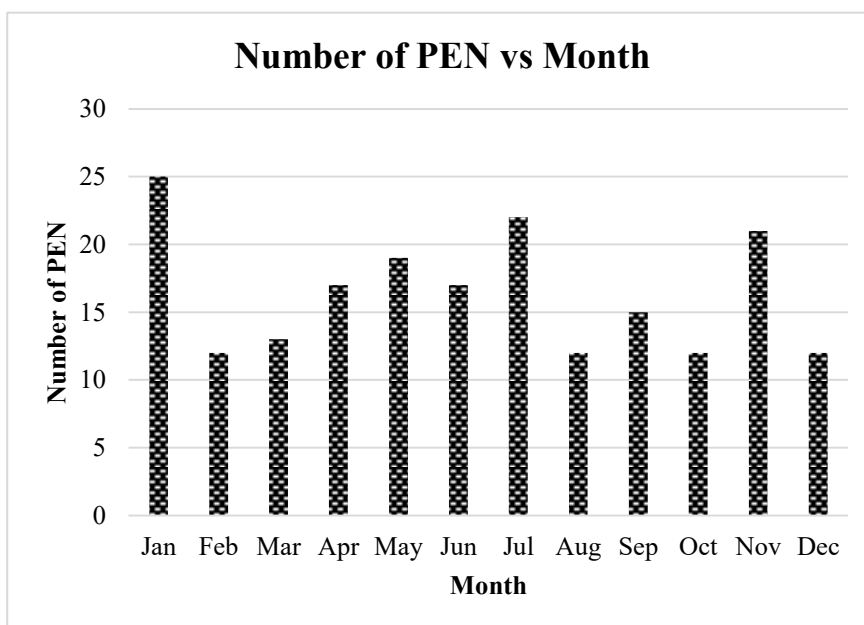
1. Ensure compliance of the national legislative frame work on precursor chemicals aligning with the international treaties as applied to the Sri Lankan context.
 - a. Collection of three international conventions, SAARC Convention and all the resolutions issued by INCB, UNODC and CND on combatting the drug problem addressing adverse consequences with respect to precursor control and make recommendations for Act No. 01 of 2008 regulations there under for non-compliances.
2. Ensure updated, standardized, scientific evidence based technical procedures are applied aligning with internationally accepted standards
 - a. As such all manuals/guidelines issued by INCB and UNODC with respect to precursor control have been collected and internal procedures are being reviewed as relevant.

- b. Scientific Officers of the PCA successfully completed the virtual training sessions offered by experts of the INCB secretariat in video conference format from 16th of March 2021 to 23rd of March 2021 on the topics of “The Estimates System for Narcotic Drugs, The Assessment System for Psychotropic Substances and Estimates of ALRs for Imports of Precursors of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants”.

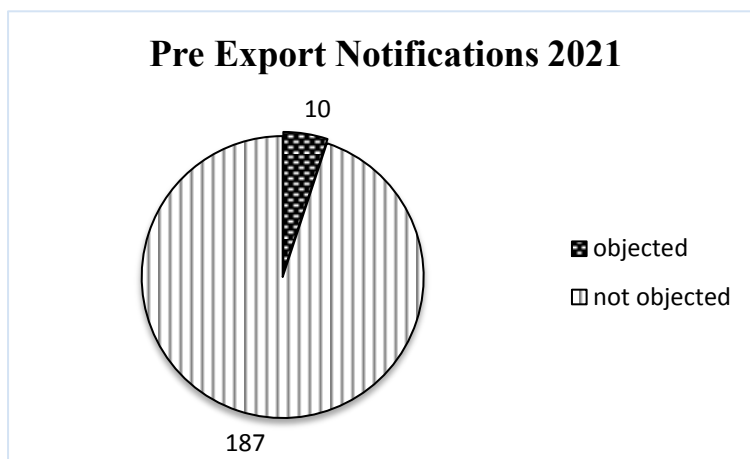
3. Ensure collection of information to monitor trends and patterns of illicit drug trafficking and abuse (regional and global)

In order to ensure strengthened partnerships on identification of suspicious transactions of precursor chemicals, Precursor Control Authority maintains active engagement of partnership programmes of regional and international agencies for technical assistance. One of such platform is the **PEN ONLINE system, an online platform** which allows exporting countries to electronically notify receiving countries of precursor chemicals in accordance with Article 12 of 1988 UN Convention. As such 197 notifications have been received and reviewed and import of 10 shipments have been objected during the year 2021 due to discrepancies identified in verification of the lessened details.

Month	Number of PEN
Jan	25
Feb	12
Mar	13
Apr	17
May	19
June	17
July	22
Aug	12
Sep	15
Oct	12
Nov	21
Dec	12
Total	197



	Number of PEN
Objected	10
Not Objected	187



4. Precursor Control Authority being the Competent National Authority exchanging of information regarding the utilization of these chemicals (licit and illicit uses) international agencies. Precursor Control Authority has exchanged information regarding the annual requirement and the utilization of these chemicals (licit and illicit uses) with International Narcotic Control Board, other international agencies and Competent National Authorities of other countries.
5. Additionally, it takes appropriate measures to make international community more aware regarding utilization of precursor chemicals in the country as obliged by the International Conventions and awareness of industries on prevention of misuse of precursors by avoiding accumulation of precursor chemical in excess quantities.
6. The following functions are carried out by the division at International level in order to maintain the regional and international cooperation in addition to the provision of Pre-Export Notification (PEN) to importing countries
 - a. Conducting inquiries in respect to PEN and Assistance in investigations
 - b. Real-time interface with International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and competent Authorities of other countries.
 - c. Furnishing of repots and returns to the INCB. (e.g. Form D)

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

In terms of the of *Section 19* of the *Convention against Illicit traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 01 of 2008*, the Authority shall ensure that any illicit

manufacture of any narcotic drug or psychotropic substances using the substances specified in Table I and Table II of the First Schedule to the Act be duly reported and appropriate action taken to punish the offenders. As such officers of the Precursor Control Authority assist drug law enforcement agencies in identification of suspicious transactions.

Accordingly, following investigations have been conducted during the period;

- a. A special inspection was conducted by the Scientific Officers at Sri Lanka Customs on consignments of Toluene & amp; Thinner/Acetone shipped by S.K.S. Exporting Co. Ltd, from Thailand to Victory Alliance Pvt. Ltd, 51, Maligawa road, Ratmalana, Sri Lanka. Bearing customs case, No: CIB/2021/CCR/0413. During observatory visit samples were drawn from the suspected drums for further analysis for the confirmation of precursor chemicals therein.
- b. Submission of a report on storage and monitoring of precursor chemicals along with technical assistance with respect to a request made by the Office of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Colombo Central Division based on investigation made.



- c. On request of Central Environmental Authority Kegalle, an inspection was conducted at the premises of Z.A.M. Haroon to verify the requirements of the Act No. 01 of 2008 and regulations there under are fulfilled.

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

10.7.8 Prevention of diversion of Pharmaceutical drugs containing Ephedrine

Possibilities of diversion of Ephedrine dealt by Akbar Pharmaceuticals during the period from 2019 to 2020 were investigated by the officers of the Precursor Control Authority on consideration of the significant increase of the number of methamphetamine related arrests and quantity of methamphetamine seized from year 2018 to 2019. Recommendations were made to conduct investigation to identify and track the sales details of those unregistered dealers/end users in coordination with Sri Lanka Customs, Import and Export Control Department, Ministry of Health, Medical Supplies Division and National Medicines Regulatory Authority.

10.7.9 Development of Data Management System

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

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

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

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

Further, a system which has been initiated by the University of Colombo has been reviewed and completed during the period to establish an automated the processes of the Precursor Control Authority including the complete license issuing workflow following six clear steps

that is to monitor and manage the license issuing process of the PCA. These steps are proposed to be modularized.

1. Lodgment of applications
2. Processing accepted applications
3. Application workflow and statuses
4. Payment modes for license applications
5. Reporting
6. Authorization

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

Comparative presentation of the physical and financial progress of the Precursor Control Authority in the year 2020/21

Year	Physical progress	Financial Progress
2020	61.92 %	78.66 %
2021	64.86 %	56.8 %

In the Precursor Control Authority, the physical progress of the year 2020 was 61.92% and the physical progress of the year 2021 was 64.86% and the financial progress was 78.66% and 56.8% respectively in the years 2020 and 2021. Due to the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic throughout the country during these years, the proposed activities according to the action plan were carried out via online. At the same time, periodic country shutdowns prevented premises inspections and other field activities from being carried out as planned.

11. Staff Training Report

Date of Attendance	Training Programme	Number of Participants	Officers/ Divisions Attended	Resource Contribution	Purpose
2021 (One Year Course)	Diploma Course in Drug Abuse Management	09	Ms. H.W. Thushari Ms. T.S.K. Weerasekara Ms. B.C. Jiwanthi Mr. M.D. Wickramage Ms. J.C. Ranasingha Mr. W.K. Gayan Lakmal Mr. S.A.D.C. Abeysinha Mr. S.W.A. Kumara Ms. J.M.D. Nuwanthi Jayasundara	University Of Colombo	Studying the Drug Abuse Management Diploma Course conducted by the Human Resources Development Unit of the University of Colombo
06.01.2021 07.01.2021 07.11.2021 - 11.11.2021 08.11.2021 - 12.11.2021 15.11.2021 - 19.11.2021 22.11.2021 - 26.11.2021	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Handbook	20	Mr. Gayan Lakmal Mr. Rasika Sampath Mr. Purna Jayashri Mr. Gamini Jayalath Mr. Samitha Jayasekara Ms. Kumari Rathnayaka Ms. Sudeepa Perera Ms. Damayanthi Mr. Athula Herath Mr. Indika Nalin Ms. Rasika Nandani Ms. Chandani Perera Ms. Anjalee Rajapaksha Mr. M.K. Kalansooriya Ms. Disala Weerasinghe Mr. Shyam Sandamal	Education Division Head Office	-

13.01.2021 - 05.04.2021	Learning about Google Data System	07	Mr. Shashika Maduranga Ms. Mangala Jayathilaka Ms. Hashini Herath Mr. Amila Madurapperuma Ms. Pawithra Wijethunga Mrs. Dilini Sudarshika Mr. H. D. Deshappriya Mrs. Yuni Perera Ms. Samurdhi Perera Mrs. Nihathamani Bulathsinhala Mrs. Hashini Praboda Herath	IT Unit - Head Office	Providing awareness of Applications and Usage of Google Data System
04.03.2021	Theoretical and Practical Training for improvement of saturability	07	Mr. Sunil Dissanayake Mrs. Yuni Perera Mrs. Suboda Somasiri Mr. Wickrama Senanayake Mrs. Dipika priyadarshani Mrs. Kumari Rathnayake Ms. Sudeepa Perera	Sathi Pasala Kaduvela	To Provide theoretical and Practical Training in saturability
21.07.2021	Training Program for officers on Basic Statistics	20	All staff	Mr. S.A.M.S. Priyadarshana (Research Officer)	To Impart an awareness of Statistical Analysis
11.10.2022	Managing Client Migration difficulties		All staff	Psychiatrist Gihan Abeywardane	-

08.11.2021	(Drug Dependency)	60	Officers of treatment staff, Designated & Private Treatment Centres' officers, Outreach Officers	Mr. Pradeep Kohlanegedara Mr. Chamara Karunaratna Mr. M.M.G.B.M. Rashad Mr. W.G. Supun Udana Mr. Suchinthana Dasun Carrier guidance Counselor – University of Peradeniya Dr. Dharshani Mallikarachchi – National STD Mr. Wataruka Shino Representative United Nation Office of Drugs and Crime	To provide the necessary practical technological knowledge to the officers working in the field of drug prevention treatment and rehabilitation. Providing International level vocational training for Officers
12.11.2021	Provide treatment staff with accurate knowledge of quality standard for drug addiction treatment and care service				
15.11.2021					
19.11.2021					
22.11.2021					
26.11.2021					

16.11.2021	Awareness Training Programme on Disciplinary Procedure	03	Ms. S.T. Weraniyagoda Ms. D.A.C.M. Jayamanna Mr. M.D.D.R. Jayawardane	National Institute of Plantation Management	Awareness programme for disciplinary procedure
17.11.2021	Substance Abuse Data Evaluation System -Treatment Rehabilitation Center Officials	31	Government Treatment Centers Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation, Private Treatment Centres, Designated and Private Treatment Centers	Mr. A.T. Darshana (Assitant Director - Research) Mrs. P.N.S. Thisera (Research Officer)	Awareness about the importance of Drug Abuse Data Evaluation System and its Data Submission Form
16.11.2021 17.11.2021	ISO/IEC 17025 : 2017 Development of Laboratory Quality Management System	01	Sri Lanka Accreditation Board	Ms. Kokila Athauda	-
20.12.2021 21.12.2021 22.12.2021	Development of Quality Management System of Proficiency Testing Providers as per ISO/IEC 17043 : 2010 and extension of ISO/IEC 17025 Quality system to cover both ISO/IEC 17025	01	Srilanka Accreditation Board	Ms. Kalpana Muthumala	

12. Report of Corporate Social Responsibility

According to the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act, the main tasks assigned to the Board are the tasks that provide services to the society. As doing this, the Board fulfills the social responsibility throughout the year, funding for all services above of the Board are provided from the Ministry of Finance. More than that the services that are provided to the society totally depends on the available resources, the following services have been provided to the Sri Lankan society in the year 2021.

Counselling Programmes titled “Counseling Programme for Drug Addicts” were held for Drug Addicts who attended to Wathupitiwala Hospital - Suwa Piyasa Clinic on 02, 30.07.2021/ 06.08.2021/ 03, 17, 24.09.2021/ 01, 29.10.2021/ 12, 19.11.2021 and 03, 31.12.2021 and provided necessary counseling interventions.

Further, held an awareness programme titled “Sexual Transmitted Disease” for the resident clients of Navadigantha Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation centre by the doctor and staff of Vathupitiwala Hospital’s Sexual Medicine Clinic on 10.10.2021.

13. Report of the Audit and Management Committee

Introduction

According to the Section 41 (1) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018, it is mandatory for the Chief Accounting Officer or the Governing Body to establish an Audit and Management Committee in an institution audited by the National Audit Office. Further, the circular No 01-2019 dated 12.01.2019 issued by the Department of Management Audit outlines the need for the establishment of Audit and Management Committees.

Accordingly, amendments have been made in accordance with the Section 7.4.1 of the Good Governance Guidelines for Public Enterprises and the Public Enterprise Circular No. PED-55 regarding the appointment of members of the Audit and Management Committee. In terms of Section 41 of the National Audit Act, the Audit and Management Committee reviews all aspects of the financial and asset management of the auditing body to ensure that resources are used economically and efficiently to achieve pre-determined objectives.

Composition

The Audit and Management Committee (AMC) of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board consists of three non-executive board members including a representative from the Treasury. The Internal Auditor of the Board convenes the quarterly meeting and the representative of the Treasury serves as the Chairman of the Audit and Management Committee. Official representatives of the National Audit Office and the Chief Internal Auditor of the Line Ministry participate as observers of AMC

Functions of the AMC

The Committee members review the internal control systems of the institution including the annual Financial Statements, to consider whether the functions of the institution are in line with the objective and also the reports are complete and compliant with applicable accounting standard to make recommendations for the Board of Directors.

Accordingly, the internal audit plan prepared for the purposes of internal audit unit in year 2021 was evaluated and reviewed based on the functions of NDDCB. The procurement plan was reviewed with actions and procedures followed for proper implementation and preventing from the recurrence of shortcomings in future with appropriate corrective measures applied through audit and management actions. The queries of the Auditor General's Department regarding the functions of the National Dangerous Drug Control Board (NDDCB) for the year ended 31.12.2020 were also reviewed and emphasized the follow up actions on the matters highlighted/raised.

The Audit and Management Committee acts as the Risk Management and Review Committee, of the NDDCB.

Compliances

In accordance with the definitions of Sri Lanka public sector accounting standards, Procedures for disclosures to be made by the institutions on an annual basis, procedures relevant to the concept of safety, rules and regulations and other general and special ordinances / provisions issued by the Board of Governors, were reviewed to ensure the effectiveness, including disclosures to relevant parties to be made in the entity's' accounting regulations.

Performance of the Audit and Management Committee for the year 2021

The Audit and Management Committee of the National Board for the Control of Dangerous Drugs has assessed the organization's internal control system for the year under review (2021). It enhances the efficiency and productivity of all functional areas and provides the necessary guidance to avoid the observed deviations. Moreover, steps were taken to review the issues raised by the internal and external audit reports, recommend appropriate remedies to the Board of Directors, and report on the progress of action taken by the relevant authorities.

I take this opportunity to thank for the members of AMC for their exceptional contribution for carrying out the functions and responsibilities of the Audit and Management Committee, and also for the Chairman and the Board of Director of the NDDCB and the senior staff of NDDCB for the cooperation extended toward function of AMC.

C.W.K. Dharmasena

Chairman

Audit and Management Committee

14. Income Statement

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

		<u>2021</u> <u>Rs</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>Rs</u>
<u>INCOME BY NATURE</u>	Note no		
Govt Recurrent Contribution (Recurrent)	Note 1	243,944,000.00	249,463,501.00
Other Miscellaneous Income	Note 2	41,568,026.21	9,833,084.84
Profit on Sales of Fixed Assets	Note 3	-	39,755.00
		285,512,026.21	259,336,340.84
<u>EXPENSES BY NATURE</u>			
Personal & Administration Cost	Note 4	177,351,884.47	191,990,707.70
Other Operating cost	Note 5	38,270,600.52	36,027,375.22
Contribution To Foreign/Local Agencies	Note 6	330,000.00	485,000.00
Preventive Education & Training	Note 7	1,070,275.03	1,475,765.86
Treatment & Rehabilitation	Note 8	23,284,159.22	14,650,455.64
Research Study Expenses	Note 9	1,422,681.96	2,566,710.43
Outreach Exepenses	Note 10	3,257,625.21	1,773,269.93
NNL Lab Exepenses	Note 11	961,112.02	1,764,061.88
Prison & Other Treatment Centers	Note 12	49,225.00	76,690.00
Human Resources Development Cost	Note 13	1,149,796.75	16,640.00
Finance Cost	Note 14	96,974.00	69,950.00
Depreciation	Note 15	23,249,642.71	21,136,992.05
Total Operating Exepenses		270,493,976.89	272,033,618.71
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year		15,018,049.32	(12,697,277.87)

15. Balance Sheet

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

		<u>2021</u>		<u>2020</u>	
<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>					
Cash at Bank	Note 16	27,146,690.30		4,153,453.49	
Inventory	Note 17	5,332,586.88		4,367,293.10	
Prepayment	Note 18	857,487.13		363,600.62	
Accounts Receivable		285,422.31		1,565,000.00	
Receivable Advances	Note 19	1,782,059.50		1,849,464.50	
			35,404,246.12		12,298,811.71
Debtor-Advance payment	Note 20	508,812.96		508,812.96	
Receivable for Distress loan & Festival Advance	Note 21	18,213,396.00		13,597,659.00	
WIP new building	Note 22	18,056,142.20		556,142.20	
Software		-		928,085.00	
			36,778,351.16		15,590,699.16
<u>NON CURRENT ASSETS</u>					
Property, Plant & Equipment	Note 23	500,557,663.81	500,557,663.81	503,816,242.08	503,816,242.08
TOTAL ASSETS			572,740,261.09		531,705,752.95
<u>EQUITY & LIABILITIES</u>					
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>					
Creditors	Note 24	144,220.00		168,040.00	
Accrued Expenses	Note 25	10,763,382.12		8,313,128.63	
Retention Money	Note 26	196,140.00		274,459.00	
			11,103,742.12		8,755,627.63
NNL Testing Drug User Drivers			10,000,000.00		
<u>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>					
Gratuity - Provision	Note 27	58,433,472.50		61,566,421.25	61,566,421.25
Gratuity - To be paid	Note 27	738,078.75	59,171,551.25		
<u>EQUITY</u>					
Govt.Capital Grant	Note 28	106,737,946.94		90,264,946.94	
Capital Reserve		65,503,710.68		65,503,710.68	
Revaluation Reserve		463,691,481.79		462,720,932.38	
Suspense		480,899.89		480,899.89	
Acc.Deficit		(143,949,071.58)		(157,586,785.82)	
Total Equity			492,464,967.72		461,383,704.07
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			572,740,261.09		531,705,752.95

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 2021 and of its Surplus / (Deficit) for the year ended. These financial statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Government rules and regulations.

Director Finance (Acting)
NDDCB

Chairman/Director General
NDDCB

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

Board Member
NDDCB

Board Member
NDDCB

16. Significant Accounting Policies

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 383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya.

16.1 Accounting Policies

General

16.1.1 Basis of Preparation

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

16.1.2 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.

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

Following assets were bought under lease/purchase.

Lease Property	Value (Rs.)	Lease Period
NDDCB, No.383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya	4,350,000.00	99 Years
Pitipana Land	4,027,518.00	30 Years
Handessa Land, Kandy	1,893,051.00	-
Mahahena Estate*	13,062,750.00	30 Years

This is to inform that, currently we are conducting the revaluation of fixed assets in the board. But we were unable to include those details in the financial report 31.12.2021 due to the rapid expansion of Covid 19 pandemic.

16.1.4 Leasehold Property

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

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

16.1.5 Provision for Gratuity

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

16.1.6 Trade Receivables

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

16.1.7 Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

16.1.8 Events after the Balance Sheet date

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

16.1.9 Liabilities and Provisions

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

16.1.10 Provision for EPF and ETF

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

16.1.11 Income

16.1.11.1 Grants in the nature of Recurrent

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

16.1.11.2 Grants in the nature of Capital

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

16.1.12 Expenses

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

16.1.13 Inventories

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

16.1.13.1 Dangerous Drugs inventory at the National Narcotic Laboratory

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

Substance type	Quantity (g)
Opium	537.33
Heroin	607.98
Cannabis/Hemp plant materials	461.60
Cocaine	463.49
Methamphetamine	0.61
MDMA/Ecstasy	9.79
Barbiturates	0.06
LSD	0.054g/04 stamps
Psilocin-NPS	5.86
Phenethylamine	0.01/01 stamps
Ibogamine	6.96
Khat Plant Material	126.08g

16.1.14 Revaluation

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

Asset category	Effective date of revaluation	Revalued party	Revalued amount Rs
Land	28-03-2018	Provincial valuer, Valuation Department	365,000,000.00
Building	28-03-2018	Provincial valuer, Valuation Department	81,418,000.00
Motor vehicles	19-02-2014	S Godwin Yapa Associates	
WP KR 4875			4,200,000.00
WP KF 2801			2,300,000
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

16.2 Changes in Accounting Policy

16.2.1 Depreciation Policy

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

16.3 Cash Flow Statement

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

17. Report of the Auditor General

THO/C /NDDCB/
FS /2021/03

July 2022

Chairman,
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.

Report of the Auditor General on the financial statements of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for the year ended 31st December 2021 in terms of section 12 of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018.

1. Financial Statements

1.1 Qualified opinion

The audit of the financial statements of the National Drugs Control Board for the year ended 31 December 2021 comprising of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021 , statement of income, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018 and Financial Act number 38 of 1971 .My report under Article 154 (6) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka will be tabled in the parliament in the due course.

In my opinion except for the effect of the matters described in the chapter, Basis for Qualified Opinion in my report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at 31 December 2021 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.

1.2 Basis for Qualified opinion

- (a) According to paragraph 49 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 7, all the assets in one class should be revalued at the same time contrary to that only, land and buildings cost of Rs.10,447,264 out of the land and building

total cost of Rs.73,583,056 had been revalued as at 31st December 2017. As a result, land and buildings cost of Rs. 63,135,792 had been disclosed at cost and land and buildings cost of Rs. 10,447,264 had been disclosed to revalued amount in the financial statements as at 31 December 2021.

- (b) The residual value and useful life of an asset had not been reviewed at least at the end of each annual reporting period in accordance with paragraph 65 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 7. Although the Non-current assets costing Rs.195,730,952 had been fully depreciated but still in used. Accordingly, the estimated error had not been revised in conformity with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 3.
- (c) The retirement benefit obligation had been disclosed at the amount of Rs.58,433,472 as at 31 December 2021, but the liability had not been measured on a discount basis as per paragraph 59 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 19.
- (d) The intangible assets costing Rs.928,085 had not been disclosed as a separate item as at 31 December 2021 and Instead to that the value had been added to the cost of Property ,Plant and Equipment, furthermore, , the information to be disclosed regarding intangible assets in accordance with paragraph 117 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 20 had not been disclosed in the financial statements.
- (e) Although the credit balance of the suspense account was Rs.480,900 as at 31 December 2021, action had not been taken to identified and make necessary adjustments.
- (f) The cost of property, plant and equipment as of 31 December 2021 was Rs. 781,474,979 according to the presented financial statements, although the cost was Rs. 776,241,278 according to the schedule from the difference was Rs. 5,233,701. Furthermore, although the allocations of depreciation for property, plant and equipment were Rs.280,360,464 but according to the schedule it was Rs.286,896,302 form the difference was Rs.6,535,878. It had not been given the reasons for these changes.

- (g) The debit balance of the advance account of Rs.1,782,060 on 31 December 2021 has remained unchanged for more than 20 years and sufficient information was not submitted for audit to confirm the accuracy of the said balance.

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, I have obtained quantitative and appropriate audit evidence to provide the basis for my qualified opinion.

1.3 Other information included in the Annual Report 2021 of the Board

The meaning of the other information is the information which are not included in financial statement and my audit report there on but the information is included in the annual report 2021 of the board which is willing to submit to me after the date of this audit report. Management is responsible for this other information.

My opinion on financial statements does not cover other information and I do not express any kind of assurance or opinion about it.

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

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

1.4 Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements, which give a true and fair presentation in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards and for such internal controls as management determine, is necessary to

enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to Fraud or errors.

In preparing the financial statements is responsible for assessing the ability to continue board as a going concern, disclosing as applicable matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intend 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 sub section 16(1) of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018, the Board is required to maintain proper books and records of all its income, expenditure, assets and liabilities, to enable annual and periodic Financial Statements to be prepared of the Board.

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

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or errors, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a fair 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 errors and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decision 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, or the override of internal control.

- Obtained 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 internal control of the Board.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- It has been concluded, 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. 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 financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in an appropriate and reasonable manner.

It has been informed the parties who charged with Governance about the significant audit finding, main weakness of internal controls and other factors throughout my audit.

2. The report regarding other legal and monitoring requirements

- 2.1 The special provisions are included regarding the following requirements of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018.
 - 2.1.1 According to the requirements of the section 12(a) of the National Audit Act No19 of 2018, in spite of the effect of the points described in the section of, Basis for Opinion of my report, I have been obtained all the details and explanations which were required for the audit and the board has maintained the relevant financial records with respect to my examination.

- 2.1.2 The financial records presented by the board according to the requirements mentioned in the section 6(1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018, are compatible with the previous year.
- 2.1.3 Accordingly to the requirement of section 6(1) (d) (IV) of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018, the recommendations done in the previous year by me have been included in the Financial Statements.
- 2.2 To state any of the following, my attention has not been paid for anything, within the restriction of qualitative data and depending on the evidence obtained and the following procedures.
- 2.2.1 According to the requirement of the section 12(d) of the National Audit Act No19 of 2018, any member of the controlling board of the Board is having a connection excepting the normal business affairs directly or indirectly regarding, particular agreement in connection with the board.
- 2.2.2 According to the requirement of the section 12(f) of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018, it has been acted without adhering to the other common or special orders issued by the controlling board of the Board or any other written laws excepting the following observations.

**Reference to laws, regulations/
directives**

Observations

- (a) Financial Regulations of the
Democratic Socialist Republic
of Sri Lanka

- (i) Financial regulations 138

Although every payment voucher should be certified by an authorized officer, it was confirmed that 24 payment vouchers amounting to Rs. 3,260,941 had not certified during the year under review.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(ii) Financial regulations 156
(5)</p> | <p>It was observed during a sample audit that there were 08 incidences where changes were made in the cash book and cash-related documents and those books and documents had not been signed or certified by another authorized officer to do so with their full signature according to the Finance Regulation.</p> |
| <p>(iii) Financial regulations 225</p> | <p>It was observed during sample audit that there were 32 incidences where payment vouchers had not been not prepared correctly and completely in the prescribed forms.</p> |
| <p>(iv) Financial regulations 395</p> | <p>The paying officer had not been certified the bank reconciliation statements prepared in relation to the 04 current accounts owned by the board.</p> |
| <p>(v) Financial regulations 46(2)</p> | <p>The cash book had not signed by a responsible supervisor or staff officer as a certification that all entries and cash balances were accurate.</p> |
| <p>(vi) Financial regulations 754</p> | <p>The inventory records of the Navadigantaya Preventive, Treatment and Rehabilitation Center had not balanced and the carried forward the balances at year end.</p> |

2.2.3 That the authority, functions and duties of the Board have not been complied with as required by Section 12 (g) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.

2.2.4 The Board has not been procured and utilized the resources in a thriftily, efficient and effective manner in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations as required by Section 12 (h) of the National Audit Act No. 19 of 2018.

- (a) A sum of Rs. 2,302,050 had been spent for the purchase of 11 laptops and 07 desktop computers during the year under review. According to the requirement of the technical specifications, the diagonal of the screen of the laptop computers should have been 15.6 inches, but the diagonal of the screen of the purchased laptop computers was only 14 inches and due to the purchase of a 15.6-inch laptop computer at the quoted price as offered, the requirements had not been fulfilled properly and a financial loss had also occurred.
- (b) For the procurement related to the installation of security iron fences for the doors and windows of the hostel of the client of the Southern Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Center Bids had been invited from 02 institutions on 18 June 2021 and from another organization on 23 June 2021. It had not been furnished the acceptable reasons to audit for inviting bids in two days and it was observed that the bid calling and bid submitting had not been conducted in a transparent manner as the bid submitted as per the call for bids on 23 June 2021 but it was received by the board 21 June 2021. Furthermore, a bid that was received after the 07 days after the last day of acceptance of bids was accepted without rejection and the contract was awarded to that bidder with a contract value of Rs. 474,140.

W.P.C.Wickramaratne
Auditor General

18. Financial Highlights in Ten Years

Finance summary

This unit is responsible for internal financial management, to develop budgeting, financial reporting and management practices.

The revenue, expenditure, treasury grants of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board over the past ten years can be summarized follows.

Grants from Treasury Recurrent & Capital

	2012 Rs. ('000)	2013 Rs. ('000)	2014 Rs. ('000)	2015 Rs. ('000)	2016 Rs. ('000)
Government Recurrent grant	92,759	129,407	139,123	170,634	201,401
Government Capital grant	6,709	18,400	30,000	17,233	20,000

	2017 Rs. ('000)	2018 Rs. ('000)	2019 Rs. ('000)	2020 Rs. ('000)	2021 Rs. ('000)
Government Recurrent grant	194,098	208,724	218,522	249,464	243,944
Government Capital grant	3,500	27,448	14,400	24,917	16,473

Analysis of income

	2012 Rs. ('000)	2013 Rs. ('000)	2014 Rs. ('000)	2015 Rs. ('000)	2016 Rs. ('000)
Residential administration fees	1,791	2,651	2,156	2,004	2,375
DCC Course Income	1,000	1,182	2,232	3,564	5,643
Coconut Income	905	1,061	1,257	969	805
NNL Lab	475	313	640	595	660
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course	-	-	-	-	-
PCA Income	-	-	-	-	-

	2017 Rs. ('000)	2018 Rs. ('000)	2019 Rs. ('000)	2020 Rs. ('000)	2021 Rs. ('000)
Residential administration fees	3,750	4,785	3,885	1,976	910
DCC Course Income	5,514	5,492	5,391	2,312	1,829
Coconut Income	938	1,718	1,334	1,091	1,681
NNL Lab	713	703	656	431	1,509
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course	-	-	-	-	595
PCA Income	4,383	1,849	1,971	1,361	1,268

Income & Expenses As per Income statement

	2012 Rs. ('000)	2013 Rs. ('000)	2014 Rs. ('000)	2015 Rs. ('000)	2016 Rs. ('000)
Total Income	99,671	139,411	147,355	178,809	224,954
Total Expenditure	114,684	145,857	163,262	192,920	262,137
Deficit for the year	15,013	6,447	15,907	14,111	37,183

	2017 Rs. ('000)	2018 Rs. ('000)	2019 Rs. ('000)	2020 Rs. ('000)	2021 Rs. ('000)
Total Income	218,036	226,784	232,579	259,336	285,512
Total Expenditure	252,116	255,075	270,839	272,034	270,494
Deficit for the year	34,081	28,292	38,260	12,697	15,018

19. Sustainability Report

Preventive Education and Training Division

Preventive Education and Training Division has conducted Education and Training programmes during the year 2021 by targeting three main Sustainability goals out of 17 Sustainable development goals. They are goal no 03 – Would work to ensure a healthier life and promote the wellbeing and goal no 10 work for the elimination of inequality and goal no 16 would work for peace and justice as well as strong institutional system.

The Preventive Education and Training Division implements preventive, education and training programmes in conjunction with six key sectorial units based on United Nation International Standards on drug prevention. These sectors are School Based" Youth Based" Family Based" Media Based" Environmental Based and Larger Workplace Base Prevention Education and training programmes.

Above programmes have been carried out significantly giving benefits to the people in line with above three sustainable Development Goals even in the Covid - 19 pandemic.

Treatment and Rehabilitation Division

Sustainable Development Objectives No. 03 and 10 / Action Plan No. 01, 02 and 03

Motivate clients to live a physically and mentally healthy life at all times

To act as a good citizen by minimizing the qualitative values and social barriers that exist in the individual.

Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation Programmes

01. Conducting counseling programmes for 2,730 drug addicted person. Up to 78% of the annual target amount has been achieved.

02. So far this year, 840 clients have been provided with treatment facilities. Up to 53% of the annual target amount has been achieved.

03. After care services have been provided to 3570 persons who have been rehabilitated and into society. 89% of the annual target amount has been achieved.

04. Construction of residential building for 64 clients and commencement of work on two more treatment centers under the project of upgrading Navadiganthaya Center as a National Rehabilitation Center.

05. To commence the renovation work of the Talangama Center as a Training Center for Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation and to implement trainers training at the national level to expand the services for drug addicts.

06. Involvement of therapeutic staff in training sessions to provide clients with the most effective, quality and scientific treatment and rehabilitation services.

07. Implementation of Pre Poya Program (Sadaham Yathra), Poya Day Sil Celebration Programs and All Religious Programs in Treatment Centers to uplift the spiritual values of the clients and their family members.

08. Implementing entertainment programs in each treatment center to inculcate pleasurable behaviors in the clients.

09. Providing vocational training courses, implementation of health and nutrition programs, vocational training programs, agricultural programs in the centers by the National Youth Corps to enable the future living conditions of the clients to be productive.

Designated & Private Treatment Centers Division

- SDG 03/ Action Plan - Ensure Healthy Lives & Promote Well Being for all at all ages
- To reduce personal and social disruptions, loss of quality of life, loss of productivity and other costs associated with use of drugs.
- Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

The programmes conducted in the Designated and Private Treatment Centers during 2021

programme	Number of programmes	Participant
Individual Counseling	520	520
Group Counseling	122	550
Family Counseling	19	25
Special Programme (Sathi pasala) (Prisons & Private Treatment Centers)	15	550

Staff Training Programme (Prisons & Private Treatment Centers)	12	150
Prevention & Treatment Rehabilitation Programmes (Prisons & Private Treatment Centers)	36	550
Investigation of Private Drug Treatment & Rehabilitation Centers	107	-
Investigation of Designated Treatment Centers (Prison)	13	-

- SDG No 10 - Treatment and Rehabilitation Servicers

The programmes conducted in the Designated and Private Treatment Centers during 2021

Reduce Inequalities Within and Among Countries

Providing drug treatment and rehabilitation services through Designated and Private Treatment Centers with equality to every person regardless of gender, race, religious beliefs or economic status to free the person from drug use.

Outreach Division

1) Ensures healthy lives and promote well – being for all at all age (Goal – 3)

- Initiation of Counseling Service at hospital setup
- Community based Treatment Programme

2) Reduce inequality within and among countries (Goal – 10)

In order to achieve this objective, outreach Officers continued their services island wide and identified SUD person 3227 and Provide follow up services for 2819 person. Also, the establishment of the 1927 hotline in the year 2021 was essentially to make our services accessible to anyone as soon as possible. In order to promote the 1927 telephone counseling service throughout the island, the following activities were carried out:

- Displayed of Bill boards at district level.
- Mobile Programs (Leaflet Distribution Programs)

3) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective accountable and incise institutions at all levels (Goal – 16)

Training Programme on prevention, Treatment and rehabilitation were conducted for the development officers who are attached to the District secretariat and Divisional Secretariats. Also conducted prevention programme for government and non-government sector and to the communities and reached 42755 person

National Narcotic Laboratory

During the period scientific evidence based recommendations and technical assistance were given to Ministry of Health for effective treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons for drug screening facility development. NNL provided Scientific Recommendation on Amendment of the Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment & Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007 and regulations. Conducted routine analysis and issued reports on identification and analysis metabolites of drugs of abuse of 246 samples for the diagnosis and prescribing medical treatment for the drug dependent persons and their rehabilitation process.

Provision of Scientific recommendation on cultivation and prevention of diversion of cannabis and cannabis related products from medical purposes to illicit drug trafficking. Scientific recommendations on monitoring of diversion of Pharmaceutical drugs were submitted and detailed proposal is being prepared in this regard. Training programmes on awareness of drug law enforcement on New Psychoactive Substances inducted and 19 training programs were held and 545 officers were participated. To strength global cooperation for Supply control an Action Plan prepared between Sri Lanka and Philipene regarding MOU on cooperation in combating Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals. NNL has participated and provided scientific recommendations for the amendment of legislation framework. **Counter measures were taken against Internet and Social media drug sale and Postal/Courier drug trafficking** by implementing of training programmes for the officers of Sri Lanka Post and actively participated in the newly established “Media Team for Prevention of promotion of drug abuse through media, social media, television, radio and other printed publications and submitted reports with scientific recommendations.

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	Year Ended 31/12/2021 Rs	Year Ended 31/12/2020 Rs
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year	15,018,049.32	(12,697,277.87)
Adjustment For		
Depreciation	23,249,642.71	21,136,992.05
Provision for Gratuity	4,173,567.50	12,498,013.00
Prior Year Adjustment	(1,380,335.08)	1,506,126.12
Operating Income Before Change in Work in Capital	41,060,924.45	22,443,853.30
Receivable for Distress loan & Festival Advance	(4,615,737.00)	(5,612,676.00)
WIP on new building	(17,500,000.00)	-
Increase/(Decrease) in working capital	18,945,187.45	16,831,177.30
Inventories	(965,293.78)	667,413.03
Prepayments	(493,886.51)	1,521,868.54
Advances	67,405.00	(39,760.00)
Accounts Receivable	1,279,577.69	(1,536,637.61)
Debtor-Advance Payment	-	150,000.00
Trade and Other Payables	(23,820.00)	98,820.00
Accrued Expenses	2,450,253.49	(10,596,271.28)
Revaluation Reserve	970,549.41	-
Retention Money	(78,319.00)	(70,487.55)
NNL Testing Drug User Dirvers	10,000,000.00	-
Cash genarated from operations	32,151,653.75	7,026,122.43
Gratuity paid	(6,568,437.50)	(4,317,032.50)
	25,583,216.25	2,709,089.93
Net cash from operating activites		
Cash Flow from /(Used in) investing Activies		
Acquisition of property, Plant and Equipment	(19,062,979.44)	(25,179,175.47)
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	16,473,000.00	24,916,946.94
Net Cash flow from /(used) in financial Activites		
NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	22,993,236.81	2,446,861.40
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR A	4,153,453.49	1,706,592.09
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR B	27,146,690.30	4,153,453.49

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS /EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

	Attributable to owners of the controlling entity					Total net asset/ Equity
	Contributed Capital	Other Reservers	Translation Reservers	Accumulated surplus/(Deficits)	Total	
Balance as at December 2018	50,948,000.00	462,720,932.38	65,984,610.57	(108,271,400.49)	471,382,142.46	
Capital Grant for the Year	14,400,000.00	-	-	-	14,400,000.00	
Prior Year Adjustment (Note 28)	-	-	-	135,409.89	135,409.89	
Net surplus/deficit for the year	-	-	-	(38,259,643.47)	(38,259,643.47)	
Balance as at December 2019	65,348,000.00	462,720,932.38	65,984,610.57	(146,395,634.07)	447,657,908.88	
Capital Grant for the Year	24,916,946.94	-	-	-	24,916,946.94	
Prior Year Adjustment (Note 28)	-	-	-	1,506,126.12	1,506,126.12	
Net surplus/deficit for the year	-	-	-	(12,697,277.87)	(12,697,277.87)	
Balance as at December 2020	90,264,946.94	462,720,932.38	65,984,610.57	(157,586,785.82)	461,383,704.07	
Capital Grant for the Year	16,473,000.00	-	-	-	16,473,000.00	
Prior Year Adjustment (Note 29)	-	-	-	(1,380,335.08)	(1,380,335.08)	
WIP Building Valuation	-	970,549.41	-	-	-	
Net surplus/deficit for the year	-	-	-	15,018,049.32	15,018,049.32	
Balance as at December 2021	106,737,946.94	463,691,481.79	65,984,610.57	(143,949,071.58)	491,494,418.31	

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2021

Note 01

Government Contribution Recurrent

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
January	18,200,000.00	19,300,000.00
February	26,500,000.00	17,800,000.00
March	24,500,000.00	17,474,500.00
April	16,000,000.00	17,800,000.00
May	22,000,000.00	19,600,000.00
June	16,000,000.00	17,800,000.00
July	16,004,000.00	26,012,334.00
August	28,700,000.00	21,282,667.00
September	16,000,000.00	22,100,000.00
October	14,200,000.00	18,200,000.00
November	24,840,000.00	25,047,000.00
December	21,000,000.00	27,047,000.00
	243,944,000.00	249,463,501.00

Note 02

Miscellaneous Income

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Coconut income	1,680,819.50	1,091,357.00
Distress and Festival Loan Interest	665,799.71	313,510.23
Drug Counselling Course	1,828,950.00	2,311,525.00
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course	595,000.00	-
Government Charge on Vehicle	6,500.00	4,750.00
Misc - Income & Cheque Cancelled Income	485,744.69	166,200.98
NNL Lab income	1,508,500.00	430,500.00
No Pay Charges and Returned Salary	338,729.96	532,191.63
Non Refundable Tender Deposit	51,000.00	53,000.00
PCA Income	1,267,500.00	1,360,750.00
Residential & Administration fees	910,000.00	1,976,000.00
Sale of Research books	1,000.00	1,200.00
Sale of Vocational Items	-	2,100.00
Donation - N'dig.	31,079,982.35	25,000.00
Applicants Fee	1,148,500.00	1,565,000.00
	41,568,026.21	9,833,084.84

Note 03

Profit on Disposal

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Cost of disposal Fixed Assets	-	787,952.42
Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets	-	(787,952.42)
Sales Proceeds of Disposal of Assets	-	39,755.00
	-	39,755.00

Note 4**Personnel & Administration Cost**

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Audit & Management	120,000.00	54,000.00
Board Meeting Fees & Sitting Allowance	797,000.00	707,750.00
Employee Trust Fund	4,080,916.23	4,145,215.21
Employees Provident Fund	16,323,663.69	16,508,172.24
Enforcement Sub Committee Fees	152,000.00	4,000.00
Overtime	5,446,365.59	7,053,262.47
Salaries & Wages	138,252,150.54	139,879,129.07
Service Gratuity	4,173,567.50	12,498,013.00
SHE Insurance	3,638,970.38	4,653,251.43
Transport & Hiring of Motor Vehicles	2,862,129.32	3,151,428.61
Travelling & Subsistence-Foreign	-	1,706,537.33
Travelling & Subsistence-Local	1,505,121.22	1,629,948.34
	177,351,884.47	191,990,707.70

Note 05**Other Operating Cost**

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Advertisements	458,474.40	882,881.64
Audit Fee	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Electricity	4,063,538.49	4,365,655.22
Fuel Lubricants	5,070,842.80	4,991,587.23
Internet & Email charges	1,511,240.22	1,531,198.84
Janitorial expenses	2,469,927.50	2,213,280.00
Lease of peripheral centers & PCA expenses	16,000.00	610,250.00
Maintenance of Buildings	1,532,499.00	507,136.87
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	3,259,459.97	4,409,033.26
Maintenance of Office Equipment	2,158,663.89	1,988,273.60
Miscellaneous and Refreshment expenses	434,836.05	1,015,249.43
Newspapers, Publications & Periodicals	87,710.00	92,512.00
Pest Control	59,000.00	64,900.00
Postage	102,069.70	139,775.03
Printing, Stationery & Office Requisites	3,819,127.49	3,492,833.03
Rates & taxes	489,323.35	231,457.32
Security Expenses	8,153,000.00	5,018,450.00
Staff Uniforms	124,000.00	120,000.00
Telephone Charges	2,002,124.21	1,939,501.63
Translation, Inquiry, Legal & Technical Fees	206,498.50	174,168.00
Water Supply	1,252,264.95	1,239,232.12
	38,270,600.52	36,027,375.22

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

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Contribution to N.G.O.(SLFONGODA)	330,000.00	360,000.00
Drug Law Enforcement Activities (PNB)	-	125,000.00
	330,000.00	485,000.00

Note 7**Preventive Education and Training**

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Preventive Education & Public Awareness	177,757.98	544,033.30
Anti drug day programme	260,555.00	383,756.42
Preventive education Field allowance	542,667.05	547,976.14
Drugs Abuse Prevention Course - Expe	89,295.00	-
	1,070,275.03	1,475,765.86

Note 8**Treatment and Rehabilitaion**

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Meals	21,514,052.00	13,038,417.75
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Food stuff	-	380,342.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Other	1,470,163.61	824,381.55
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Medicine	101,311.60	175,590.60
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Doctors fees	37,500.00	16,250.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Sports Items	-	-
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Vocational Tr	2,000.00	55,000.00
Follow up, Parents Prog & Other Programs	159,132.01	160,473.74
	23,284,159.22	14,650,455.64

Note 9**Research Study Expenses**

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Research & Study	903,125.00	1,368,490.00
Drug Councelling Cource Expenses	519,556.96	1,198,220.43
	1,422,681.96	2,566,710.43

Note 10**Outreach Expenses**

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Outreach mobile Programmes & Others	767,744.50	410,425.00
Outreach Field Allowance	2,489,880.71	1,362,844.93
	3,257,625.21	1,773,269.93

Note 11**NNL Lab Expenses**

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Laboratory requisits & Chemicals	648,052.02	1,764,061.88
NNL Lab Training programmes	313,060.00	-
	961,112.02	1,764,061.88

Note 12**Prisons & Other Treatment Centers**

Prisons & other treatment Centers Programms

2021	2020
<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
49,225.00	76,690.00
49,225.00	76,690.00

Note 13**Human Resources Development Cost**

Staff Training Expenses
Staff Recruiting Chargers

2021	2020
<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
935,300.00	48,000.00
214,496.75	(31,360.00)
1,149,796.75	16,640.00

Note 14**Finance Cost**

Bank charges

2021	2020
<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
96,974.00	69,950.00
96,974.00	69,950.00

Note 15**Depreciation & Others**

Depreciation As per schedule

2021	2020
<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
23,249,642.71	21,136,992.05
23,249,642.71	21,136,992.05

Note 16**Cash at Bank & Hand**

B.O.C. Corporate 1643
B.O.C. Rajagiriya - 0003270702
NDDCB Tratment & Rehabilitation - 0071810523
BOC-Rajagiriya-86774069

2021	2020
<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
14,423,644.61	2,907,147.99
184,010.90	165,220.90
10,776,028.03	1,056,084.60
1,763,006.76	25,000.00
27,146,690.30	4,153,453.49

Note - 17**Inventory**

Chemical Stock
Stationery Stock

2021	2020
<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
2,197,593.75	2,442,804.25
3,134,993.13	1,924,488.85
5,332,586.88	4,367,293.10

Note - 18**Prepayments**

	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Vehicle Insurance & Licence Fees		
BAP-5320 Ins	-	1,564.57
BAP-5320 Lic	-	-
BAP-5324 Ins	-	1,564.57
BAP-5324 Lic	-	-
BAP-5328 Ins	-	1,564.57
BAP-5328 Lic	-	-
BAQ-4028 Ins	-	1,394.48
BAQ-4028 Lic	782.65	-
BAQ-4032 Ins	-	1,394.48
BAQ-4032 Lic	716.87	-
BAQ-4023 Ins	-	1,394.48
BAQ-4023 Lic	711.50	-
BAQ-4037 Ins	-	1,394.48
BAQ-4037 Lic	711.50	-
BAQ-4020 Ins	-	1,394.48
BAQ-4020 Lic	12.65	-
YU-6932 Ins	-	2,293.86
YU-6932 Lic	863.42	38.32
YU-6933 Ins	-	2,173.19
YU-6933 Lic	863.42	-
YU-6934 Ins	-	2,278.77
YU-6934 Lic	784.93	-
YU-6938 Ins	-	2,218.45
YU-6938 Lic	859.93	-
PF-9007 Ins	-	14,399.63
PF-9007 Lic	9,715.06	-
51-7214 Ins	-	5,114.38
51-7214 Lic	1,676.71	1,844.38
301-9695 Ins	-	4,874.25
301-9695 Lic	895.89	895.89

PB-4613 Ins	-	8,595.99
PB-4613 Lic	7,298.63	7,298.63
19-9679 Ins	-	3,817.03
19-9679 Lic	1,940.82	1,940.82
32-4515 Ins	-	7,591.22
32-4515 Lic	7,013.69	7,013.70
64-4315 Ins	-	6,383.92
64-4315 Lic	2,531.50	2,301.37
CAG-1776 Ins	-	5,251.30
CAG-1776 Lic	772.60	772.60
CAG-2548 Ins	-	5,251.30
CAG-2548 Lic	794.52	794.52
KF-2801 Ins	-	7,289.58
KF-2801 Lic	2,432.87	2,432.88
KR-4875 Ins	-	11,516.23
KR-4875 Lic	3,845.57	-
155-9003 Ins	-	905.30
155-9003 Lic	-	-
XC-8699 Ins	-	1,336.22
XC-8699 Lic	653.97	-
XC-8705 Ins	-	1,336.22
XC-8705 Lic	-	-
XC-8708 Ins	-	1,163.86
XC-8708 Lic	653.97	-
NB-1258 Ins	-	18,340.70
NB-1258 Lic	6,595.89	6,595.89
NB-7948 Ins	-	17,576.08
NB-7948 Lic	3,317.80	3,317.81
SO-7385 Ins	-	342.74
SO-7385 Lic	-	-
	56,446.36	56,804.97

<u>Maintenance of Office Equipment</u>		
Ceylon Business Appliances	-	16,200.00
Gestetner of Ceylon	4007.83	8,068.93
Metropolitan	-	20,913.18
Trade promoter	-	84,650.40
Hayleys Aventura	69,237.86	-
SHE Insurance	727,794.08	-
Total prepayments for the year 2021	857,487.13	363,600.62

Note 19

<u>Advances</u>	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation & Research Centre	747.00	747.00
National Institute of Education	27,725.50	27,725.50
Institute of the study of Drug Dependence	4,572.00	4,572.00
National Housing Development Authority	15,000.00	15,000.00
Director - Department of Buildings secretariat	138,800.00	138,800.00
Colombo PTR Centre	1,160,250.00	1,160,250.00
Navadigantha PTR Centre	337,800.00	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
AD- M M S K Mahalekam	-	6,000.00
AD- R C Pandithavidana	-	8,505.00
AD- M D Wickaramage	-	52,900.00
	1,782,059.50	1,849,464.50

Note 20

<u>Debtor-Advance Payment</u>	2021	2020
	<u>Rs</u>	<u>Rs</u>
<u>Daya Builders 9(P A Ariyadasa & Sons)</u>		
Fuel Deposit	25,000.00	25,000.00
<u>Deposit of Telecommunication</u>		
I.D.D. and New telephone line deposit	25,250.00	25,250.00
<u>Sri Lanka Telecom</u>		
I.D.D. Deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00

<u>G.O.B.U. of Ceylon Gs Company</u>		
Ceylinder Deposit	750.00	750.00
<u>Colombo Gas & Water Co Ltd</u>		
40kg. Ceylinder deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
<u>Ceylon Oxygen Ltd</u>		
Gas Ceylinder Deposit	38,500.00	38,500.00
<u>Ceylon Electricity Board</u>		
Security Deposit		
Project office	3,500.00	3,500.00
Talangama PTR Centre	20,000.00	20,000.00
Kandy PTR Centre	6,750.00	6,750.00
Galle PTR	11,500.00	11,500.00
Navadigantha PTR Centre	20,000.00	20,000.00
<u>National Water Supply & Drainage Board</u>		
Water Supply Deposits		
Kandy Ptr Centre	5,000.00	5,000.00
Galle Ptr Centre	1,000.00	1,000.00
<u>Hewagam Koralaya West M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Dry ration Deposit	7,500.00	7,500.00
<u>Battaramulla M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Fuel Deposit	6,000.00	6,000.00
<u>Kandy M.P.C.S. Ltd</u>		
Dry ration deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fuel Deposit	20,000.00	20,000.00
<u>Galle M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Dry ration & Fuel Deposit	10,000.00	10,000.00
<u>Attanagalla M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Dry ration deposit	48,000.00	48,000.00
Fuel Deposit	4,000.00	4,000.00
<u>Municipal Commissioner Kandy</u>		
Rent of Building Deposit	1,050.00	1,050.00
<u>Sri Lanka Nation Arbitration Centre</u>		
Centre Reseveation Deposit	7,500.00	7,500.00

<u>American Premium Water Systems(Pvt) Ltd</u>		
Hot & cold Water Dispenser Deposit	8,000.00	8,000.00
Postmaster General - Franking Machine	50,000.00	50,000.00
B.M.I.C.H. Seminar	5,000.00	5,000.00
Telephone Connection		
Dialog	5,000.00	5,000.00
Mobitel	2,000.00	2,000.00
MTN network	3,000.00	3,000.00
SLT A'pure Provincial Centre	4,525.20	4,525.20
SHE Insurance	1,487.76	1,487.76
Shodans- Gas Cylinder	1,500.00	1,500.00
Ceylon Oxygen Ltd- Cylinder deposit NNL	152,000.00	152,000.00
	508,812.96	483,812.96

Note 22

WIP New Building

Seven storied Building	556,142.20
Thabugala Building at N'digantha	4,500,000.00
UNODC	13,000,000.00
	18,056,142.20

Note - 23

Property, Plant & Equipment

Cost/Valuation	Land Rs.	Buildings Rs.	Office Equipment Rs.	Furniture Rs.	Fixtures Rs.	Motor Vehicles Rs.	Full Amount Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2021	371,096,669.80	140,023,314.07	101,161,761.69	21,869,447.88	16,393,898.45	43,265,362.00	693,810,453.89
Additions	-	12,800,000.00	3,602,973.98	294,754.50	2,746,819.42	-	19,444,547.90
Adjustments	(48,600.00)	48,600.00	-	100.00	-	-	100.00
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2021	371,048,069.80	152,871,914.07	104,764,735.67	22,164,102.38	19,140,717.87	43,265,362.00	713,254,901.79

Depreciation

Balance as at 01.01.2021		57,926,995.26	90,504,363.44	13,690,719.97	14,106,319.93	43,183,637.00	219,412,035.60
For 2021	-	5,532,282.13	4,563,389.48	1,540,526.53	974,937.53	81,725.00	12,692,860.67
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation & For Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2021	-	63,459,277.39	95,067,752.92	15,231,246.50	15,081,257.46	43,265,362.00	232,104,896.27
Written down value as at 31.12.2021	371,048,069.80	89,412,636.68	9,696,982.75	6,932,855.88	4,059,460.41	-	481,150,005.52

Cost/Valuation	Library Books Rs.	Kitchen Ware Rs.	Garden Items Rs.	NNL Lab Equipment Rs.	Other Plant Equipment Rs.	Leasehold Property Rs.	Software Rs.	Full Amount Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2021	1,484,155.67	506,782.08	238,001.75	44,601,066.82	20,226,911.28	987,777.20	928,085.00	68,972,779.80
Additions	-	5,500.00	-	-	144,397.54	25,485.00	-	175,382.54
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31.12.2021	1,484,155.67	512,282.08	238,001.75	44,601,066.82	20,371,308.82	1,013,262.20	928,085.00	69,148,162.34

Depreciation

Balance as at 01.01.2021	1,250,128.33	473,160.55	146,493.12	20,020,550.71	15,860,095.89	876,442.41	556,851.00	39,183,722.01
For 2021	127,602.79	20,815.01	27,281.93	7,145,723.36	3,029,124.19	20,617.76	185,617.00	10,556,782.04
Adjustments For Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2021	1,377,731.12	493,975.56	173,775.05	27,166,274.07	18,889,220.08	897,060.17	742,468.00	48,998,036.05
Written down value as at 31.12.2021	106,424.55	18,306.52	64,226.70	17,434,792.75	1,482,088.74	116,202.03	185,617.00	19,407,658.29

Written down value for year 2021
Depreciation

500,557,663.81
23,249,642.71

Note 24**Sundry Creditors**

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
A A K Akurandeniya	-	20,000.00
Ceylon Business Appliances	2,220.00	2,220.00
Liyanage Swarnalatha	-	10,000.00
Rukmal Jayawardane	2,000.00	2,000.00
T.D.R.D. Dharmaratne	30,000.00	10,000.00
T.G.T.S. Sumanartne	10,000.00	10,000.00
W A D T Padmini	-	-
H M C C Bandara	20,000.00	20,000.00
G U A Perera	20,000.00	10,000.00
Samaka Cleaning	-	23,820.00
P P D N S Muthukumara	30,000.00	30,000.00
A P P Lgunarathne	30,000.00	30,000.00
	144,220.00	168,040.00

Note 25**Accrued Expenses**

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Annual Service Agreements	-	34,553.42
Audit Fees	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Drug Councelling Course	-	3,000.00
Electricity	74,652.78	400,886.62
Fongoda Rental	150,000.00	-
Fuel & Lubricants	267,010.00	275,966.00
Gratuity Payment	3,123,650.00	2,356,360.00
Holiday pay	87,745.50	149,773.25
Internet Email	147,942.85	175,331.32
Janitorial	195,440.00	197,760.00
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	88,630.00	118,759.72
Maintenance of Office Equipment	366,538.98	-
News papers	6,960.00	7,015.00
Outreach field allowance	450,904.63	104,738.07
Outreach Mobile Programs & Others	200,538.00	-
Overtime	621,001.17	1,415,448.67
Prevective Education field allowance	132,976.64	98,666.65
Security Charges	691,600.00	872,850.00
Stamp fees payable	61,875.00	-
Salary & Wages	-	10,260.00
Telephone Charges	149,670.41	193,008.68
Translation and Technical Officer Fees	-	1,600.00
Transport	2,650.00	5,100.00
Travelling & Subsistance - Foreign	-	-
Travelling & Subsistance - Local	244,716.50	238,805.00
Follow up parents & Other	39,462.75	-
Tre & Reh Meals & Meals for programs	2,430,828.00	424,073.00

Tre & Reh Vocational Training	-	1,000.00
Vehicle Hiring Charges	129,060.00	80,934.68
Water	56,990.24	73,888.55
Welfare Society	-	23,500.00
Kitchen were	-	14,400.00
PAYE Payable	4,400.00	-
Drug Prevention course	35,195.00	-
Receivable for Distress Loan	2,943.67	-
	10,763,382.12	8,277,678.63

Note 26

Retention Money

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
HO Patition-S L S Kumara	-	-
Galle Dining Hall Contruction	169,540.00	274,459.00
Handyman wall paint	26,600.00	-
N'dig water tank	-	-
	196,140.00	274,459.00

Note 28

Government Capital Grant

	2021	2020
	Rs	Rs
Brought Forward Balance	90,264,946.94	65,348,000.00
January	-	-
February	-	-
March	2,900,000.00	-
April	-	-
May	-	-
June	-	117,346.94
July	7,945,000.00	-
August	-	5,000,000.00
Sptember	2,128,000.00	-
October	-	-
November	3,500,000.00	-
December	-	19,799,600.00
	106,737,946.94	90,264,946.94

Note 30

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

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

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD

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