



அதிராக்கை மருந்து கட்டுப்பாட்டுக் குழு
தேசிய அபாயகர மருந்துகள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சபை
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board



வார்க்கை வார்க்கை
ஆண்டறிக்கை
Annual Report

2019



National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

Annual Report 2019

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1. Introduction



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

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

2. Vision and Mission

Vision

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

Mission

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

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

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

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

3. Powers of the Board

Under the section 07 of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act the Board has power to,

- a.) Formulate and review a national policy relating to the prevention and control of the abuse of dangerous drugs and to advise and make recommendations to the Minister on such policy;
- b.) Call for such information and particulars from individuals, organizations, government departments and public corporations as may reasonably be necessary to exercise the powers of the Board;
- c.) Receive donations and grants from local and foreign sources for the purpose of exercising the powers of the Board.
- d.) Co-ordinate the activities of agencies engaged in the prevention and control of dangerous drugs.
- e.) Promote treatment and rehabilitation measures for drug dependent persons and conduct national drug abuse and preventive educational programmes for children and adults;
- f.) Conduct and undertake research studies into the prevalances, aetiology and legal, medical, social, cultural and economic implications of the abuse of dangerous drugs.
- g.) Maintain liaison with national, regional and international organizations and agencies involved in drug control activities; and
- h.) Acquire, hold, take or give on lease or hire, mortgage, pledge and sell or otherwise dispose of, any movable or immovable property.

4. Corporate Information

Name of the Organization : National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

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

Constitution of the Board

The Board shall consists of the following members

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

Board Members - 2019

- | | |
|---|---|
| 01 Professor Saman Abeysinghe
Chairman
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board | 06 Mr. K.D.C.S. Kumarathunga
Commissioner of Ayurveda,
Department of Ayurveda,
Old Kottawa Road, Navinna, Maharagama. |
| 02 Rev. Kuppiyawatte Bodhananda Thero
Director
Mithuru Mithuro Sevana
Pelmadulla. | 07 Mr. H.U. Premathilake
Additional Secretary
Ministry of Education
“Isurupaya”, Battaramulla. |
| 03 Mr. W. Premadasa
No. 14, Diyaluma View Hotel
Koslanda. | 08. Mr. M.R. Latiff
Senior Deputy Inspector General
Commandant of the Special Task Force
Buddhaloka Mawatha, Colombo 7. |
| 04 Mr. P.G. Sumanapala
Director
Social Protection Unit
Sri Lanka Customs
No. 40, Main Street
Colombo 11. | 09. Mr. A. Weliana
Government Analyst
Govt. Analyst’s Department
No. 31, Isuru Mawatha
Pelawatta
Battaramulla. |
| 05 Dr. Kamal Jayasinghe
Chief Executive Officer
National Medicines Regulatory Authority
No. 120, Norris Canal Road
Colombo 10. | 10. Mr. A. Sarankan
Director (Observer/Treasury Representative)
Department of Fiscal Policy
Ministry of Finance
Colombo 1. |

Staff of the Board

The approved cadre of the Board consists of 248 staff members.

Address / Contact Information:

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Telephone : 0112868794 – 6
Fax : 0112868791/2, 0112869805
E-mail : mail@nddcb.gov.lk
Web site : www.nddcb.gov.lk

Auditors

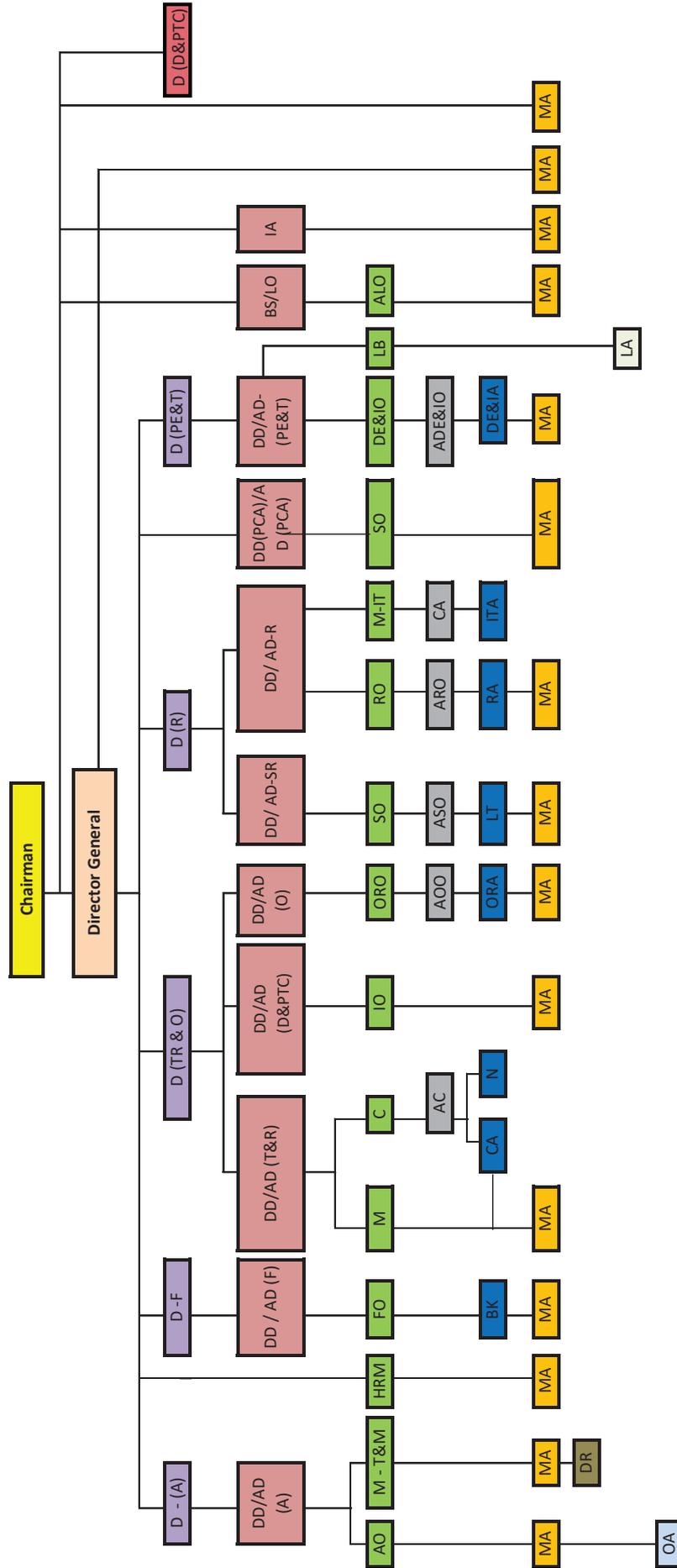
Auditor General, Auditor General’s Department

Bankers

The Bank of Ceylon

5. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE 2019

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board - Organizational Structure



	Chairman 1		
	HM 2-1 DG	Director General 01	MA 5-2 AC Assistant Counselor 26
	HM 1-1 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	AOO Assistant Outreach Officer 19 ARO Assistant Research Officer 08 CA/P Systems Analyst and Programmer 02 ASO Assistant Scientific Officer 04 ADE&IO Assistant Drug Education & Information Officer 09
		Director - (Designated & Private Treatment Centers) - Appointed by the Minister 01	MA 2-1 (Technical)
	MM 1-1 BS/LO IA DD/AD (A) DD/AD (F) DD/AD (T&R) DD/AD (O) DD/AD (DPTC) DD/AD (R) DD/AD (SR) DD/AD (PE&T) DD/AD (Precursor)	Board Secretary cum Legal Officer 01 Internal Auditor 01 Assistant Director - Admin 01 Assistant Director - Finance 01 Assistant Director - Treatment & Rehabilitation 01 Assistant Director - Outreach 01 Assistant Director - (Designated & Private Treatment Centers) 01 Assistant Director - Research 01 Assistant Director - Scientific Research 01 Assistant Director - Preventive Education & Training 01 Assistant Director - Precursor Chemicals 01	BK Book Keeper 01 N Nurse 05 CA Counseling Assistant (Centers) 91 ORA Outreach Assistant 08 RA Research Assistant 04 ITA IT Assistant 02 LT Laboratory Technician 04 DE&IA Drug Education & Information Assistant 09
	JM 1-1 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 Investigation Officer - (Treatment) 03 Outreach Officer 04 Research Officer 07 Scientific Officer 14 Drug Education & Information Officer 07 Librarian 01 Assistant Legal Officer 01	MA 1-1 (Non Technical) MA - Management Assistant 34 PL -III DR Driver 15 PL - II LA Library Assistant 01 PL - I OA Office Aid 16

6. Current Drug Abuse Situation in Sri Lanka

1. Prevalence of drug use

- Cannabis is the most commonly used illicit drug, with a prevalence of 1.9 % of the total population of above 14 years. An estimated 301,898 persons are cannabis users.
- An estimated 92,540 or 0.6 % of population of above 14 years are heroin users in Sri Lanka.
- Heroin use among male population (above 14 years) is 1.2% and among female population (above 14 years) is 0.017 percent.
- Approximately 0.2% of total population (above 14 years) are abuse any pharmaceutical drug.
- Polly drug use is common among drug users.
- An estimated 70,862 or 77 % are regular heroin users and 178,643 are regular cannabis users in Sri Lanka.
- An estimated 39.4 %and 31.1 %of male population (above 14 years) are alcohol and cigarette users respectively.
- The highest prevalence of drug use was found in Western province and Colombo district.

2. Drug related arrests

The total number of drug related arrests was 89,321 in 2019. Compared with 2018, drug related arrests have decreased by 10% in 2019. Out of the total drug related arrests, 45.8% was for heroin and 51% was for cannabis. Most of the drug related arrests have been reported from the Western province (55.4%), followed by the North western province (10.8%) and the Central province (7%). Among the total drug related arrests, 34.4% were arrested from Colombo District, 16.5% were from Gampaha District and 7.5% were from Kurunegala district. The prevalence of drug related arrest was 439 per 100,000 population aged between 15-64 in 2019.

2.1 Cannabis

Based on drug related arrests in 2019, highest numbers of cases were reported for cannabis (45,923) and the Colombo district showed highest cannabis related cases - (28.6%). 7071 kg of cannabis were seized in 2019 and 46.19% of the cases have been reported from the Western province, 10 % from Southern province, 8% from Central province and 10.6% from North Western province. The prevalence of cannabis related arrest was 226 per 100,000 population aged between 15-64 in 2019.

Cannabis, without its narcotic content, is used to manufacture Ayurvedic (indigenous) medical preparations. Hence the Ayurvedic medical practitioners and the Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation were the largest consumers of cannabis. 224 kg of cannabis were used for Ayurveda medicinal purposes in 2019. The Ayurveda Drugs Corporation had used the total quantity of 212.8 kg of cannabis for the production of “Suranviduravatee”, ‘Madana Modakaya’ and ‘Kameshwari Modakaya’ etc.

2.2 Hashish

Hashish is a drug which made from cannabis and currently its usage has been increased in Sri Lanka. Based on drug related arrests in 2019, 127 cases were reported for hashish and 121 persons were arrested for hashish related offences in 2019.

2.3 Heroin

Majority of the arrested persons were drug users, who have been arrested for the possession of a few milligrams of heroin for personal use. In 2019, 1740 kg of heroin were seized and 40,970 persons were arrested. When compared to 2018, heroin related arrests have been decreased by 0.17% in 2019. The prevalence of heroin related arrests was 201 per 100,000 populations in 2019.

3. Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

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

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

The reported number of clients treated for drug abuse Islandwide was 3613 in 2019. Among them, 1161 (32.1%) clients were from the treatment centres of the NDDCB, 681 (18.8%) were from Prisoner Diversion Scheme of the Department of Prisons, 735 (20.3%) were from the non-government organizations and 1036 (28.7%) were from Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation. Majority (25.4%) of the clients were treated from Colombo district. 40% of rehabilitated persons were in age 30 and above. Treatment admissions have decreased in 2019 by 18% compared to that of 2018.

4. Imprisonment

The total number of prison admissions was 29,164 in 2019. Among them, 15,123 (51.9%) were imprisoned for narcotic drugs. 2131 (14.1%) were imprisoned for cannabis related offences and 11,997 (79.3%) were imprisoned for heroin related offences. Compared to 2018, imprisonments for drugs related offences in 2019 were increased by 17%.

7. Corporate Governance

The Board

The Board consisted of six (6) ex-officio members and four appointed members including the Chairman. The Board shall meet at least once in a month as per the Section 6(3) of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984.

Sub –Committees

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

The Legislation Sub-committees assisted the Board to make recommendations on current legislations and regulations in related to Prevention of Drugs.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

According to the Section 41 of the National Audit Act. No.19 of 2018, it is mandatory to establish an Audit and Management committee. Hence, it is needed to be established Audit and Management Committee for every audit entities mentioned in the Section 41(2) of the National Audit Act. No.19 of 2018.

According, to the Section 41(2), for strengthening the Audit and Management Committee Of Public Enterprises are appointed the members of the Audit and Management committee as per Section 7.4.1 of the Guidelines of the Good Governance for State Enterprises, Therefore, which are consist of at least three non-executive board members including a treasury representative, The official representative of the treasury would act as the Chairperson of the Audit & Management Committee.

One official representative from the National Audit Office and the Chief Internal Auditor of the subject Ministry would participate as an observers, and the Internal Auditor of the Board convene the Audit & Management committee meeting.

According to the Section 41 of the National Audit Act, Audit and Management Committee is observe enhancement of financial and asset management and all aspects of the auditee entity to ensure that its resources, are used economically and efficiently for the purpose of achieving the predetermined objectives.

Proposed Common functions for the Audit and Management Committee

1. Determination of the scope of the Internal Audit Unit.
2. Pre- Review and approve the Annual Internal Audit Plan.
3. Review and evaluate the Internal control systems based on internal audit report and take immediate actions for deviations.
4. Regularly review Auditor General's audit queries, reports and take necessary actions to avoid repetition of deviations.

5. Review financial statements including budget review reports and evaluate cost effectiveness, achievement of performance & targets.
6. Review Annual action Plan, Annual Procurement Plan and Performance Reports.
7. Monitoring actions to ensure timely submission of financial Reports, and other monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual reports.
8. Make guidance on the necessity of acting in accordance with statutory and other rules, regulations, treasury circulars and other directives.
9. Review administration and development of resources including human resources and submit reports for decision making.
10. Review employee disciplinary matters to avoid waste and corruption and direct to achieve cost effectiveness of the organization.
11. Monitoring the implementation of recommendation given by Committee On Public Enterprises (COPE).
12. Take follow-up actions to ensure expected out comes of the committee recommendation have been achieved.
13. Using as important tool to create effective internal control systems and strengthening existing internal control systems.

Performance of the Audit & Management Committee in year 2019

The committee assessed the internal management in a way that would increase the efficiency and productivity of the institution and provided guidance to rectify the mistakes in order to minimize cost and eliminate waste. Moreover, the Committee On Public Enterprises, while reviewing main matters in the internal and external audit reports, scrutinized certain practices that appeared to be non – productive and upon determining causes for same explicated steps that should be taken to avoid repetitions of them or to minimize them as applicable. Thus the Committee has assisted the management to improve its performance. Additionally, the Committee has provided recommendations to the Board that should be taken for the matters stated in the audit report of the Auditor General’s Department for financial year ended by December 31, 2019.

We greatly appreciate the support of the Committee of Observers, the Chairman of the Board, the members of the Board, the Senior Staff including the Director General to carry out the functions and responsibilities of Audit and Management Committee regularly to achieve/ ensure the objectives of NDDCB.

C.W.K.Dharmasena

Chairman of the Audit and Management Committee

8. Segmental Review of Operation

8.1 Preventive Education and Training Unit

“We enable people to create a safer environment towards prevention and reduce the demand of substance abuse through quality education and training”.

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

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

Uphold by these evidence based sources, Preventive Education and Training Unit has identified the timely necessity of creative educational programmes targeting school students, adolescents, university students, government, non- government and private sector employees. All preventive activities are conducted by a professionally qualified and trained staff using curriculum based education theories and interactive social learning methods which contributes to enhance effective drug education and awareness in the society.

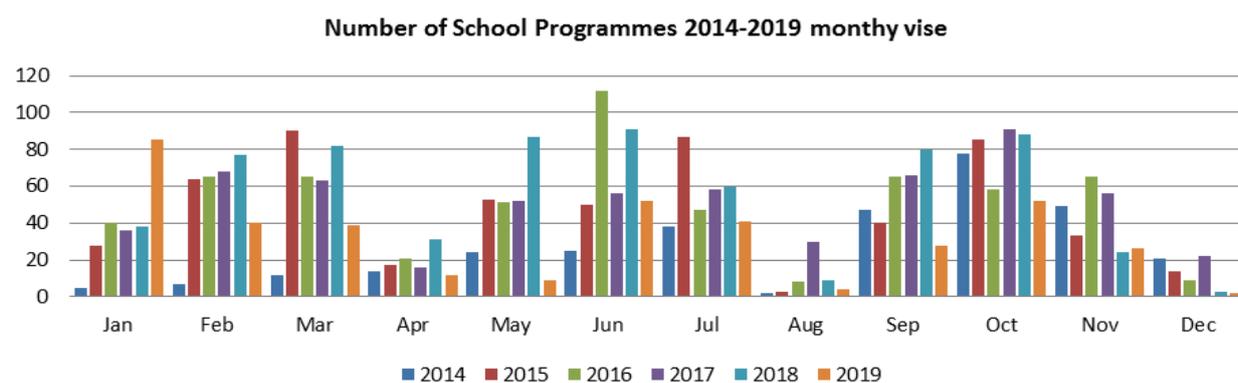
Preventive Education for School Students

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

Annual progress of the drug prevention programmes for school students achieved by the PET Unit as follows. The estimated number of programmes was 500 through which 130, 000 beneficiaries were expected to be reached for the year. At the end of 2019, PET Unit has reached 79,863 school students conducting 390 programmes throughout the year. The number of programmes shows a progress minus progress while the estimated number of beneficiaries has been achieved with a progress of 61.43%. It was considerable degradation concerning last few years progression that was affected by Easter Sunday attacked on 21 April 2019. Due to halt to conduct all academic programmes and highly restricted schedule which were entering school system failure to completed PET target throughout the year.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	500	200	40	70	90	100	20	40	40	100	46	07	47	100	60	36	04
Physical Achievement	390	164	85	40	39	73	12	09	52	73	41	04	28	80	52	26	02
Physical Achievement as %	78	82	212.5	57.14	43.33	73	60	22.5	130	73	89.13	57.14	59.57	80	86.66	72.22	50
Students	130 000	40 000	5000	16 000	18 000	30 000	5000	12 500	12 500	30 000	14 000	2000	14 000	30 000	14 000	15 000	1000
Physical Achievement	79 863	36 780	23 491	6620	6669	16 970	1916	1370	13 684	12 901	7441	561	4826	13 285	8495	4667	123
Physical Achievement as %	61.43	91.95	469.82	41.37	37.05	56.56	38.32	11.41	109.47	43	53.15	28.05	34.47	44.28	60.67	31.11	12.3

Table No 01



Graphic No 01

Drug Preventive Programmes in International School Students

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

In year 2019 PET Unit has conducted 09 programmes targeting international schools students which show a progress of 90% as a percentage and has covered 1,443 students.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	10	03	01	01	01	04	01	02	02	02	01	01	00	01	00	01	00
Physical Achievement	09	03	02	01	00	02	00	00	02	02	01	01	00	02	00	01	01
Physical Achievement as %	90	100	200	100	00	50	00	00	100	200	100	100	00	200	00	100	-
Students	2000	700	300	200	200	1000	300	600	100	200	100	100	00	100	00	100	00
Physical Achievement	1443	620	590	30	00	290	00	00	290	430	370	60	00	103	00	45	58
Physical Achievement as %	72.15	88.57	196.66	15	00	29	00	00	290	215	370	60	00	103	00	45	-

Table No 02

Drug Preventive programmes in *Dhamma* Schools

Having the intention of building up a morally and ethically disciplined younger generation, PET Unit conducted number of programmes in dhamma schools registered under the Ministry of Buddha Sasana & Religious Affairs. In these programmes students and teachers attend to Sunday schools operates under different religious places such as temples, churches, mosques and etc. were educated on the harmful effects of substance abuse. Additionally Dhamma school teachers were trained on drug prevention and provide with theoretical knowledge to provide guidance to students for long lasting outcomes.

It is planned to conduct 30 drug awareness programmes in dhamma schools to address 6000 students in 2019 and at the end of the year, PET Unit has reached 7,691 students conducting 45 programmes. The number of programmes shows a progress of 105% as a percentage while the estimated number of beneficiaries has been achieved with a progress of 128.18%.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	30	10	05	03	02	10	03	04	03	05	03	01	01	05	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	45	18	04	06	08	06	03	00	03	11	03	04	04	10	03	05	02
Physical Achievement as %	150	180	80	200	400	60	100	00	300	220	100	400	400	200	300	250	100
Students	6000	1500	500	800	200	1500	500	500	500	1500	1000	300	200	1500	300	600	600
Physical Achievement	7691	3147	758	1161	1228	1093	861	00	232	2328	522	549	1257	1566	443	997	126
Physical Achievement as %	128.18	209.8	151.6	145.12	614	72.86	172.2	00	46.4	155.2	52.2	183	628.5	104.4	147.66	166.16	21

Table No 03

Preventive Education for University Students

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

In year 2019, PET Unit conducted an awareness programme series in University of Peradeniya, University of Moratuwa, University of Jayawardhanapura, Ruhuna, Kelaniya and etc. PET Unit estimated to reach 3,000 students by 10 programmes in year 2019. End of the year it covered 3,209 students by conducting 1,420 programmes and the progress indicates 200% in number of programmes and 106.96% in number of beneficiaries reached.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	10	03	01	01	01	03	01	01	01	01	00	00	01	04	02	01	01
Physical Achievement	20	06	01	03	02	05	01	00	04	03	02	00	01	06	00	03	03
Physical Achievement as %	200	200	100	300	200	166.66	100	00	400	300	-	00	100	150	00	300	300
Students	3000	800	200	400	200	800	300	300	200	400	00	00	400	1000	300	600	100
Physical Achievement	3209	949	200	600	149	594	80	00	514	815	690	00	125	851	00	381	470
Physical Achievement as %	106.96	118.62	100	150	74.5	74.25	26.66	00	257	203.75	-	00	31.25	85.1	00	63.5	470

Table No 04

Vocational Training Centers and Tertiary Education Institutions

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

In 2019 PET Unit conducted 135 programmes and in 2019 which shows a progress of 90% in achieving the target and addressed 13,373 students which is 60.78% progress in terms of participants.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	150	60	30	15	15	40	10	15	15	20	10	10	00	20	05	15	10
Physical Achievement	135	63	37	19	07	17	02	02	13	44	23	13	07	12	03	05	09
Physical Achievement as %	90	105	123.33	126.66	46.66	42.45	20	13.33	86.66	215	230	130	--	60	60	33.33%	90
Students	22 000	12 000	5000	3500	3500	7000	1000	3000	3000	4000	2000	2000	00	4000	1000	2000	1000
Physical Achievement	13 373	7229	3928	2222	1079	2371	128	343	1900	3031	1754	667	610	333	842	258	509
Physical Achievement as %	60.78	60.24	78.56	63.48	30.82	33.87	12.8	11.43	63.33	75.77	87.7	33.35	--	8.32	84.2	12.9	50.9

Table No 05

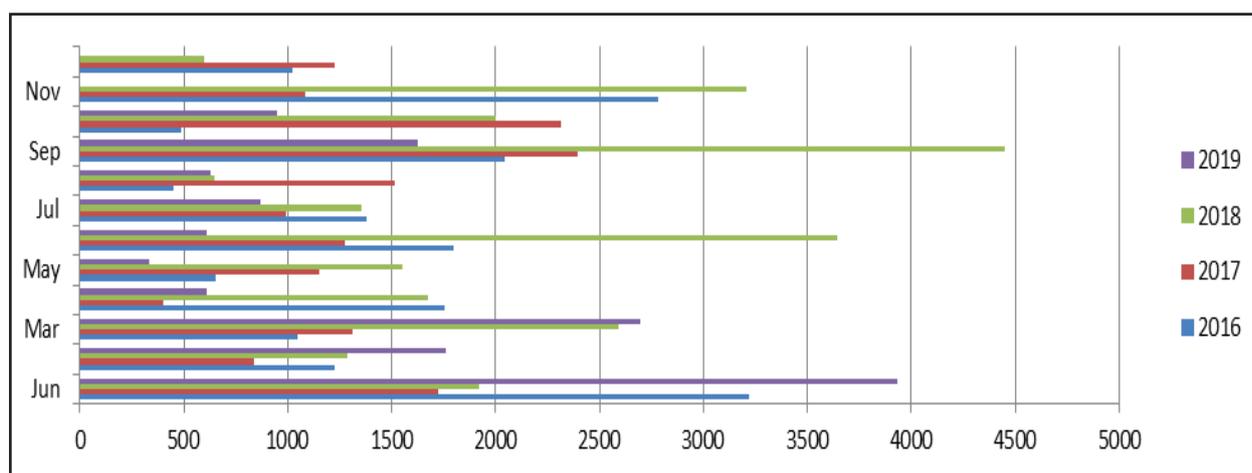
Drug Preventive Education for Parents on Early Childhood Development

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

In 2019 unit planned to conduct 200 awareness programmes for parents and at the end of the year, 121 programmes have been conducted for 14, 652 beneficiaries which shows 60.5% of achievement in number of programmes and 66.66% progress in number of beneficiaries.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	200	80	25	25	30	50	20	15	15	40	15	10	15	30	10	10	10
Physical Achievement	121	44	25	11	08	15	04	03	08	27	11	08	11	32	21	11	03
Physical Achievement as %	60.5	55	100	44	26.66	30	20	20	53.33	67.5	73.33	80	73.33	106.66	210	110	30
Parents and Pregnant Mothers	22 000	8000	4000	2000	2000	6000	2000	2000	2000	5000	2000	1000	2000	4000	1000	1500	1500
Physical Achievement	14 652	8426	3933	1759	2698	1551	608	335	608	2053	872	630	685	2575	1628	947	89
Physical Achievement as %	66.66	105.32	98.32	87.95	134.9	25.85	30.8	16.75	30.4	41.06	43.6	63	34.25	64.37	182.8	63.13	5.93

Table No 06



Graphic No 02

Programmes for Government Officers

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

PET Unit estimated 150 prevention programmes for government officer in 2019. End of the year PET Unit has conducted 147 programmes. It shows a progress of 98% as the percentage. It was expected to address 12,000 officers and end of the year PET team has reached 11,260 beneficiaries.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	150	30	05	12	13	40	10	15	15	40	15	15	10	40	10	15	15
Physical Achievement	147	24	05	14	05	54	15	21	18	35	21	10	04	34	15	10	09
Physical Achievement as %	98	80	100	116.66	38.46	135	150	140	120	87.5	140	66.66	40	85	150	66.66	60
Officers	12 000	2000	500	700	800	3000	1000	1000	1000	4000	1500	1000	1500	4000	1000	1500	1500
Physical Achievement	11 260	1981	504	1067	410	4802	2083	1499	1220	2599	2011	460	128	1878	907	412	559
Physical Achievement as %	93.83	99.05	100.8	152.42	51.25	160.06	208.3	149.9	122	64.97	134.06	46	8.53	46.95	90.7	27.46	37.26

Table No 07

Programmes for Law Enforcement Officers

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

PET Unit estimated 55 programmes for law enforcement officers in 2019. End of the year PET Unit has conducted 57 programmes and it shows a progress of 103.63% as a percentage. It is expected to address 11,000 officers and end of the year PET Unit has reached 8,672 beneficiaries which represent a progress of 78.8%

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	55	20	08	06	06	15	05	05	05	10	05	03	02	10	04	03	03
Physical Achievement	57	15	05	08	02	17	02	04	11	18	06	09	03	07	02	02	03
Physical Achievement as %	103.63	75	62.5	133.33	33.33	113.33	40	80	220	180	120	300	150	70	40	66.66	100
Force Officers	11 000	5000	1500	1750	1750	3000	1000	1000	1000	1500	700	500	300	1500	600	500	400
Physical Achievement	8672	2099	920	995	184	1886	300	316	1425	3085	670	2415	155	1447	546	360	541
Physical Achievement as %	78.83	41.98	61.33	56.85	10.51	62.86	33.33	31.6	142.5	205.66	95.71	483	51.66	96.46	91	72	135.25

Table No 08

Community Programmes

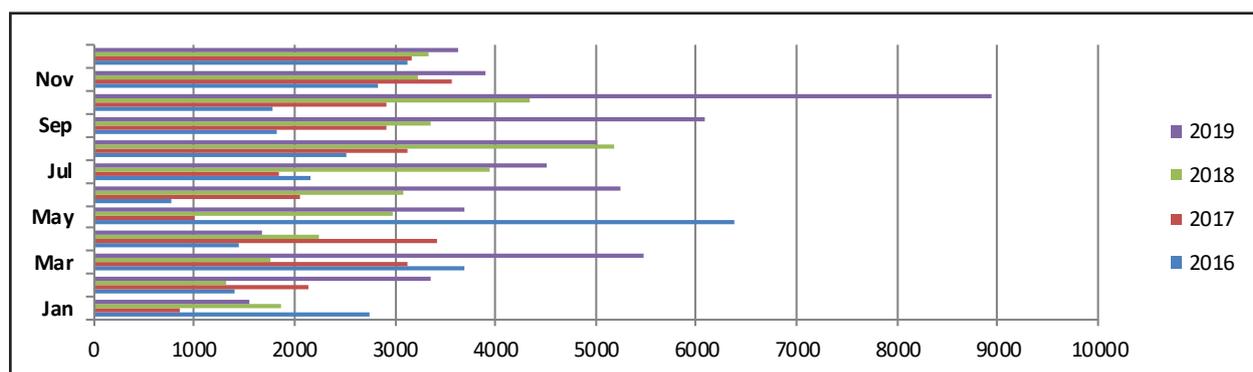
PET Unit conducts drug prevention programmes for community with the aim of reducing demand for substances. Researches prove that providing drug education for grass root level community generates effective outcomes in successfully managing substance related issues. It is notable that people live in community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

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

It was estimated to complete 300 programmes in year 2019 and completed number of programmes is 548 which reached 53,052 beneficiaries. That shows a progress of 182.66% in number of programmes completed and 126.31% of progression of beneficiaries as percentage.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	300	75	30	20	25	75	15	30	30	75	25	25	25	75	15	30	30
Physical Achievement	548	102	28	30	44	129	22	44	63	160	38	56	66	157	62	41	55
Physical Achievement as %	182.66	136	93.33	150	176	172	146.66	146.66	210	213.33	152	224	264	209.33	413.33	136.66	183.33
Beneficiaries	42 000	12 000	4000	4000	4000	10 000	2000	4000	4000	10000	3000	3000	4000	10 000	2000	4000	4000
Physical Achievement	53 052	10 375	1545	3350	5480	10 612	1666	3697	5249	15 594	4501	5009	6084	16 471	8939	3901	3631
Physical Achievement as %	126.31	86.45	38.62	83.75	137	106.12	83.3	92.42	131.22	155.94	150.03	188.96	152.1	164.71	446.95	97.25	90.77

Table No 09



Graphic 03

Health Sector

The necessity of an integrated programme of government, non- governmental and private sector for drug prevention has been identified by the experts. Among these service, health sector plays a major role. Involvement of health sector is necessary for primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. To obtain an effective support for drug prevention from health sector, PET Unit trained considerable number of doctors, psychiatrists, nurses and other health officers on drug prevention.

Understanding the timely need of training programmes for health sector, The PET Unit targeted to conduct 20 programmes in the health sector and at the end of the year completed 26 programmes which reached 1,780 officers in health sector. Progress of the number of programme conducted was 130% as a percentage in 2019.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	20	05	02	02	01	05	01	02	02	05	01	01	03	05	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	26	08	01	05	02	04	02	02	00	03	01	00	02	11	06	01	04
Physical Achievement as %	130	160	50	250	200	80	200	100	00	60	100	00	66.66	220	600	50	200
Officers	2000	500	150	200	150	500	100	200	200	500	100	100	300	500	100	200	200
Physical Achievement	1780	701	190	378	133	194	99	195	00	265	80	00	185	620	375	60	185
Physical Achievement as %	89	140.2	126.66	151.2	88.66	38.8	99	97.5	00	53	80	00	61.66	124	375	30	92.5

Table No 10

Plantation Sector

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

It is identified that the environment where these people live creates supportive factors for substance abuse. These issues have become major reason for these people to remain in the poverty stricken lot throughout their lives which passes generation to generation. As an attempt to address these issues in the plantation sector, PET Unit conducted a drug awareness programme series for plantation sector in 2019.

Planned number of programmes to conduct in plantation sector was 20 which intended to address 2,000 plantation sector community members. At the end of the year PET Unit has conducted 24 programmes and reached 1,440 beneficiaries which indicate 120% success rate in programmes and 72.4% success rate in number of beneficiaries.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	20	05	02	02	01	05	01	02	02	05	03	02	00	05	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	24	08	-	01	07	07	01	01	05	04	03	01	00	05	02	01	02
Physical Achievement as %	120	160	00	50	700	140	100	50	250	80	100	50	00	100	200	50	100
Workers	2000	500	200	150	150	500	100	200	200	500	300	200	00	500	100	200	200
Physical Achievement	1448	454	-	63	391	467	35	25	407	223	183	40	00	304	137	60	107
Physical Achievement as %	72.4	90.8	00	42	260.66	93.4	35	12.5	203.5	44.6	61	20	00	60.8	137	30	53.5

Table No 11

TOT for Teachers

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

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

The number of TOT programmes conducted for teachers in 2019 are 07 and 772 beneficiaries was trained on drug prevention. That indicates a success rate of 77.2% in number of teachers covered throughout the year. Comparing the data with last year it was considerable back drawer due to unstable political and communal unrest situation in the country throughout the year.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	30	10	05	03	02	10	03	04	03	05	03	01	01	05	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	07	02	01	00	01	03	00	02	01	00	00	00	00	02	00	02	00
Physical Achievement as %	23.33	20	05	00	50	30	00	50	33.33	00	00	00	00	40	00	100	00
Beneficiaries	1000	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50
Physical Achievement	772	197	47	00	150	210	00	165	45	00	00	00	00	365	00	365	00
Physical Achievement as %	77.2	78.8	47	00	300	84	00	165	90	00	00	00	00	146	00	365	00

Table No 12

TOT for Youth

Evidences show that youth is a powerful force in drug prevention in the world. They have an outstanding understanding of youth more than majority of scientific researches. This makes them easy to reach their peers with positive drug prevention messages without stigmatizing. Considering these factors, a series of training of trainer's workshop for selected youth leaders were conducted by PET Unit. These trained youth leaders have been conducting drug prevention campaigns in their areas under the supervision of PET Unit.

PET Unit conducted 22 TOT programmes for youth leaders in 2019 in these programmes 995 youth leaders were train on drug prevention. It shows a success rate of 99.5% as a percentage in reached beneficiaries.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	30	10	05	03	02	10	03	04	03	05	03	01	01	05	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	20	04	01	00	03	07	01	04	02	03	03	01	01	05	02	03	01
Physical Achievement as %	66.66	40	20	00	150	70	33.33	100	66.66	60	100	100	100	100	200	150	50
Participants	1000	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50
Physical Achievement	995	251	60	00	191	322	64	168	90	122	108	42	38	304	150	126	28
Physical Achievement as %	99.5	100.4	60	00	382	128.8	64	168	180	48.8	108	42	76	121.6	150	126	56

Table No 13

Larger Work Places

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

PET Unit conducted 95 drug prevention programmes targeting larger work places. 20,173 employees were benefited from these programmes which indicate 2017.3% success rate in achieving the annual target.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	40	10	04	03	03	10	04	03	03	10	04	03	03	10	04	03	03
Physical Achievement	95	13	04	03	06	10	05	02	03	32	04	17	11	40	25	06	09
Physical Achievement as %	237.5	130	100	100	200	100	125	66.66	300	320	100	566.66	366.66	400	625	200	300
Participants	1000	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50	250	100	100	50
Physical Achievement	20 173	3378	521	2370	485	3420	2215	100	1105	7794	3955	1670	2169	5581	3907	1155	519
Physical Achievement as %	2017.3	1351.2	521	2370	970	1368	2215	100	2210	3117.6	3955	1670	4338	2232.4	3907	1155	1038

Table No 14

Exhibitions

Drug Prevention Exhibitions are a cost and time effective way of conveying a message to a larger group. In these exhibitions; posters, banners, and leaflets containing drug prevention messages and information were distributed among public.

In 2018 PET Unit conducted 17 drug prevention exhibitions achieving the target with a progress of 80%. Through those exhibitions 38,552 beneficiaries had been addressed. It shows a progress of 192.76% as a percentage.

Physical Target	Annual	1 st Q	Month of January	Month of Fe:	Month of Ma:	2 nd Q	Month of April	Month of May	Month of June	3 rd Q	Month of July	Month of August	Month of September	4 th Q	Month of October	Month of November	Month of December
Programmes	20	05	02	02	01	05	01	02	02	05	02	02	01	05	01	02	02
Physical Achievement	17	06	01	00	05	02	02	00	00	04	01	00	03	05	01	01	03
Physical Achievement as %	85	120	50	00	500	40	200	00	00	80	50	00	300	100	100	50	150
Students and Others	20 000	5000	1500	1500	2000	5000	1000	3000	1000	5000	2000	2000	1000	5000	1000	2000	2000
Physical Achievement	38 552	21 827	527	00	21 300	5105	5105	00	00	4350	1500	00	2850	7270	70	500	6700
Physical Achievement as %	192.76	10.54	35.13	00	00	102.1	510.5	00	00	87	75	00	285	145.4	07	25	335

Table No 15

International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking

After 21 April 2019, the government banned public gathering with larger crowded and ceremonial events which was direct targeted by terrorist. Conventional programmes which were scheduled in the year were affected due to the restrictions. But Preventive Education and Training Unit shacked it hands with all organized activities parallel to the event organized by NDDCB officials.

PET Career Development Guidance Service

Psychoactive substance use and substance use disorders (SUDs) remain to be a major problem around the world, which are negatively effects on global health and on social and economic functioning. Though people who suffer from a SUD must receive treatment, the number of people who actually get treatment is very low. Even though some of the affected people receive treatment, quality of the treatment they receive is another crucial problem. Therefore enhancing the quality of treatment also significant as well as expanding access to treatment. One of the best solutions to the above problem is to develop treatment staff capacity by providing training on evidence-based practices.

Education and Training Unit of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) organized and conducted training on Basic Counseling Skills, Case Management skills and Crises Intervention for staff members of the NDDCB. The training was entirely followed the international curriculum UTC 04, 06 and 07 Basic Counseling Skills for Addiction Professionals, Crises Intervention for Addiction Professionals and Case Management for addiction Professionals which was developed for the U.S. Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) in collaboration with the Global Centre for Credentialing and Education of Addiction Professionals (GCCE), Colombo Plan. The goals of the training were to provide an opportunity for participants to learn and practice basic counseling skills and case management skills and crises intervention skills they will need in all settings and models of treatment.

8.2 Research Division

The Research division of the Board conducts and undertakes research studies into the prevalence, etiologic, legal, medical, social and economic implications of the abuse of dangerous drugs to achieve the vision of the Board. One of the major activity undertaken in this regard is disseminating relevant information to the Board, policy makers, facilitators, and professionals and to the public.

Overall objective of the research division was to provide information and evidence based facts on drug abuse to increase intervention. Six main strategies were implemented during year 2019.

1. Publications and Sharing information
2. Trend analysis
3. Database management
4. Training and knowledge dissemination
5. Research studies and surveys
6. International Co-orparation

Research division of the Board has been conducted and undertaken number of effective programmes to ensure the National policy frame work and vision of the Board.

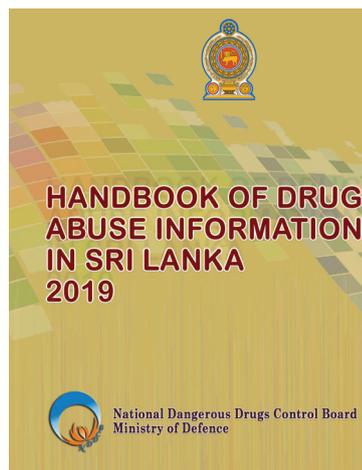
1) Publications and Sharing information

A. Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 2019

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

During the year 2019, the research division published Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 2019 including following sections.

- I. Drug related arrest information
- II. Price and Purity of drugs
- III. Consumption of Cannabis
- IV. Prison admissions
- V. Treatment admissions
- VI. Drug related hospital admissions
- VII. HIV and AIDs related information
- VIII. Precursor chemicals information
- IX. Alcohol and Tobacco information
- X. Drug related crimes

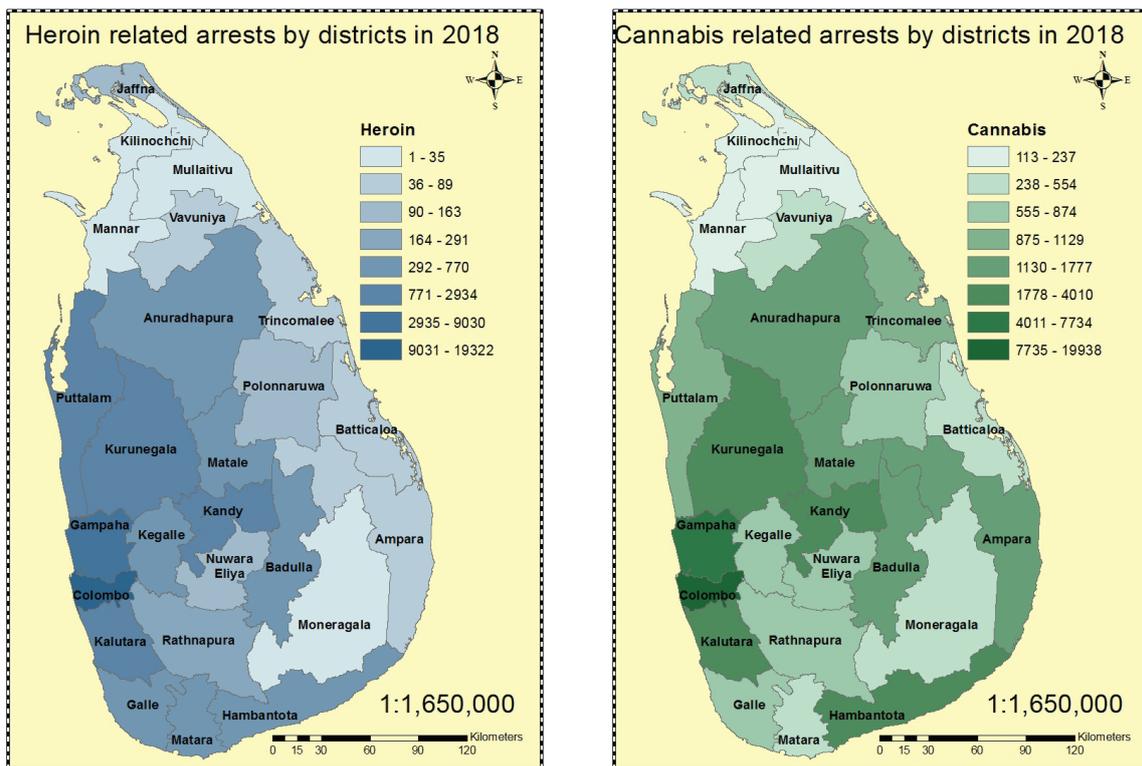


Data collected for the compilation of “Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 2019” from Department of Excise, Department of Customs, Police Narcotic Bureau and other respective organizations. Printed 1500 copies of Handbooks and 500 of CDs during 2019.

Summary of the drug related arrests - 2018

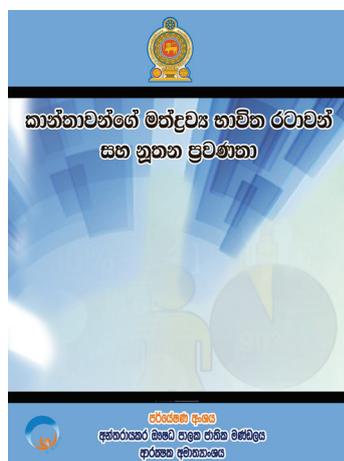
The total number of persons of drug related arrests was 98,752 in year 2018. Of the drug-related arrests, 42% offenders were for heroin and 55% for cannabis. Colombo district has reported 40 % of the total drug related arrest followed by 17 % from Gampaha district and 07% from Kurunegala district.

Most of the drug related arrests 61 % was reported from the Western province. 40,998 persons were arrested for heroin related offences and 54,686 persons were arrested for cannabis related offences.



Source: Hand Book of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2019

B. Current trends and patterns of female drug users



Research division was conducted survey on current trends and patterns of female drug users in Sri Lanka. Objectives of the survey to identify the influencing factors for drug addiction, identify gender differences on drug abuse and proposed gender sensitization treatment programmes. Sample of the survey was 151 female drug users. Final report sent to printers to publish.

C. NDDCB Newsletter

The research division publishes the quarterly NDDCB newsletter and purpose of publishing newsletter is to share information among the general public, all Law enforcement agencies, relevant GOs/NGOs and the community. Also this newsletter provides details about the NDDCB activities, services of the Board and articles on various aspects of drug abuse. During the year of 2019 research division has published three volumes (22, 23 and 24). Distributed newsletters to relevant institutions and the general public.



D. A Collection of Research Papers and Research Abstracts on Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka - Part V”

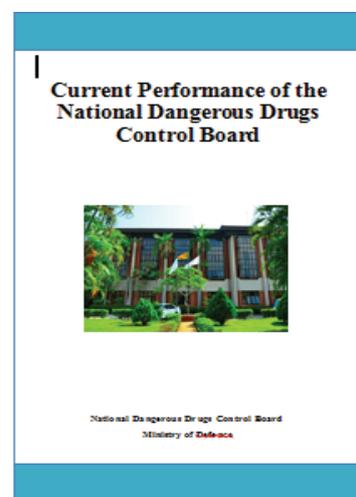
This book comprised the research studies and surveys undertaken and completed by the division. Following reports were included in this journal and report compiling is in progress.

1. Study on drug use among school children
2. Study on substance abuse in night clubs and beach parties in Colombo and suburbs
3. Study on current trends of Opium use and distribution in Sri Lanka
4. Island wide spot survey on drug prevalence and current trends
5. Rapid assessment survey on abuse of psychotropic substances in Sri Lanka
6. Study on Drug use among construction workers in Colombo and suburbs

E.) Current Performance Report of NDDCB

Research division had compiled current performance report of NDDCB. Data collected from all divisions of NDDCB and prepared Sinhala, English and Tamil versions.

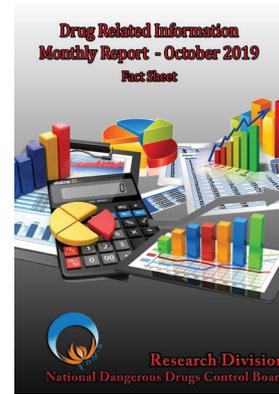
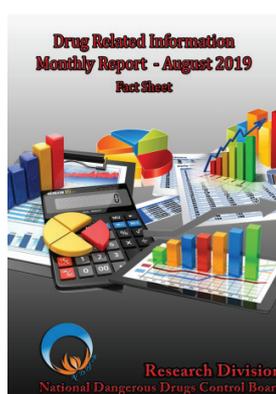
Performance report sent to Committee of Public Interprinius Sri Lanka on their request.



2.) Trend Analysis

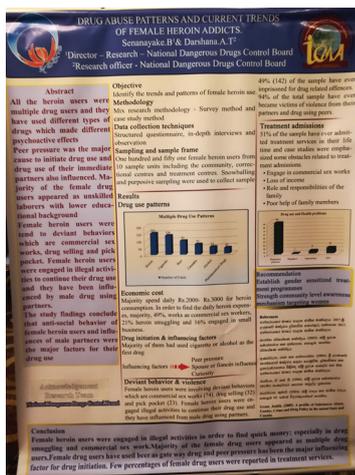
Drug Related Statistics Reports

Drug related statistics report is an analytical fact sheet which includes drug related arrest and treatment information by quarterly and annually. Drug related arrest data collected from law enforcement authorities and treatment data obtained government and non-governmental treatment agencies. The research division compiled annual statistics report and monthly basis reports under this title. Circulated among the staff of NDDCB for programme planning and implementation. Published twelve volumes of drug related monthly fact sheets from January to December 2019 and one volume of six month (January - July) report.



Publications and Research paper presentations at National and International Research Symposium/Conference

- Published abstract on **“Economical, Behavioral and social factors affecting of Injecting drug users (IDUs)”** at the research congress 2019 of University of Peradeniya
- Research paper on **“Behavioral Patterns of Drug Users in Night Clubs in Colombo, Sri Lanka”** has been presented at the 5th International Conference on Humanities and Social Sciences 2019 University of Ruhuna.
- Presented a poster presentation on **“Drug abuse patterns and current trends of female heroin addicts”** at the 6th International conference on Multidisciplinary Approaches which was organized by the Faculty of Graduate studies, University of Sri Jayawardanapura. Research officers awarded for the Best poster presentation at the conference under the discipline of social science.
- Presented a research abstract on **“Substance abuse in night club sub culture: Language as a cross cutting factor”** at the Annual Research Session 2019 of the Department of Sinhala, University of Colombo.
- Presented a research paper on **“National Prevalence on Drug use population in Sri Lanka : A Cross sectional study”** at the 2nd International Symposium on Social sciences and Humanities organized by the National Centre for Advance Studies (NCAS) at Wateradge hotel, Colombo.
- Presented a research paper on **“Recreational drug use and night life : special reference to night club events in Colombo”** at the International Post Graduate Research Conference (IPRC) 2019 of Faculty of Graduate Studies, University of Kelaniya



3.) Database Management

Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS)

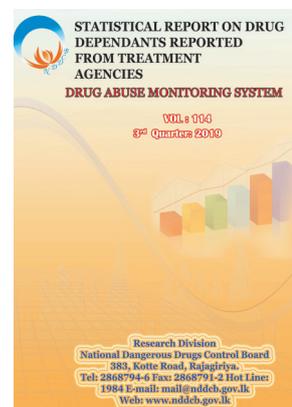
Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) is a computerised information system, which collects information on persons arrested for drug related offences and persons seeking treatment for drug dependence. Information has collected from drug law enforcement agencies and drug treatment agencies on a monthly basis and produce report quarterly and by annually for policy making. The DAMS arrest forms and treatment forms were distributed for Treatment centres and all police stations in Islandwide.

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

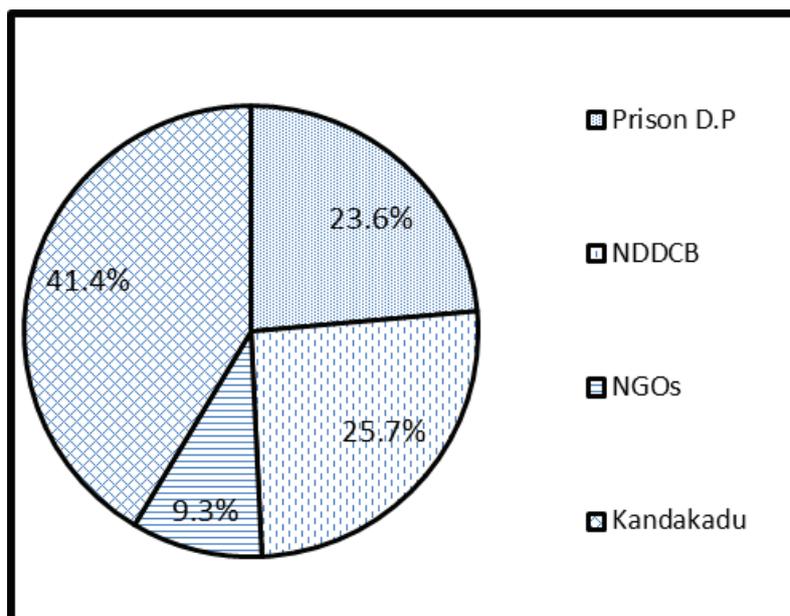
- Statistical Report on Drug related Arrest in Sri Lanka-Vol.: 56
- Statistical Report on Drug related Arrest in Sri Lanka-Vol.: 57
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies-Vol. 110
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 111
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 112
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 113
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 114

Abstract on treatment admissions

Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS) compiles records on treatment admission for substance abuse from government and non-governmental treatment agencies. The total number of reported drug users who had received treatment facilities for the year 2018 was 4,447 and compared to 2017 the number of drug users had increased by 64%. Total number of treatment admissions was reported from NDDCB treatment and rehabilitation centres 1142 (25.7%), prisons drug treatment and rehabilitation programme 1048 (23.6%), NGOs 415 (9.3%) and Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation 1842 (41.4%).



Reported Drug Users by Treatment Facility



(Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System 2019)

The majority of reported drug users had received institutional treatment facilities and among the treatment admissions, 28.6% were from Colombo district. By considering the entire treatment admissions, 69% were from Western province. According to the reported data, 4,421 males and 26 females were admitted for the treatments in 2018 and in compared to the corresponding period of 2017 the number of male and female drug users had increased. Heroin remains the main drugs type for which people receive treatment in the country. Among all the drug users entering drug treatment, majority were seeking treatment only for heroin use disorders except the use of secondary substances.

Update and maintain database on drug abuse

Arrest forms received through online system from Islandwide police stations during the year as follows.

Time Frame	2019-01-01 To 2019-12-31
Total Record Count	44830

Follow-up visits

Updated DAMS data base with the technical assistance of University of Colombo. Visited following police divisions and solved technical errors of data base.

Date	Police division	Police station
2019-11-26	Nugegoda Police Division	Mirihana, Mahargama, Boralesgamuwa, Kottawa, Thalangama, Gothatuwa, Wellampitiya, Padukka, Homagama
2019-11-27	Mount Lavenia Police Division	Dehiwala, Mount Lavenia, Moratumulla, Moratuwa, Angulana, Meegoda, Piliyandala, Mattegoa, Egoda Uyana
2019-11-29	Colombo North Police Division	Foreshore, Modara, Mattakkuliya, Bluemandal, Granpass, Dematagoda
2019-12-06	Negombo Police Division	Negombo, Kochchikade, Pamunugama, Kotadeniyawa, Divulapitiya, Raddolugama, Katunayaka, Katana, Dungalpitiya
2019-12-10	Colombo Central Division	Pettah, Keselwatta, Dam street, Woulfendhal, Fort, Maradana, Maligawatta
2019-12-13	Gampaha Police Division	Gampaha, Minuwangoda, Dompe, Pugoda, Weliweriya, Kirindiwela, Nittambuwa, Weyangoda, Yakkala

4.) Training and knowledge dissemination

I. Training programmes on Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS)

Research division was conducted 04 training programmes on DAMS for 215 police officers in Southern province. Following themes were covered within the training.

- Collecting drug related arrest information using standard questionnaires.
- Reporting collected arrest data through online database in scientific way.
- Importance of the reporting valid and reliable data timely without technical errors and emerging trends of drug abuse.

Date	Training programmes	Police division	Place	Nu. of officers
2019-12-16	Drug Abuse Monitoring System (DAMS)	Galle	Auditorium - Galle	50
2019-12-18		Matara	Auditorium - Matara	70
2019-12-24		Elpitiya	Auditorium - Elpitiya	45
2019-12-27		Tangalle	Auditorium -Tangalle	50



Dissemination workshops

Conducted a dissemination workshop on National Prevalence survey on drug use 2019 for treatment staff on NDDCB on 12th July 2019.

Presented findings of National Prevalence survey conducted by the research division at the Provincial Drug Prevention Programme of Central Province on 27th December 2019. Provincial meeting was chaired by the Hon. Governor of the Central province.

Certificate Course on Drug Counseling

The research division in collaboration with Education and Counseling staff of the NDDCB conducted a “Certificate course in drug counselling” for school leavers, government officers and NGO’s and who are interested in the drug prevention field. Following 08 courses were conducted during the year 2019.

Phase of the Drug counseling course	Number of participants
54 th Phase	58
55 th Phase	46
56 th Phase	59
57 th Phase	47
58 th Phase	58
59 th Phase	41
60 th Phase	59
61 st Phase	18
Total	386



5.) Research studies surveys

1. National Prevalence Survey on drug use - 2019

Research division conducted a National prevalence survey on drug use to estimate drug users in Sri Lanka and to measure the drug prevalence in the country.

Methodology

Conducted training programmes for GN officers, Samurdi officers and Development officers in Colombo district on data collection of house hold survey as part the national survey. According to the proposed methodology, there are two types of methodologies were applied in the survey.

1. Direct estimation part.
2. Indirect estimation part

This survey was conducted as three parts,

Part 01 - Household survey

100 households were selected from each GN divisions and systematic random sampling technique was used to selected the households. Structured questionnaire was used to collect data from select households.

Field officers contributed for who are attached to the DS officers were data collection of household survey and they were trained by research officers.

Research division was commenced research initially from Western province (Colombo and Gampaha). Selecetd all Grama niladari divisions in Colombo district and Gampaha district and 100 households were selected as sample for each GN divisions. GN officers, Samurdhi officers and Development officers were trained to data collection. Conducted 16 programmes as follows.

Date	DS Division	Number of participants
2019-02-13	Kesbewa	134
2019-02-13	Homagama	172
2019-02-15	Ratmalana	50
2019-02-20	Padukka	120
2019-02-20	Seethawakapura	64
2019-02-21	Dehiwala	55
2019-02-22	Maharagama	120
2019-02-26	Kaduwela	149
2019-02-27	Colombo	84
2019-03-01	Moratuwa	97
2019-03-06	Sri Jayawardanapura kotte	70
2019-05-08	Divulapitiya	250
2019-05-15	Kelaniya	82
2019-05-21	Ja-ela	140
2019-06-04	Negombo	90
2019-06-12	Thimbirigasyaya	40

Part 02 - Head counting of target population

Research division was collaborated with the president office and Sri Lanka Police to conduct National Prevalence Survey rapidly.

Three National training programmes were conducted for community police officers and representatives of each DS offices to train data collection procedure. All the provinces were covered by three National level trainings.

Date	Province	Venue	Number of participants
2019-03-19	Western Province	DIG Office - Colombo	425
	Southern Province		
	Uva Province		
	Sabaragamuwa		
2019-03-23	Northern Province	Chinthamani Hall - Vavunia	204
	Eastern Province		
2019-03-25	Central Province	Sannasa Hotel - Dambulla	281
	North Western Province		
	North Central Province		



Part 03 - Indirect Estimation

Highly stigmatized and illegal behaviors, such as drug use, can be extremely challenging to survey. Since any single direct or indirect method has inherent limitations in reliably estimating drug use prevalence, a multi-faceted approach was adopted where several methods were combined such as head counting of target population (direct method) and Benchmark-multiplier and Capture-recapture method (Indirect).

Report launch of National Prevalence survey on drug use 2019

Final report of the survey was handed over to His Excellency The president on 1st July 2019 at the Western province conference of National Drug Prevention Week concurrent International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

Also Final survey report including the recommendations has presented to the Board meeting of NDDCB held on 30th July 2019 for policy making purposes. Final recommendations made from the survey findings are as follows.

- Drug prevalence and the size estimation on drug use population should be considered in effective prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programme planning and implementation.
- Following key prioritize areas should be considered in expanding current treatment programmes
 - Establish treatment centers based on psychological treatment method in community level
 - Expand capacity of private treatment centres
 - Increase contribution of private and NGO partners for treatment programmes
 - Strengthen prison treatment programme



The occasion of handed over the final report to HE The President by Chairman of NDDCB

Prevalence of drug use by Gender

Drug type	Female *	Male *	Total *
Cigarette / Tobacco products	23,566	2,383,015	2,406,581
Alcohol	20,586	3,014,557	3,035,143
Heroin	1,384	91,156	92,540
Cannabis	1,564	300,334	301,898
Pharmaceutical Tablets	290	23,921	24,211
Other	4,265	111,059	115,324

*Poly drug users

2. Study on Drug use among construction workers in Colombo and suburbs

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

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

This research study was conducted with the objectives of identify prevalence and patterns of drug use among international school students, to commence prevention activities targeting the international schools and make policy recommendations regarding the students for prevent them from drug use. Data collection was completed during the year of 2019.

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

Research division was conducted a Survey on Drug Abuse trends and patterns of Coastal areas in Southern province. Objectives of the study were to identify prevalence of drug use in Southern coastal areas, identify high risk groups, planning and implementing drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation activities, Disseminating relevant information to the Board, Southern provincial council and other policy makers. Snowballing sampling technique was used to select sample of the drug users and systematic sampling technique was used to selects households. Selected 16150 persons were selected from 5000 families for the sample in Southern province. Final report has sent to Chief secretariat office of Southern Province and other relevant government institutions in Southern Province.

5. Survey on Effectiveness of drug treatment programmes

Research division was conducted a follow up study on rehabilitated clients. The above survey has planned to conduct to measure effectiveness of drug treatment programme of the NDDCB. One hundred and seventy samples were selected for the survey from Colombo, Gampaha, Kaluthara, Kurunegala, Galle, Matara, Kandy, Matale, Ratnapura, Badulla, Anuradapura, Polonnaruwa and puttalam districts Data collection was completed during the year in 2019.



6. Study on drug use among university students in Sri Lanka

Research division was planned to conduct a study on drug use among university students and the objectives of the study are to identify the drug use patterns among the university students, identify the influencing factors and perceptions regarding the drug use and make recommendations for policy making to prevent drug use among the youth. Obtained ethical clearance from ethical review committee of University of Colombo.

6.) International Co-operation

International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) Mission to Sri Lanka

International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) mission was held in Sri Lanka from 25 to 28 March 2019. The mission was conducted by Professor Richard Mattick, member of the Board, and Ms. Ha Fung NG (Cilla) of the INCB secretariat. The last INCB mission visited Sri Lanka in 2002. The mission was organized and conducted by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB), Ministry of Defence.

The objective of the mission was to review the drug control situation in Sri Lanka and the full implementation of the three international drug control conventions to which Sri Lanka is a party, including reporting to and cooperation with INCB in accordance with the Conventions. The situation of, and the actions by the Government to counter drug trafficking, to prevent drug abuse and to provide treatment and rehabilitation for drug dependent persons were also discussed.

The mission met with Mr. Hemasiri Fernando, Secretary, Ministry of Defence; Hon. Thalatha Atukorale, Minister of Justice and Prison Reforms; Hon. Jayantha Jayasuriya, Attorney General; Mr. Ravinatha P. Ariyasingha, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Pujitha Jayasundara, Inspector General of Police; Professor Saman Abeysinghe, Chairman of NDDCB; Mr. S. Aloka Bandara, Director General (Act) of NDDCB; Dr. Samantha Kithalawaarachchi, Director of Presidential Task Force on Drug Prevention; Mr. T. C. A. Dhanapala, Director, Police Narcotic Bureau; Commissioner Generals of Customs, Excise, and Prisons, as well as senior officials in the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health. The mission also had discussion with NGOs and visited Nawadiganthaya Treatment Center.



Recommendations of International Narcotic Control Board (INCB) Mission to Sri Lanka

Observations and recommendations on INCB Mission outcome document have been submitted to Secretary - Ministry of Defence, Secretary - Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Presidents Secretary. Observations for the main themes raised by the INCB and suggestions related to expand and strength services of the NDDCB were included in the recommendations report.

Information sharing with international organizations

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

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

Following questionnaires was sent during the year.

Quarterly Information

- Statistics of Imports and Exports of Narcotic Drugs (Form A) 4th quarter 2018 and 1st, 2nd, 3rd Quarter in 2019.
- Statistics of Imports and Exports of Psychotropic Substances listed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention (Form A/P) 4th quarter 2018 and 1st, 2nd, 3rd Quarter in 2019.

Annual Information

- Statistics on the Production, Manufacture, Consumption, Stock and seizures of Narcotic Drugs (Form C)
- Annual estimates of requirement for narcotic drugs (Form B)
- Assessment of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances in schedule II,III and IV of convention on psychotropic substances of 1971(Form B/P)
- Statistics in Psychotropic Substances (Form P)
- Annual Report Questionnaire (Form E)
 - I. Legislative and institutional frame work.
 - II. Comprehensive approach to drug demand and supply reduction.
 - III. Extent the patterns of and trends in drug use.
 - IV. Extent the patterns of and trends in drug crop cultivation and drug manufacture and trafficking.

Submitted following data to INCB

- INCB Project ION and OPIOIDS Project Joint Alert 2/2019 regarding assessment of the List of Fentanyl-Related Substances with No Known Legitimate Uses
- Global Survey on progress on SDG health Target 3.5 (2019)
- Submitted inputs for questionnaire on HONLEA

Information Sharing with UNODC

Research division was contributed to the pilot exercise of New Annual Report questionnaire as per the request made by UNODC. Pilot study was done for following three draft modules and submitted to the research and trend analysis branch of UNODC.

- ✓ Prevention of Drug Use
- ✓ Treatment Admissions
- ✓ Prevalence and extent of drug use

Other works of research division

Revising National Policy

Responsibility related to the review of National Policy for prevent and control of drug abuse have been assigned to the research division through Board paper 167/2019 by Director General (Acting).

Suggestions and new ideas received from general public and proposals received for innovative challenges programme conducted by NNL were reviewed and considered for policy revising.



Two days workshop was conducted on 24th and 25th October 2019 to review the policy by the National policy review committee appointed by the Board. English version of the policy document was finalized and circulated among all the staff of NDDCB for their comments and suggestions. Further research division is planning to conduct stakeholder meetings to finalize drafted National Policy.

Submission of proposals for KOICA grants

Research division has submitted a Concept note for “Capacity building of research officers on Gender equality, social stigma and marginalized groups in research settings” and other 3 proposals (Treatment and rehabilitation division, Designated & Private treatment centers and HR unit) were compiled and sent to the Department of External Resources for further proceedings.

IT unit

Computers of the NDDCB including its branches and centres were identified with some trouble shoot issues during the year and repaired and fixed them.

Web Development

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

World Children's Day Celebration

11:28 PM | by NDDCB | No comments



World Children's Day celebration In celebration of World Children's Day, Preventive Education and Training Unit of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) organized a fun filled programme for over 1000 children who visited Dehiwala...

Computer trouble shooting task of 2019:

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

Printing and other data copying process done through IT unit:

- ✓ Certificate printing
- ✓ Visiting card printing
- ✓ CD/DVD writing
- ✓ Printing other report/documents

8.3 Treatment and Rehabilitation Division

Treatment and Rehabilitation Service is one of the significant social services provided by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. Treatment Centers have been taken measures to provide its continuous services towards rehabilitating drug addicts more effectively in this year as well. Services have been improved in terms of quality which enriches the treatment procedures by providing facilities for large number of drug dependents and their families in order to relieve them from many aspects of the drug related problem such as assisting clients to develop their coping skills, attitudes, creativity, personality and spirituality aspects.

There are four treatment and rehabilitation centers managed by the board as shown below:



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



Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation Center, Southern Province – Galle (Clients aged between 32 to 50)



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



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

Admission of Drug Dependents for Residential Treatment

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

- Admission on voluntarily basis
- Admission at the request of a guardian/ caretaker
- Admissions referred by courts
- 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 center through pre-counseling sessions.

Duration of the Treatment Programme

Normally duration of the treatment programme conducted by the board is one year. However, clients were admitted to the residential treatment for two months period. Thereafter, clients were referred to outreach services and community treatment programmes. If clients who are admitted successfully completed the two months period of treatment he/she is able to discharge from the center. However, discharge process can be arranged by the counselor with other staff members whether to discharge clients after two months of treatment or to extend the treatment period further depending on the client's progress.

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

Treatment Programme

After 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 centers apply counseling and psychotherapy to treat clients. The treatment process involves identifying and exploring clients' problems to create a treatment plan customized for each client. The treatment plan is formulated by Counselors and Assistant Counselors with the support of Counseling Assistants involving clients in the treatment programme. The treatment plan includes services such as Individual Counseling, Group Counseling, Family Counseling, Vocational Training, Entertainment Programmes that improve client's self-esteem, spirituality and creativity etc.

Daily Events Schedule

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

Spiritual Development Programme

In order to re-build the good spirits and virtues within the drug dependents, each and every treatment center carried out spiritual development programmes. During full moon poya days every residential dependent engage in religious activities such as observe sil, attend to "bana speeches", visit religious places. During Poson poya clients were involved in various events such as making vesak cards and lanterns and almsgiving. In addition to all mentioned events, a special programme for observing parents was also carried out once in every month.



Sill Programme- Nawadiganthaya Center



Making Vesak Lanterns- Kandy Center

Vocational Training Programmes

During the year 2019 number of various vocational Training Programmes were carried out in all treatment centers. These programmes were held in each center as a treatment approach for clients. The details of the programmes held by treatment centers are given below.

Treatment Center	Programmes
Yowun Treatment Centre	Making Envelopes, Agriculture Productions, Orchid And Anthuriyan Plantation, Hotel Management Training
Thalangama Centre	Making Envelopes, Making Doormats, Pillow Cases, Greeting Cards, Production Of Led Bulbs
Nawadiganthaya Centre	Flower Plantation, Agricultural Activities, Making Flower Pots, Envelopes, Making Ekal Brooms, Doormats
Galle Centre	Making Envelopes, Doormats, Flower Pots, Pillow Cases, Agricultural Activities ,Motor Mechanic And Electronic Classes



Navadiganthaya Center



Thalangama Center

Special Programmes

In addition to the treatment and daily events schedule taking place at centers, several other activities based on entertainment also carried out such as making envelopes, art and essay competitions, religious activities, sport competitions, Bakthi Gee, Paduru Party, motivational programme, trips etc.



Vishwa Parami Programme – Galle Center



Childrens' Day Programme – Kandy Center

Economic Development

In 2019, there are two main ways of income generation such as income generated from coconut cultivation project and payment based admissions to treatment centers.



Coconut Cultivation - Nawadiganthaya Center

Counseling Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

The reported number of client's treatment services for drugs addicts was 11975 in year 2019, from the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. Among them 2575 were provided counseling services from our treatment centers. The total number of treated were 1161 reported from NDDCB treatment centers.

Western Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Thalangama

The capacity of the center is 30 beds. The center has conducted normal ward, pay ward and female treatment ward. During the year normal ward has provided counseling services to 1026 clients, normal ward has provided counseling services to 281 clients, pay ward has provided counseling services to 706 clients and female ward has provided the service to 39 clients.

Counseling / Residential Treatments	Service
Counseling	1026
Residential treatments	471

In this year below mention programmes were held by the Western Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Center

- Sil campaign and Bana Preaching on every Poya day
- Parents meeting and Follow up meeting
- Training Programmes for University students
- Musical & Dancing programmes and Paduru party
- Yoga Programme for clients
- Childrens' Day Programme
- STD Program, HIV, TB awareness programme
- Vesak festival activities and Bakthi Geetha
- New year Festival
- Counseling and Treatment for women
- Dengue Prevention Programme and Sharmadana
- Sports activities- Cricket, Carom
- Non formal education programme (English class)
- Christmas day programme, 31st Night function
- Field Trips with Clients: visited places such as Ancient temple, Panagoda Rajamahavihraya, Botanical Gardens



Badminton Tournament



Paduru Party

Central Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Kandy

The capacity of the center is **35** beds. During the year center has provided its counseling service to 684 clients and residential treatments to dependents.

Counseling / Residential Treatments	Service
Counseling	684
Residential Treatments	166

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

- Sil campaign, Sharmadana Campaign, Dharma Deshana programme
- Skill development (Debate Completion, Held in English Classes, Quest Completion, Dancing class, Art and Essay completion, Prepared for some clients for G.C.E. O/L Examination)
- Family meeting and Parents meeting held in every month
- New year and Vesak festival celebrations. Conducted Bakthi geetha and Religious programmes
- Conducted Volley ball, Carrom, Checkers, Chess tournaments
- Staff meeting and Treatment meeting held on every week and every month
- 5S Programmes held on during the year
- Conducted Drug prevention provincial programmes and other prevention programmes
- Health awareness programmes for clients- Dengue prevention programme, Mental Health awareness programmes conducted by psychiatrists
- Special programmes for World's Children's Day- First Aid awareness programme, clinics conducted by Kandy Hospital Health Unit
- Outdoor Activities: Field trips to Temple 'Lanka Thilaka', Gadaladeniya, Nelligala Temple, Temple of Sacred Tooth Relic, Kandy
- Vocational Training programmes for making envelopes & greeting cards, Orchid and Agriculture plantation, Hotel Training Programmes, Career Guidance Counseling
- 31st Night function
- Christmas day programme
- Conducting Dancing, Music, and English classes
- Prison based Counseling Programmes - Dumbara prison



Dental Clinic



Children's Day Special Programmes – Kandy Center

Southern Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Galle

Capacity of this center is 35 beds. Pay ward was established in 2014. Centre has provided counseling service to 318 clients and residential service to 190 drug dependents.

Counseling / Residential Treatments	Service
Counseling	318
Residential Treatments	190

In this year below mention programmes were held by the Southern Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Center

- Dengue Prevention Programmes, Dental clinic, Health programme and Sharmadana
- Vesak and Poson festival and other religious activities
- Monthly staff meeting and Treatment meeting and Follow up and parents meeting
- Plantation of Orchid & mushroom
- Motor mechanic and Electronic classes
- Staff Training Programme Yoga Programme
- Musical programme and paduru party
- Special activities for world children's day
- 5S programme
- Conducted Drugs Provincial Programme and other prevention programme
- Conducted of Vesak, Poson and Christmas day activities
- Sport activities (Volleyball, Cricket, Dam, Chess, Carom)
- Fitness activities
- Celebration 31st Colors Night



Cricket Tournament – Galle Center



Yoga Programme – Galle Center

Nawadigantha Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Nittambuwa

Capacity of this center is 60 beds. Pay ward is available. During the year center has provided counseling service to 547 and residential treatments to 334 dependents.

Counseling / Residential Treatments	Service
Counseling	547
Residential Treatments	334

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

- Monthly Sil programme. Conducted of Vesak, Poson and Christmas day Activities.
- Music Therapy
- Dengue Prevention Activities and Sharmadanas
- Bodi Pooja programmes
- Weekly staff training programmes, treatment meetings every week, monthly staff meetings every month
- Family meetings, Group counseling, Individual counseling, Parents meetings
- 5S Programmes, Sharmadana programme
- Physical and mental health programmes, Vocational Training programmes
- Held on T.B, STD and Hepatitis programmes
- Follow up programme
- Paduru party, Christmas programme, 31st Night
- Educational programme/Drugs Prevention Program for recovered clients
- Drug counseling certificate diploma practical training sessions
- Conducted Training programme for University students, Drug Counseling Certificate Course students, Nurses and other Government Officers

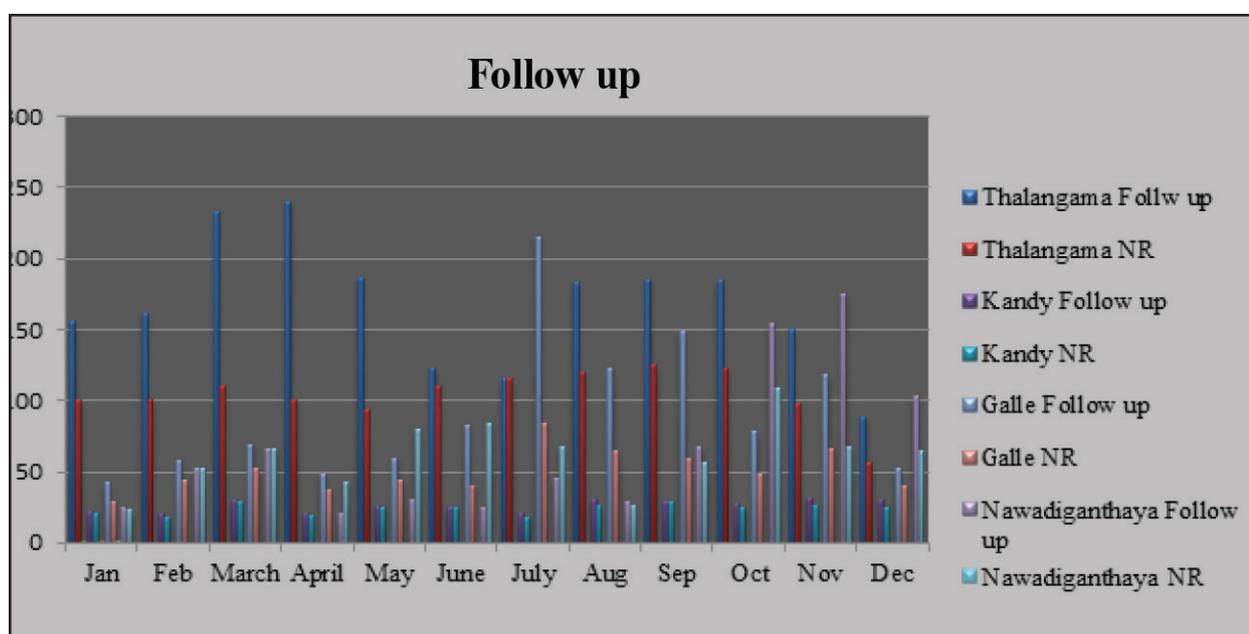


31st Night Programme - Nawadiganthaya Treatment Center

Follow-up Programme - 2019

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

Center		Jan.	Feb.	March	April.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Thalangama	Follow up	155	161	232	240	186	123	115	183	185	184	150	88
	NR	100	101	110	100	93	110	115	120	125	123	98	56
Kandy	Follow up	22	20	30	21	26	25	21	30	29	27	31	30
	NR	21	18	28	19	25	24	18	26	28	25	26	25
Galle	Follow up	42	58	69	48	59	83	215	122	148	78	118	52
	NR	29	44	52	37	44	40	84	64	59	48	66	40
Nawadiganthaya	Follow up	25	52	66	20	30	25	45	28	67	154	175	103
	NR	23	52	66	43	80	84	67	26	56	109	67	64



According to the above information clients received follow up programme includes Thalangama center reported **2102** clients, Galle center reported **1092** clients, Nawadiganthaya center reported **790** clients, Kandy center was reported **312** clients. The number of clients who are free from drugs showed as Thalangama center reported **1251** clients, Galle center reported **607** clients, Nawadiganthaya center reported **737** clients, Kandy center reported **283** clients, The total of Drug free situation was reported **2878** clients of the treatment division.

TREATMENT & REHABILITATION PROGRAMME AT KANDAKADU

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

8.4 Designated and Private Treatment Centers - 2019

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

The said designated treatment centers are given bellow.

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

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

Private Treatment Centers

1. "Yawwana Kithu Maga" Treatment Centre
2. "Pathuma" Treatment Centre
3. "Al – Ano Club" Treatment Centre
4. "Bethesda Punarjiwa" Treatment Centre
5. "Nethra" Treatment Centre
6. "Nawajeewana Amadyapa Hada Sewaya" Treatment Centre
7. "Yahapath Samariyaya" Rehabilitation Centre
8. "Promise Land" Treatment Centre
9. "Mithra" Rehabilitation Centre
10. "Yauwana Sahana Sewaya" Treatment Centre
11. "Mithuru – Mithuro" Drugs Rehabilitation Center
12. "Nidahasa" Treatment Centre
13. "Senehasa" Treatment Centre
14. "Adurin Alokaya" Treatment Centre
15. "Mercy House" Treatment Centre
16. "Miduma" Treatment Centre
17. "Power House" Treatment Centre
18. "Sumithrayo" Drug Demand Reduction Centre
19. "Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana" Treatment Centre
20. "Samadhi Niwahana" Treatment Centre
21. "Wimochana" Treatment Centre
22. "Bosco" Treatment Centre
23. "Nisansala" Treatment Centre
24. "Mithuru Sewana" Rehabilitation Centre

Out of these twenty four treatment centers thirteen centers have been issued permits to maintenance on the minimum stranded of national dangerous drugs control board.

Those thirteen treatment center are mention below - 2019

1. "Mithuru Mithuro" Treatment Centre
2. "Nidahasa" Treatment Centre
3. "Senehasa" Treatment Centre
4. "Nisansala" Treatment Centre
5. "Mercy House" Treatment Centre
6. "Miduma" Treatment Centre
7. "Power House" Treatment Centre
8. "Adurin Alokaya" Treatment Centre
9. "Sumithrayo" Drug Demand Reduction Centre
10. "Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana" Treatment Centre
11. "Samadhi Niwahana" Treatment Centre
12. "Wimochana" Treatment Centre
13. "Bethesda Punrajiwa" Treatment Centre

The programmes conducted in the Designated and Private Treatment Centers during 2019

Programme	Number of Programmes	Participants
Individual Counseling	5200	5200
Group Counseling	743	3180
Family Counseling	540	1120
Special Programme (Including meditation/Sathi pasala) (Prisons & Private Treatment Centers)	134	6700
Staff Training Programme (Prisons & Private Treatment Centers)	16	364
Prevention & Treatment Rehabilitation Programmes (Prisons & Private Treatment Centers)	38	1030

The programmes conducted in the investigations during 2019

Programme	Number of programmes
Outreach Officers	20
Education Officers	15
Private Treatment Centers	47
Designated Treatment Center (Prison)	34
Treatment Center of NDDCB	10
Other Investigation Visit	29
Mobile Programmes	04

The number of clients in private treatment centers in year of - 2019

No	Center	Address	The number of clients admitted in private treatment centres
01	Bethesda Punarjiwa Treatment Centre	Bethesda Punarjiwa Treatment Centre, 60/14 Fathima Watta, Daluwakotuwa, Kochchikade	1705
02	Mithuru – Mithuro Drugs Rehabilitation Centre	Mithuru – Mithuro Drugs Rehabilitation Center, Ril Hena, Pelmadulla	104
03	Nidahasa Treatment Centre	Nidahasa Treatment Centre ,Higgashena, Kuruwita	66
04	Senehasa Treatment Centre	Senehasa Treatment Centre ,No. 80, Thumbowila, Piliyandala	58
05	Nisansala Treatment Centre	Nisansala Treatment Centre, No. 108, Kinigama, Buthpitiya	55
06	Adurin Alokaya Treatment Centre	Adurin Alokaya Treatment Centre, No. 163, Kudumirisa, kadawala, Katana	586
07	Karunawe Niwasa Treatment Centre	Karunawe Niwasa Treatment Centre, Eliba, Kandana, Horana	104
08	Miduma Treatment Centre	Miduma Treatment Centre Saman Piyasa, Vijaya Kumarathunga Mw, Enderamulla, Wattala	55
09	Power House Treatment Centre	Power House Treatment Centre, Paramawalahena Watta. ,Bamunumulla, Bandaragama	58
10	Sumithrayo Drug Demand Reduction Centre	Sumithrayo Drug Demand Reduction Centre No. 60, Mel Medura, Horton Place, Colombo 07	(Only Counseling)
11	Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana Treatment Centre	Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana, North Ambalan Watta, Puwakpitiya, Awissawella	429
12	Samadhi Niwahana Treatment Centre	Samadhi Niwahana, Hali Ela, Uduwara	54
13	Wimochana Treatment Centre	Wimochana Treatment Centre, New Kalmunei Rd, Batticaloa	64
The number of clients admitted			3338

8.5 Outreach Division

Outreach division in the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board specially focus on minimize demand on drug with create treatment opportunities and empower the law enforcement agencies to minimize supply on drug through enhance the awareness of populace.

We shore up to develop skills in drug dependents to overcome from drug through process of treatment and rehabilitation and empower their family members through family counseling.

Outreach division conduct programmes in eighteen districts within nine provinces. According to outreach division deliver following centralized services from Head office.

- Identify the new drug users and registered.
- Forwarded for treatments and mediate form drug.
- Forwarded for rehabilitation centers in NDDCB and private centers.
- Provided to counselling services in government hospital Psychiatric clinic
- Conduct follow up
- Counselling for drug users and their family members.
- Guidance with solutions for unemployment, Legal status, health care & other social issues.
- Conduct prevention and training programmes for school, parents, community, government & non-government institutes, youth groups, labours, plantation sector, law enforcement sector and health sector.
- Conduct training programmes for youth groups, Government officers, who are working in law enforcement agencies and non organizational officers.
- Conduct provincial drug prevention and treatment programmes directly by chief secretary in relevant province.

Twenty four outreach carder deliver above services in Colombo, Gampaha, Kaluthra, Galle, Matara, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Rathnapura, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Kurunagala, Kegalle, Puththalm, Ampara, Badulla, Mathale, Monaragala, Jaffna and cover other vacant districts with the necessity as at December 2019.

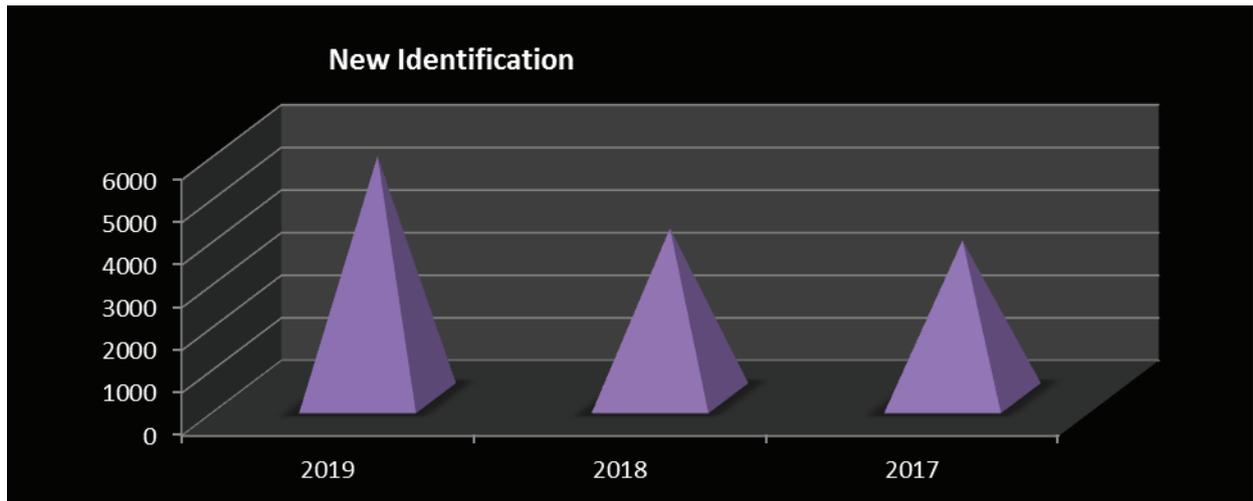
According to the action plan 2019, division delivered services to the desire communities through the following activities.

Treatment Programmes for drug users and their family members

Analysis the areas where, most drug users living and registered them and deliver treatment services in their own living area. Although, refer to the rehabilitation centers for further treatment, refer government hospital clinics, conduct after care service (follow ups), counseling drug user's family members and held counseling programmes to prisoners who are drugs users.

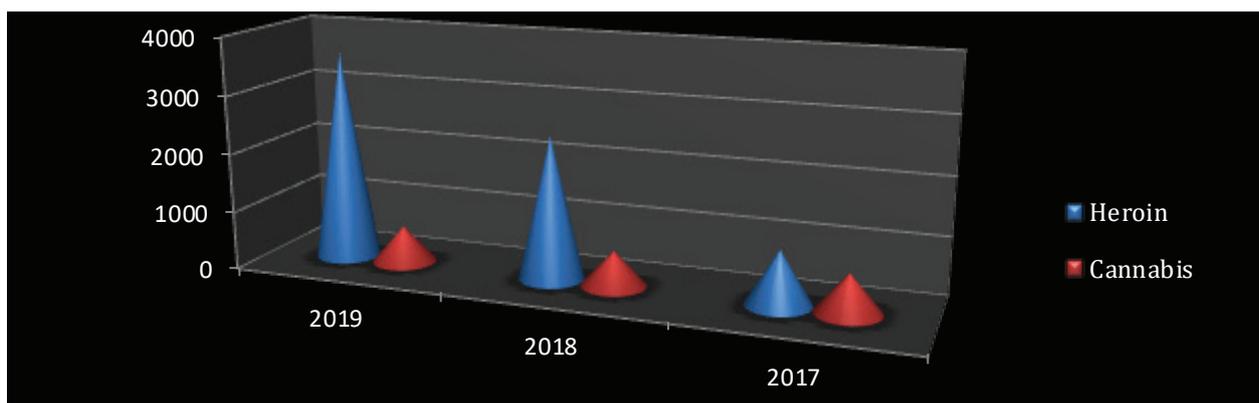
Programmes	No. of beneficiaries
New identifications	5688
Refer to treatment services	2279
Free from drugs	800
Follow ups	4557

Chart-01



New Identification	No. of Users
Heroin	3596
Cannabis	630
Pharmaceutical Drugs	286
Crystal Methamphetamine	200
Alcohol	976

Chart-2



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

Treatment and counseling programmes at hospital

As the result of collaboration with hospitals, such as Watupitiwala, Biyagama, Gampaha, Lunawa, Mathale, Dabulla, Monaragala, Polonnaruwa, Minuwangoda, Mawathagama, Kandy, Badulla, Nawalapitiya, and Thalapitiya hospitals conducted seminars and counseling programmes.



Clinic at Nawalapitiya Hospital



Clinic at Lunawa Hospital

Outreach division conducted drugs prevention programmes for risk groups in community in island wide.

Programme	No of Programme	No of Participant
Community prevention programme (Exhibitions, Mobile etc.)	318	131,743
Drug prevention training programme for law enforcement officers	44	3,270
Drug prevention training programme for government officers	161	13,283
Drug prevention training programme for health sector officers	52	3404
Drug prevention training programme for private sector	67	2785
Drug prevention training programme for agriculture sector officers	32	2,154
Drug prevention programme for school children	304	58,740
Drug prevention programme for parents	164	12,493
Drug prevention programme for apperal sector	8	1,338
Drug prevention programme for industrial sector	8	329
Drug prevention programme for fisheries sector	15	744
Drug prevention programme for construction sector	28	591
Drug prevention programme for labour	47	3,514
Drug prevention programme for drivers and assistance	117	7,348
Counseling		16857

Provincial drug prevention, treatment & control programme

Drug prevention, treatment & control programmes are conducted with technical support of NDDCB and contacting with all provincial councils under directions of chief secretary and with combines of all ministries under governing in provincial council.

In 2019, these programmes were actively held in North Central, Central, Western, Uva and Southern provincial and take next step to conduct provincial drug prevention, treatment & control programme in rest of provinces in 2020.



Uva provincial drug prevention, Treatment & control programme



Central provincial drug prevention, Treatment a& control programme

District Drug Prevention, Treatment & Control programme

Conducted the one day basic technical training programme on drug prevention, treatment and control with technical support of NDDCB and interact with all district and divisional secretary for prior selected officers who nominated by divisional secretary for the purpose of spread the activities of drug prevention, treatment and control in divisional level due to lack of officers in divisional areas.

As the second stage, division have organized three days technical training program in district wise and conducted first three days technical training program at Kegalle in December and planed to conduct three days training program in rest of districts in 2020.



Kegalle District Drug Prevention, Treatment & Control programme



Jaffna District Drug Prevention, Treatment & Control programme

Enhance knowledge of community

Conducted different community programmes at selected areas where their are gathered and enhance their knowledge by distributed printed leaflets, conducted exhibitions in prior planed areas and in intuitions.

Mobile prevention programmes

Distributed Sinhala and tamil printed leaflets, posters and stickers among the public by aiming of enhance public knowledge regarding on drug prevention at “Nuwara Eliya Wasanthaya fiesta” at Nuwara Eliya and Kandy Esala Perahera at Kandy.



1984 Hotline Unit

Summary report of Information and take actions against received information to 1984 Information center during period of 21/01/2019 to 31/12/2019

Details	No of Details	No of Details received to divisions	Received Answers				No of received replies
			Success rate of round ups	No of stage comply in inquiries	Fake information	Total	
Drugs	6397	6397	1005	3829	32	4866	1531
Illegal Alcohol	3604	3604	1112	1671	15	2798	806
Total	10001	10001	2117	5500	47	7664	2337

Report of information and reply details received to 1984 information center during period of 21/01/2019 to 31/12/2019

No	Police Division	Illegal Alcohol		Drugs (Heroin/Cannabis)	
		No of Complains	No of Reply	No of Complains	No of Reply
1	Kandy	43	35	213	144
2	Gampola	1	1	31	23
3	Mathale	76	60	137	110
4	Nuwara Eliya	16	16	12	12
5	Hatton	9	9	12	12
6	Anuradhapura	347	278	410	347
7	Polonnaruwa	108	80	129	92
8	Kurunagala	170	150	249	220
9	Kuliyapitiya	197	190	200	190
10	Nikawaratiya	105	95	66	64
11	Puththalam	62	58	92	86
12	Halawatha	89	69	134	92
13	Matara	136	112	195	135
14	Galle	192	140	366	215
15	Elpitiya	109	95	136	108
16	Thangalle	138	59	199	142
17	Colombo Cenral	2	2	72	52
18	Colombo North	5	5	166	132
19	Colombo south	-	-	121	75
20	Kelaniya	87	66	445	372
21	Gampaha	185	147	389	290
22	Chilaw	74	49	231	178
23	Nugegoda	127	84	494	322
24	Mt-Laviniya	33	24	439	377
25	Panadura	159	133	214	147
26	Kaluthra	297	256	242	196
27	Batticaloa	4	2	18	4
28	Ampara	12	12	37	37
29	Tricomale	12	8	49	30
30	Kanthale	6	6	21	14
31	Kankesanthurai	-	-	-	-
32	Jaffna	5	5	6	6
33	Vavuniya	-	-	6	6
34	Kilinochchi	9	9	7	7
35	Mannar	1	1	6	6
36	Mullaitivu	17	10	13	8
37	Rathnapura	198	133	309	240
38	Kegalle	179	123	200	131
39	Seethawakapura	201	147	127	89
40	Badulla	58	38	58	42
41	Bandarawela	34	22	20	16
42	Monaragala	88	60	106	86
43	Theldeniya	4	4	7	4
44	Ebilipitiya	9	5	13	7
Total		3604	2798	6397	4866

8.6 The National Narcotics Laboratory

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

8.6.1.1 Research Project on “Street” heroin

The “on-going” research project on the following was continued;

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

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

Hundred and fifty four (154) “street” samples, received for the year 2019, from different areas were analyzed in respect of adulterants/diluents present and their Diacetylmorphine (DAM) contents. The details of the analysis are as follows;

Table 01: No. of samples received for the year 2019

Month	No. of Samples
February	20
March	17
April	19
May	16
June	18
July	16
August	18
November	17
December	13
Total	154

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

However, samples have not been provided for the months of January, September and October by the PNB and price vs. purity data of Heroin sold at retail level on streets of the different cities of fourteen (14) districts of Sri Lanka are provided below. The highest purity of 83.67 % was

recorded in the month of May and 0 % of purity , where the diacetylmorphine content is zero but adulterated with pharmaceutical substances were recorded in the months of April, June, July, August and November.

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

AREA	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	NOV	DEC
Galle (Galle 1)	2.5	66.7		19.01	75.04		3.6	8.04	
Galle (Galle 2)							0	8.04	
Galle (Hikkaduwa)			16						52.89
Colombo (Mattakkuliya)	43.4	34.7							
Colombo (Colombo)								0	
Colombo (North)			37.46	62.57	0.74	60.23			
Colombo (Nugegoda)							22.9		
Gampaha (Negambo 1)	0.9	1.2	2.53	79.91	1.29	71.93		0	
Gampaha (Negambo 2)						60.81			
Gampaha (waliweriya)			2.26		0	0			
Gampaha (Gampaha)	14.8	23.8		83.67					
Gampaha (Minuwangoda)							24.9		
Kandy (Gampola)	1.8	38.3	15.71	65.5	71.41	59.17			
Kandy (Kandy)							35.1	50.03	51.69
Kegalle (Kegalle)	2.2	33.1	47.02	70.21	52.41	62.18			57.21
Vavniya (Vavniya)	43.9	61.6	0	12.08	0				
Matara (Matara 1)	53.2	62.6	83.59	9.26	59.93	63.44			
Matara (Matara 2)						59.78			
Matara (Weligama)								22.67	65.75
Puttalam(Chillaw)								0	52.67
Puttalam (Puttalam 1)	51.8	61.1	58.93	60.08	43.53	51.38	44.39	0	57.97
Puttalam (Puttalam 2)						46.18			3.24
Kalutara (Kalutara)	49.0	64.2	78.87	18.37	41.74	37.65			
Kalutara (Wadduwa 1)							13.2		
Kalutara (Wadduwa 2)							0		
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)						54.5	38.53	40.23	
Manar(Manar)						63.32			47.85
Jaffna (Jaffna)							38.94		
Kurunagala (Kurunagala)							0	0	54.5
Rathnapura (Rathnapura)							0	0	

The price per milligram of pure heroin ranged from Rs. 16.76 to Rs. 2072.70 and the highest price per milligram of pure heroin was observed in the month of June. *Table 3* reflects the values for price per milligram of pure heroin obtained from different areas.

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

AREA	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	NOV	DEC
Galle (Galle 1)	438.46	42.71		118.3	62.86		0	211.89	
Galle (Galle 2)							557.04		
Galle (Hikkaduwa)			77.68						207.69
Colombo (Mattakkuliya)	109.47	139.44							
Colombo (Colombo)								0	
Colombo (North)			118.64	60.42	1372.4	18.04			
Colombo (Nugegoda)							83.34		
Gampaha (Negambo1)	0	1455	948.99	49.86	2072.7	16.76		0	
Gampaha (Negambo 2)						37.98			
Gampaha (waliweriya)			836.83		0	0			
Gampaha (Gampaha)	728.15	220.85		36.77					
Gampaha (Minuwangoda)							61.63		
Kandy (Gampola)	710.87	208.05	163.02	71.34	95.48	113.84			
Kandy (Kandy)							130.89	127.37	25.94
Kegalle (Kegalle)	882.78	70.18	184.43	76.64	135	174.81			91.98
Vavniya (Vavniya)	88.13	67.5	0	353.77	0				
Mathara (Mathara 1)	49.24	50.16	35.96	556.66	66.57	88.56			
Mathara (Mathara 2)						18.67			
Mathara (Weligama)								251.58	99.19
Puttalam(Chillaw)								0	40.69
Puttalam (Puttalam1)	72.01	38	28.88	133.51	114.1	82.19	64.51	0	70.99
Puttalam (Puttalam2)						109.15			
Kalutara (Kalutara)	121.74	99.85	34.68	101.94	81.86	135.97			
Kalutara (Wadduwa 1)							178.67		
Kalutara (Wadduwa 2)							0		
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)						118.76	146.36	45.55	
Manar(Manar)						39.95			74.17
Jaffna (Jaffna)							227.93		
Kurunagala (Kurunagala)							0	0	33.01
Rathnapura (Rathnapura)							0	0	

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

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

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

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

Table 04: Alkaloidal impurities present in “Street” Heroin Samples

AREA	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	NOV	DEC
Galle (Galle)	6-AC	6-AC		6-AC	6-AC		6-MAM	6-AC	
	6-MAM	6-MAM		6-MAM	6-MAM			6-MAM	
Galle (Hikkaduwa)			6-AC						6-AC
			6MAM						6-MAM
			MOR						NOS
			COD						
Colombo (Mattakkuliya)	6-AC	6-AC							
	6-MAM	6-MAM							
	NOS	NOS							
Colombo(Colombo)								MOR	
								COD	
								THE	
Colombo(North)			6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC			
			6MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM	6-AC		
				MOR			6-MAM		
				COD					
Colombo(Nugegoda)							6-AC		
							6-MAM		
Gampaha (Negombo 1)	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC		MOR	
	6-MAM	6-MAM	6MAM	6MAM	6-MAM	6-AC		COD	
	MOR					6-MAM		THE	
	COD								
Gampaha (Negombo 2)						6-AC			
						6-MAM			
						MOR			
Gampaha (Waliweriya)			6-AC			6-AC			
			6MAM			6-MAM			
						MOR			
						COD			
Gampaha (Gampaha)	6-AC	6-AC		6-AC					
	6-MAM	6-MAM		6-MAM					
	MOR	NOS		MOR					
Gampaha (Minuwangoda)							6-AC		
							6-MAM		
Kandy(Gampola)	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC			
	6-MAM	6-MAM	6MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM			
		NOS		MOR		MOR			
Kandy(Kandy)							6-AC	6-AC	6-AC
							6-MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM
Kegalle (Kegalle)		6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC			6-AC
	6-AC	6-MAM	6MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM			6-MAM
	6-MAM	NOS	NOS			MOR			
Vavniya (Vavniya)	6-AC	6-AC		6-AC	6-MAM				
	6-MAM	6-MAM							
	NOS	NOS							

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Matara (Mathara)	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC			
	6-MAM	6-MAM	6MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM			
	NOS	NOS						MOR	
Matara (Weligama)								6-AC	6-AC
								6-MAM	6-MAM
Puttalam (Chilaw)								MOR	6-AC
								COD	6-MAM
								THE	NOS
Puttalam (Puttalam 1)	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC		MOR	6-AC
	6-MAM	6-MAM	6MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM	6-AC	COD	6-MAM
	NOS	NOS	MOR				6-MAM	THE	
Puttalam (Puttalam 2)							6-AC		6-AC
							6-MAM		6-MAM
							MOR		
							COD		
Kalutara (Kalutara)	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC	6-AC			
	6-MAM	6-MAM	6MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM	6-MAM			
	NOS								
								MOR	
Kalutara (Wadduwa)								6-AC	
								6-MAM	
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)							6-AC		6-AC
							6-MAM	6-AC	6-MAM
								6-MAM	MOR
Mannar(Mannar)							6-AC		6-AC
							6-MAM		6-MAM
							MOR		MOR
Jaffna(Jaffna)								6-AC	
								6-MAM	
Kurunagala (Kurunagala)								MOR	6-AC
								COD	6-MAM
								THE	
Rathnapura (Rathnapura)								MOR	
								COD	
								THE	

MOR -Morphine ; 6-AC – Acetylcodeine ; 6-MAM – 6-Monoacetylmorphine;THE – Thebaine ;; NOS – Noscapine, COD – Codeine,

Table 05: Adulterants / Diluents present in “Street” Heroin Samples

AREA	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	NOV	DEC
Galle (Galle 1)		CEF		CAF ACT			GLU	CAF ACT	
Galle (Galle 2)							SUC		
Galle (Hikkaduwa)				PAR					CAF
Colombo (Mattakkuliya)	ACT	ACT							
Colombo (Colombo)									
Colombo (North)			ACT	CAF ATN	ACT				
Colombo (Nugegoda)							CAF ACT		
Gampaha (Negombo 1)	ACT CAF	CAF				CAF			
Gampaha (Negombo 2)						CAF			
Gampaha (Waliweriya)						CAF			
Gampaha (Gampaha)	CAF AST IMI	CAF							
Gampaha (Minuwangoda)							CAF ACT		
Kandy (Gampola)	IMI	ACT CAF			CAF	CAF ACT			
Kandy (Kandy)								CAF	CAF
Kegalle (Kegalle)		CAF ACT DEM	ACT TRA CAF	CAF	CAF ACT	CAF ACT			CAF
Vavniya (Vavniya)		DEM	ACT	ACT CAF	ACT				
Matara (Mathara)	AST			CAF PARMMET	CAF	CAF			
Matara (Weligama)								MET ACT	CAF TRA PAR
Puttalam (Chilaw)								CIT	CAF
Puttalam (Puttalam 1)			CAF	CAF ACT	CAF	CAF		NPT CIT	CAF ACT PAR
Puttalam (Puttalam 2)						CAF ACT			
Kalutara (Kalutara)	CAF	CAF CEF		CAF	CAF ACT	CAF			
Kalutara (Wadduwa)							CAF ACT ATN PAR		

Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	ACT	CAF
Mannar (Mannar)		
Jaffna (Jaffna)		CAF
Kurunagala (Kurunagala)	MET ACT	CAF
Rathnapura (Rathnapura)LAC		

ACT – Acetaminophen; CAF-Caffeine ; DIZ – Diazepam ; LAC – Lactose ; IMI-Imidasole, AST-Asteromycin , TRA – Tramadol , PAR – Paromomycin , , CEF- Cefalexin, DEM- Demacalcine, ATN- Actinobolin, MET- Metacetamol, NPT –Naphthalenone, CIT-Citenamide, PAR- Paracetamol , Glu- Glucose , SUC- Sucrose,

In the year 2019, new adulteration trends were identified. Such as, Tramadol, Paromomycin, Cefalexin, Demacalcine, Actinobolin, Metacetamol, Naphthalenone, Citenamide, Paracetamol, which are pharmaceutical drugs which gives psychoactive effects with increased dosages. Glucose and Sucrose were identified as diluents.

8.6.1.2 Other Research projects

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

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

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

8.6.1.2.2 Ongoing research on Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances

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

Table 06: No. of psychotropic substances samples analyzed in the year 2019

No.	Type	No. of Cases	No of samples analysed
1.	Methamphetamine	4	11
2.	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine(Ecstasy)	4	16
	Total	8	27

8.6.1.2.3 Researches on performance enhancing drugs in Sports

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

8.6.1.2.4 Researches related to Cocaine, cocaine derivatives and related drugs

Related to cocaine, research based analysis has been conducted for the identification of cocaine and other cocaine derivatives. Also, drug characterization studies have been conducted for Five (05) samples provided by law enforcement agencies for suspected analysis of cocaine.

8.6.1.3 Research Publications:

During the year 2019 abstracts on the following topics were accepted by Sri Lanka Medico Legal society to be published. Out of the total of 16 publications of one (01) research paper and three (03) concept papers were selected to be published for the of Proceedings of the Annual Scientific Session of the Medico Legal Society and oral presentations were made by the staff of the National Narcotics Laboratory.

Moreover, one of the Scientific Officers won the gold medal for the Best Concept Paper and out of total of 16 publications published, abstracts of one (01) research paper and three (03) concept papers were selected for the of Proceedings of the Annual Scientific Session of the Medico Legal Society from the National Narcotics Laboratory (NNL) of NDDCB.

- 1) Abstract based on Research “Detection of Novel Psychotropic Substances on Blotter Papers”
Muthumala KM, Weerasinghe DPP, AlokaBandara S, Abeysinghe S
- 2) Abstracts based on Concepts “Drug Trafficking through Social Media and the Need for Scientific Intelligence Collection to Strengthen Drug Law Enforcement Capacities”
Abeynayake MWNM, Weerasinghe DPP, AlokaBandara S, Abeysinghe S
- 3) Abstracts based on Concepts “Scientific Intelligence and Digital Evidences on Medico-Legal Cases: An Effective Way to Counter Drug Related Organized Crime and Illicit Drug Trafficking through Internet and Social Media”
Anushan K, Weerasinghe DPP, AlokaBandara S, Abeysinghe S
- 4) Abstracts based on Concepts “Scientific Expert Witness on Drug Related Criminal Cases: An Effective Way to Strengthen the Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions”
Anushan K, Weerasinghe DPP, Aloka Bandara S, Abeysinghe S

8.6.1.4 Research Proposals

Three special scientific research projects were initiated on supply control and demand reduction measures and submitted proposals to the board and obtained suggestions/recommendations from the Board. Based on the board recommendations essential actions were taken to review with academic experts from the Faculty of Science, University of Colombo.

8.6.1.4.1 Scientific Intelligence studies for the implementation of scientific evidence based supply control measures on New Psychoactive Substances (NPSs)

This study aims to identify new psychoactive substances sale through internet and social media to generate scientific evidence and detail drug characterization/impurity profiling studies for identifications of sources of drugs such as geographical origin, synthetic routes, specific links between different stages of drug supply and distribution network.

8.6.1.4.2 Development of novel Scientific Intelligence tool for screening of adulterated Street Drugs

This Project aims to recover and purify the adulterated street drugs in a cost effective way for the preparation of stimulated adulterated known drug mixture to develop a smart multi-sensoring system to rapidly screen the adulterated street drugs using fluorescence properties of the molecular imprinted polymer system which will be encapsulated the target active ingredients of the street drugs based on the binding affinity and binding sites available for imprinting and percentage of adulteration. Based on the database developed from the stimulated adulterated street sample batches, physical and chemical characteristics of unknown street drugs will be identified. The developed novel technology will be patented and upscale for industry scale to design and manufacture drug screening handheld tool in Sri Lanka for forensic laboratory applications and drug law enforcement agencies field screening. This project will be supervised by the Dr. Manuja Lamabadusuriya and Professor K. R. Ranjith Mahanama at Department of Chemistry, University of Colombo to fulfil the Master of Philosophy (MPhil)/ Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) requirements of the University of Colombo.

The successful research findings of the research is crucial for drug law enforcement agencies to rapidly identify the drug mixtures at on field searching or intelligence-led investigations

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

8.6.2.1 Analysis of Suspected Drugs

One hundred and ninety three (193) suspected drug samples related to 100 cases have been analysed by the NNL during the year 2019. The results of these analyses have been shared with other National institutions and agencies, and are being used for various investigations, analysis of drug trends; strategic analysis, policy making, regulatory needs, legislation and reducing health hazards. This information has a significant impact on the Country's law enforcement, crime prevention and health policy.

Following are the research based analysis conducted by the NNL in cases of suspected drugs sent by Government and Non-Governmental organizations in order to identify the presence or absence of drugs controlled under the *Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance* and *Conventions against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, No. 01 of 2008*.

Table 07: No. of suspected drugs samples analyzed in the year 2019

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Sri Lanka Police /	No. of Cases	03	01	01	02	01	01	01	01	02	02		01
Police Narcotics Bureau	No. of Samples	07	04	01	02	02	01	04	02	04	04		01
National Authority of Tobacco and Alcohol	No. of Cases			01						01		01	
	No. of Samples			02						04		01	
Special Investigation Unit, Sri Lanka Corps of Military Police	No. of Cases		01	01	01			04	01		01	02	
	No. of Samples		03	02	03			06	01		01	02	
Sri Lanka Custom	No. of Cases	03		01								01	02
	No. of Samples	20		02								01	17
Department of Excise	No. of Cases												01
	No. of Samples												01
Magistrate's Courts	No. of Cases	7	03	07	02	03	1	04	3	06	2	10	07
	No. of Samples	10	04	10	03	03	11	05	3	09	02	14	09
NDDCB (out reach)	No. of Cases							01					01
	No. of Samples							02					01
Personal	No. of Cases			01				01	01	01		02	
	No. of Samples			01				02	01	01		02	
Total	No. of Cases	13	05	12	05	04	02	11	06	10	05	17	11
	No. of Samples	37	11	18	08	05	12	19	07	18	07	21	28

Total No. of Cases : 100

Total No. of Samples : 191

8.6.2.2 Analysis of Samples of Alcohols

Following are the research based analysis conducted by the NNL in cases of samples of Alcohol sent by Department of Excise in order to identify the presence methanol and other additives. Thirty two (32) samples of alcohol related to 11 cases were analyzed during the period and the details of the tests conducted, are as follows;

Table 8: No. of alcohol samples analyzed in the year 2019

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Department of Excise	No. of Cases	01	02	-	01	-	02	-	01	-	01	01	02
	No. of Samples	02	11	-	03	-	06	-	03	-	01	01	05
TOTAL	No. of Cases	01	02	-	01	-	02	-	01	-	01	01	02
	No. of Samples	02	11	-	03	-	06	-	03	-	01	01	05

Total No. of Cases : 11

Total No. of Samples : 32

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

Seven (07) test kits submitted by the Law enforcement agencies 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 9: Details of the refilled test kits in 2019

Institution	Type of Test kits	No. of kits
Sri Lanka Customs	Narcotic Detection kits	04
Police Narcotics Bureau	Narcotic Detection kits	02
	Precursor Detection kits	01
Total		07

8.6.2.4 Other Services: Scientific Recommendations and Technical Assistance

8.6.2.4.1 Other Activities Performed

- Expert Meeting on Comprehensive, Balanced and Coordinated Scientific Strategy to Counter Illicit Drug Trafficking, Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse (Strengthen national cooperation), with collaboration of the special grant project International Network for Government Science Advice (INGSA) was conducted on March 05th - 06th, 2019 with the participation of His Excellency the President Maithreepala Sirisena and other officials involved in drug prevention and control.
- Bilateral meeting between Sri Lanka and INTERPOL officials to discuss drug related matters. (Strengthen international cooperation)

- Preparation of action plan regarding MOU on cooperation in combating Illicit trafficking of Narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals between Sri Lanka and Iran
- Report for input for OHCHR's report on the implementation of the joint commitment to effectively addressing and countering world drug problem with regard to human rights (Strengthen international cooperation)
- Technical report on International Cooperation against Drug Problem – Government of Sri Lanka.-3rd committee of UNGA 73rd Session on United Nations General Assembly
- Strengthen national and international cooperation for prevention of diversion of pharmaceutical drugs into illicit drug market
- Participate and recommendation for the amendment of Conventions against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No 01 of 2008.
- As per request on drug control, a brief report was submitted for GOSL brief on 03rd committee of UNGA, 73rd session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) New York, September, 2018
- The NNL staff was participated the Precursor Sub Committee meeting to submit views on enhancement of the PCA activities.
- Providing Scientific service to a Drug Prevention Campaign
- A Scientific officer attended for a Drug prevention Campaign organized by Nittambuwa Police and Wathupitiwala Hospital
- Proposal to UNODC to upgrading of the existing information centre as the state-of the art National Information and Intelligence Sharing centre to support SARICC-TOC operational activities.
- Proposal on Strengthening Cooperation in Combating Drug Trafficking and related Organized crime between Sri Lanka and Malaysia (Strengthen international cooperation)
- Proposal on Strengthen capacities of relevant officials for precursor chemical control
- Organize competition on Innovation challenge on National Campaign for a drug free Sri Lanka to empower general public.

International Coordination

1. Further an officer from National Narcotics Laboratory participated for the AFSN Annual Meeting held on 17 - 20 September 2019, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam representing National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. AFSN annual meeting provide opportunities to make links with the forensic community to promote National Narcotics Laboratory of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and opportunities for NNL staff to get benefits from AFSN. Working group appreciated for the participation of the business meeting and request to submit new initiative ideas to implement through Illicit Drug work group of AFSN.
2. 62nd Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 6th Intercessional Meeting held on 16 – 18 October, 2019 in Vienna, Austria. Assistant Director – Scientific Research participated to the Meeting, representing National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.

3. 02nd International Symposium of Forensic Drug Testing Lab Directors was held at 22 – 25 July 2019 at Singapore. Assistant Director – Scientific Research was participated to the Symposium representing National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.

National Coordination

Workshop on Countering the Internet Drug Trafficking and Postal Deliveries

A workshop on countering the internet drug trafficking and postal deliveries was conducted for members of the Working Group for Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking through Internet and Postal Services (WG-CIDTIP) and representatives from the following institutes were participated to discuss and control measures establishing regarding the drug trafficking through internet and postal services in Sri Lanka.

- a). Attorney General's Department
- b). Sri Lanka Post
- c). Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (TRC)
- d). Sri Lanka Police (Police Narcotics Bureau, Special Task Force, Central Anti-Vice Striking Force, Criminal Investigation Department)
- e). Sri Lanka Customs
- f). Sri Lanka Navy
- g). Sri Lanka Coast Guard
- h). Excise Department of Sri Lanka
- i). Department of Prisons
- j). National Medicines Regulatory Authority (NMRA)
- k). Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Readiness Team (SL CERT)

8.6.2.4.2 Provision of scientific recommendations on Pharmaceutical drug abuse

- Scientific recommendations and proposals were made for the control mechanism of diversions of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances from licit uses to illicit drug market at the meeting held at the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous medicine.
- Scientific recommendations provided and assisted with coordination for the provision of no-objection for export/ importation of Chlorodiazepoxide.
- Technical expertise was given for enforcement of law against seizure of 05 cases related to pharmaceutical drugs.

8.6.2.4.3 Provision of Technical assistance for law enforcement authorities

- **Procurement of Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs Trace Detector System for Sri Lanka Customs**
- Scientific recommendations and technical assistance were provided for Sri Lanka Customs by participating as a member of the technical evolution committee held for procurement of Narcotic and Psychotropic Drugs Trace Detector System.

8.6.2.4.4 Provision of sample of narcotic drugs to Sri Lanka Navy for training of sniffer dogs.

Document were prepared for obtain legal opinion from the Attorney General's Department relative to provision of sample of narcotic drugs to Sri Lanka Navy for training of sniffer dogs.

8.6.2.4.5 Provision of scientific recommendations for the Amendment of Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

The scientific advice on the effective drug supply control and demand reduction measures were proposed and the recommendations were made.

8.6.2.5 Proposals and meetings

8.6.2.5.1 Proposal for a control mechanism for the use of Postal facilities and Delivery services for drug trafficking

The postal facilities and delivery services give opportunities to contact drug dealers as well as customers without in-person meetings and exchanges of illicit drugs. Use of postal facilities and services for illegal drug trafficking activities are considerably increasing nowadays. Accordingly a proposal was made with recommendations to control above situation in collaboration with Sri Lanka Post and other relevant agencies.

The first meeting of the "Working Group for Control of Illicit Drug Trafficking through Internet and Postal Services" consisted of officials of Attorney General's Department Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Police, Sri Lanka Customs, Telecommunications Regulatory Commission of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Post, Excise Department of Sri Lanka and Special Task Force, Department of Prison Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Computer Emergency Readiness Team (Sri Lanka CERT) and Sri Lanka Navy and working group will be actively involved in situation and trend analysis, planning activities, implementation and make recommendations to the Chairman/Board of the NDDCB.

8.6.2.5.2 Designation of the National Narcotic Laboratory (NNL) as Authorized Laboratory for analysis of Dietary Supplements and the Proposal for the Upgrading of the NNL

With regard to the demission taken by the Minister of Sports to designate the NNL as the authorised laboratory for analysis of dietary supplements as a requirement for registration and for identification for the presence of controlled / prohibited substances, a proposal for upgrading of the NNL (Upgrading of GCMS, Reference Standards, Chemicals, Glassware and consumables) together with the budget (LKR 20.00 Million) was submitted.

8.6.2.5.3 Proposals on Prevention and Control of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances, New Psychoactive Substances and Highly Potent Psycho-pharmaceuticals (NDPS, NPS & HPP)

The following proposals were recommended to prevent and control the narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, new psychoactive substances and highly potent psycho-pharmaceuticals (NDPS, NPS & HPP) diversions and abuses at the meeting organized by the Ministry of Law and Order and Southern Development with the presence of the Minister with special reference to challenges faced by drug law enforcement agencies relating to pharmaceutical drug abuse and trafficking. The details of the proposals made are as follows;

- I. Need for **a new legislative measures** on which Sri Lanka is obliged to take to give effect to and carry out the provisions of the following three International Conventions related to drug control;
 - Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
 - Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971
 - United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988
- II. **Authorize a regulating authority to implement the activities under the provision of Minister of Law & Order and Southern Development.** Need for monitoring the diversion of controlled drugs to the illicit drug market at the points of import or export, manufacture, distribution, sale, supply, disposal, transport and consumption of narcotics drugs, psychotropic substances, controlled pharmaceuticals drugs.
- III. **Empower technically scientific expert group at the NDDCB** for supply control and demand reduction activities, assisting investigations units of law enforcement agencies with authorization for sample collection, analysis and research.
- IV. Authorizing the National Narcotics Laboratory with **essential supply of small portion of seized samples for the scientific and research activities** for scientific recommendations, situation and trend analysis, intelligence and investigative purposes of drug law enforcement agencies and for effective policy making.

8.6.2.6 Short Training Sessions

- Scientific Training Session for Dr. L.H. Dammi, Post-MD Trainee in Forensic Medicine (Forensic Toxicology) of the PGIM conducted on “Identification of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances” for a period of one week from 16th October, 2019 at the National Narcotics Laboratory
- **Awareness on Air Cargo Control Programme with the Public Sector**

Awareness on Air Cargo Control Programme which is being conducted jointly by UNODC, World Customs Organization (WCO) and International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has been organised by Sri Lanka Customs to make aware the Public Sector institutions about the programme for strengthening coordination for the Air Cargo Container control Programme. The Programme aims to provide training, equipment to undergo Cargo profiling to interdict illicit trade. One of the staff members of the NNL participated for the above programme.

- **Drug Prevention and training programme for Journalists**

One of the staff members of the National Narcotics Laboratory was participated for the panel discussion of the Drug Prevention and training programme for Journalists organised by the Preventive Education Unit.

8.6.2.6.1 Eighth Meeting of SAARC Immigration Authorities and Interior/Home Secretaries

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

- a. A mechanism to control and capacity building to combat against New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) which is being rapidly emerged in the illicit drug market as “legal” alternatives to controlled drugs.
- b. Establishment of an inter-laboratory network among national drug testing laboratories of member states in order to develop collaboration and coordination among scientific professionals on research activities and identification of new psychoactive substances and recent trends.
- c. Capacity building of drug law enforcement agencies of member states for the on-site identification of Narcotic drugs, Psychotropic substances and New Psychoactive substances by supplying professional drug test kit tool boxes.
- d. A control mechanism to address the threats posed by drug trafficking via Internet and through postal and delivery services.

Submission of applications for research Grant Projects on Scientific evidenced based coordinated strategy for strengthening Sri Lanka National Policy for Prevention and Control of drug abuse.

1. An application was submitted to the International Network for Government Science Advice (INGSA) on the project title “Comprehensive, balanced and coordinated scientific strategy for Sri Lanka National policy for prevention and control of drug abuse”
2. An application and the proposal were submitted for the financial support in implementing a micro-project coordinated by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Sri Lanka on the project title “ Improvement of socioeconomic level of drug dependent youth through vocational rehabilitation on supermarket job employments”

8.6.2.6.2 Memberships

- The International Association of Forensic Toxicologists. (TIAFT)

The International Association of Forensic Toxicologists (TIAFT) is an association comprises of above 2000 members from all regions of the world who are actively engaged in analytical toxicology fields aiming to promote cooperation and coordination of efforts among members and to encourage research in forensic toxicology. Further TIAFT has several programs to assist members for developing countries through grants to attend the annual meeting, grants for method development and book donations.

- The Asian Forensic Science Network (AFSN)

The Asian Forensic Science Network (AFSN) provides a platform for forensic science related

laboratories and scientists in Asia to come together to discuss, share, and advance forensic science. After obtaining the membership the laboratory has published an article of the National Narcotics Laboratory, NDDCB in FORENSIC ASIA NEWS LETTER , ISSUE 9, 2019.

8.6.3 Enhancement of the capacity of Control Activities of the Law

Enforcement Authorities and other agencies involved in Drug Control

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

8.6.3.1 Scientific Training programs For Drug Law Enforcement Agencies

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

The training objectives are as follows;

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

8.6.3.2 Training programs / sessions for other agencies

Training programs / sessions on scientific aspects Drugs of Abuse with special reference to pharmaceutical drug abuse were conducted for Universities, Media personnel, and other officers who participated for Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies and Certificate Course on Drug Counselling, conducted by the NDDCB.

The details of the training programs conducted in the year 2019 are reflected in *Table 10*.

Table 10: Details of conducted training programmes

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Sri Lanka Army	No. of Trainings												01
	No. of Participants												66
Sri Lanka Police	No. of Trainings	01						01			01		01
	No. of Participants	49						47			47		75
Department of Sri Lanka coast Guard	No. of Trainings			01			01						01
	No. of Participants			36			39						40
Department of Excise	No. of Trainings							01	01	01	01		
	No. of Participants							40	50	50	50		
Certificate Course on Drug Counselling (NDDCB)	No. of Trainings	01	01	01		01	01	01		01		02	
	No. of Participants	56	39	50		60	46	58		44		74	
SL FONGODA	No. of Trainings												
	No. of Participants												
NDDCB (Staff)	No. of Trainings									01			
	No. of Participants									37			
Prison Staff	No. of Trainings	01		01				01					
	No. of Participants	39		32				34					
Wayamba University	No. of Trainings			01									
	No. of Participants			41									
University of Sri Jayewardenepura	No. of Trainings				01	01			01	01	01		
	No. of Participants				20	20			21	20	20		
University of Colombo	No. of Trainings						01						
	No. of Participants						10						
District Secretariat, Matale	No. of Trainings							01					
	No. of Participants							250					
District Secretary, Kaluthara	No. of Trainings										01		
	No. of Participants										41		
Nugegoda Educational Zone	No. of Trainings											01	
	No. of Participants											16	
TOTAL	No. of Trainings	03	01	04	01	02	03	05	02	04	04	03	03
	No. of Participants	144	39	159	20	80	95	429	71	151	158	90	144

Total No. of Training Programmes : 35

Total No. of Participants : 1617

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The details of the training programmes conducted are as follows;

Table 11: No. of Computer Based Training Programs conducted in the year 2019

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Sri Lanka Navy	No. of Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	01	03	04	-	-	-	
	No. of Participants	-	-	-	-	-	03	01	12	-	-	-	
Sri Lanka Customs	No. of Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	
	No. of Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	-	-	-	-	
Special Task Force	No. of Trainings	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	04	-	-	-	
	No. of Participants	-	-	-	-	09	03	03	12	-	-	-	
Precursor Control Authority	No. of Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
	No. of Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05

Sri Lanka Police	No. of Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	04	-	-	-		
									12					
	No. of Participants	-	-	-	-	-	03	03		-	-	-		
Police Narcotics Bureau	No. of Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	01	02	04	-	-	-		
	No. of Participants	-	-	-	-	-	11	08	12	-	-	-		
TOTAL	No. of Training Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	01	02	02	04	-	-	-	01
	No. of Participants	-	-	-	-	-	09	20	22	48	-	-	-	05

Total No. of Training Programmes : 10

Total No. of Participants : 104

8.6.4 Identification and Analysis Metabolites of Drugs of Abuse

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

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

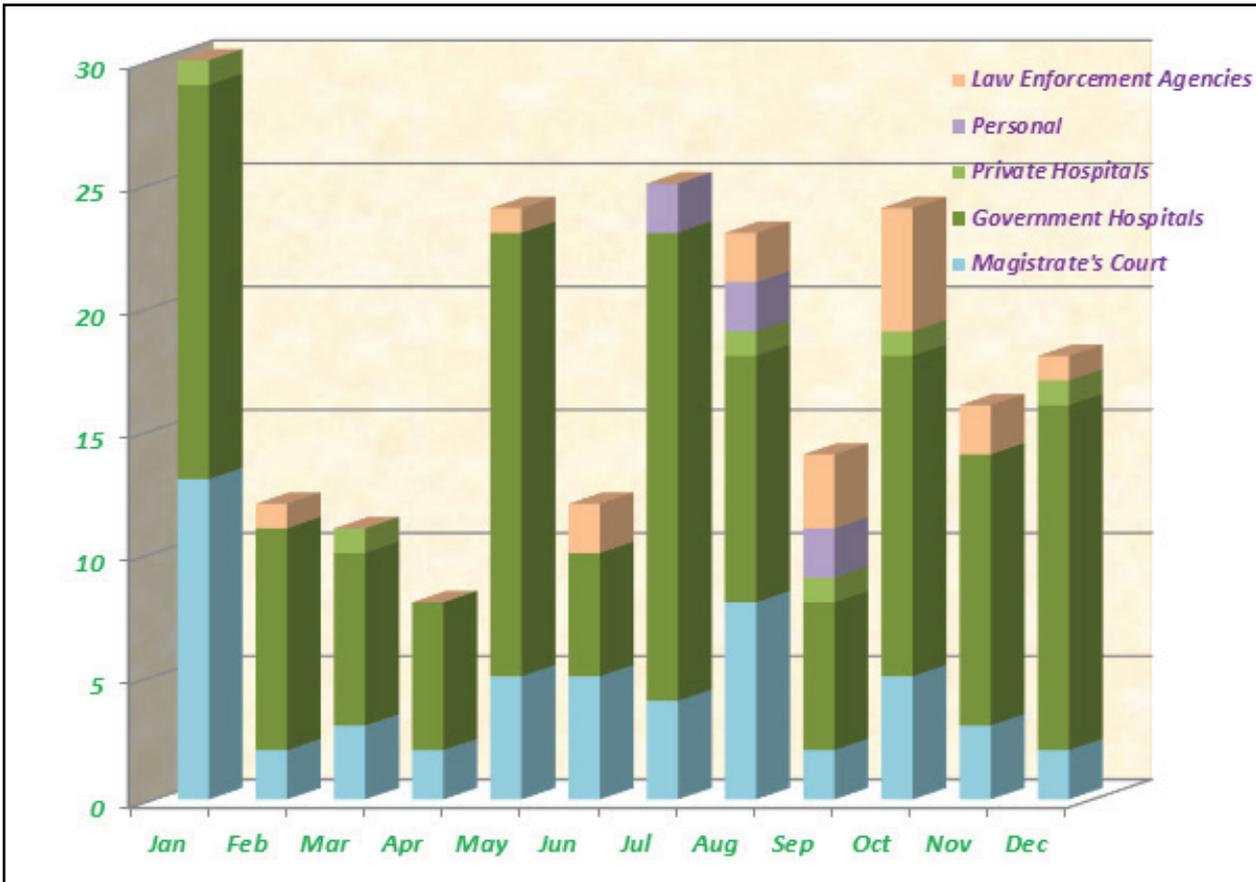
Table 12: No. of Biological Specimen analyzed in the year 2019

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Government	No. of Samples	17	09	08	06	18	05	19	11	07	14	11	15
Private Hospitals	No. of Tests	43	23	27	19	47	26	52	25	16	31	26	22
Magistrate’s Courts	No. of Samples	03	02	03	02	05	05	04	08	02	05	03	02
	No. of Tests	06	04	04	04	10	11	07	14	02	06	08	04
Law Enforcement	No. of Samples	00	01	00	00	01	02	00	02	03	05	02	01
Institutions	No. of Tests	00	02	00	00	02	04	00	03	05	08	03	02
Individual	No. of Samples	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	02	02	00	00	00
	No. of Tests	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	02	05	00	00	00
Other	No. of Tests	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00
	No. of Tests	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	00	00
TOTAL	No. of Samples	10	07	17	22	12	08	10	11	14	14	11	02
	No. of Tests	26	16	39	45	31	15	22	29	48	27	30	02

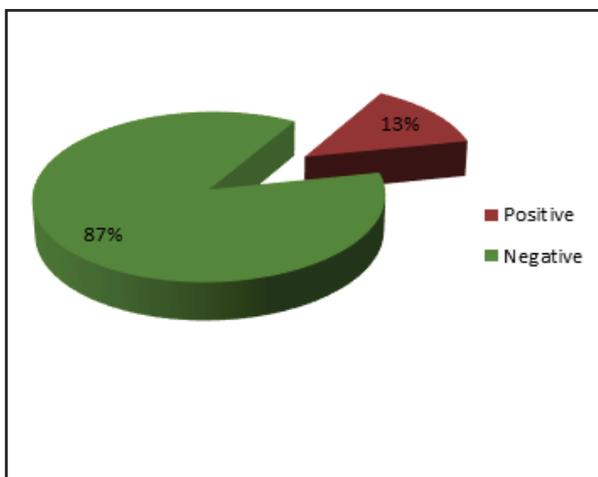
Total No. of Samples : 217

Total No. of Tests : 557

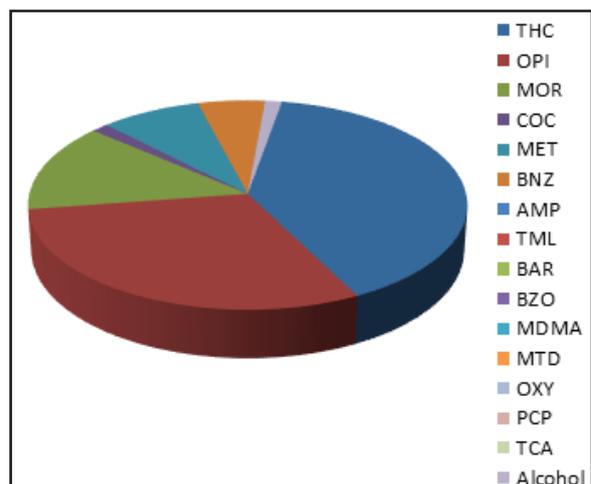
Receipt of Biological Specimens from Various Institutions



Summary of results for the tests conducted



Summary on Substances being Positive for drugs of abuse



8.6.5 Analysis of Performance enhancing drugs in Sports

8.6.5.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

8.6.5.2 Food supplement Analysis for prohibited substances

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

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

During the year 2019 analysis were conducted for samples of Food supplements forwarded by the different agencies and individuals for the presence of prohibited substances. The details of the tests conducted, are indicated in **Table 12**;

Table 13: No. of Food supplements analyzed during the period

Institution	No. of Cases	No. of Samples
Sri Lanka Anti-Doping Agency (SLADA)	02	04
Individual	04	04
Total	06	08

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

8.6.6.1 International Proficiency Testing Scheme

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

This exercise allow laboratories, from both developing and developed countries

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

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

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2018 and 2019

During the period the laboratory participated in the Round 2 International Collaborative Exercises (ICE), 2018 and Round 1 and 2 of the International Collaborative Exercises (ICE), 2019 and qualitative and quantitative analyses were performed to establish the presence or absence of narcotic substances in each round of the “seized material” group and in the “biological specimens” group.

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2018 Round 2

The quantification results of the assessments in Round 2 of 2018 was encouraging among 235 laboratories in 75 countries who participated for the ICE programme and evaluation of results are reflected in *Table 14*;

Table 14: Evaluation results of Round 2 of ICE program 2018

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

Satisfactory Limit of /Z/ Score : < 2

International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2019 Round 1

The quantification results of the assessments in Round of 2019 was encouraging among 241 drug testing laboratories in 74 countries who participated for the ICE programme and evaluation of results are as follows;

Table 14: Evaluation results of Round 1 of ICE program 2019

Test	Z Score
3,4-Methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV)	0.1
Cocaine	1.9

Satisfactory Limit of /Z / Score : < 2

Laboratory participated for the Round 2 International Collaborative Exercises (ICE), 2019 and samples being analysed and the results have been submitted

8.6.6.2 ISO 17025 Laboratory Quality Management Certification

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

8.6.6.3 Publications

- An article of the National Narcotics Laboratory, NDDCB in FORENSIC ASIA NEWS LETTER , ISSUE 9, 2019.
- A guideline on Drug Law implemented by Enforcement at Schools for a Special Drug Awareness week (21st – 25th) organized by Presidential Secretariate.

Financial Details

Table 14: Amount charged (in Rupees) for the services conducted by the NNL during the year 2019

Type of Analysis	Rs.
<i>Analysis of Alcohols</i>	<i>259,000.00</i>
<i>Analysis of metabolites of drugs of abuse</i>	<i>262,750.00</i>
<i>Analysis of food supplements</i>	<i>100,000.00</i>
<i>Refilling of Field Test Kits</i>	<i>10,000.00</i>
Total	631,750.00

8.7 Precursor Control Authority

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

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

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. These precursor chemicals are also used as reagents in laboratory researches. Among many industrial applications acetone & methyl ethyl ketone are commonly used as solvents in printing ink which is used for date coding in most of the manufacturing industries. Sulphuric acid 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 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 process 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 are prescribed for treatment of migraines. Safrole and isosafrole are used in manufacturing of perfumes, piperonal and soaps. Lysergic acid is used in synthesis of organic compounds.

The Precursor Control Authority was established in 2011.01.01 affiliated to the NDDCB, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the **Convention against illicit Trafficking in Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No.01 of 2008** and the SAARC Convention. It functions as the **Competent National Authority** in Sri Lanka to regulate national controls over precursors and essential chemicals in accordance with the provisions of article 12 of the UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. At present there are 23 chemicals controlled islandwide and any one who violates the Act and regulations there under Gazette No 1653/7 of 2010 is subjected to be penalized. Moreover, Precursor Control Authority (hereafter abbreviated as PCA) is empowered to establish an effective monitoring system for precursors in Sri Lanka taking into consideration the Policy outlines in the **Section 2.2 of the national policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse.**

Precursor Control Division discharges its activities to ensure the duties of the Authority, in terms of the Act No 01 of 2008.

Activities of the PCA

- Monitoring to ensure proper transport, storage, distribution, safeguard and usage of precursor chemical
- Regularizing the monitoring and controlling processes of precursors
- Issuing licenses for individuals/institutions/industries who are involved in importing, exporting, trading, and using of precursor chemicals
- Register storage premises which are maintained by licensed importers, end users & dealers and conducting regular inspections on them
- Exchanging of information regarding the utilization of these chemicals (licit and illicit uses) and Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances with local and international agencies (PCA being the Competent National Authority)
- Providing proper guidance and assistance to relevant institutions, industries, law enforcement agencies and all stake holders in the society to prevent misuse of precursor chemicals to prevent & control of drug abuse
- Making polices and review regulations and Acts in relation to drug manufacturing and precursor chemicals and implement activities

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

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

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

Special Activities of 2019

- ✓ System study presentation on the establishment of computerized system database was conducted to stake holders of NDDCB by PCA at the NDDCB auditorium. Main presentation was given by the Dr. Manjusri (Lecturer of the UCSC)



- ✓ Meeting for all the registered importers regarding submission of import data related to precursors to the Ministry of Defence was organized by the PCA and conducted by the officers from Ministry of Defence on 23.10.2019 at the NDDCB auditorium.



Ongoing Activities

- ✓ Database Development

Planned Future Activities

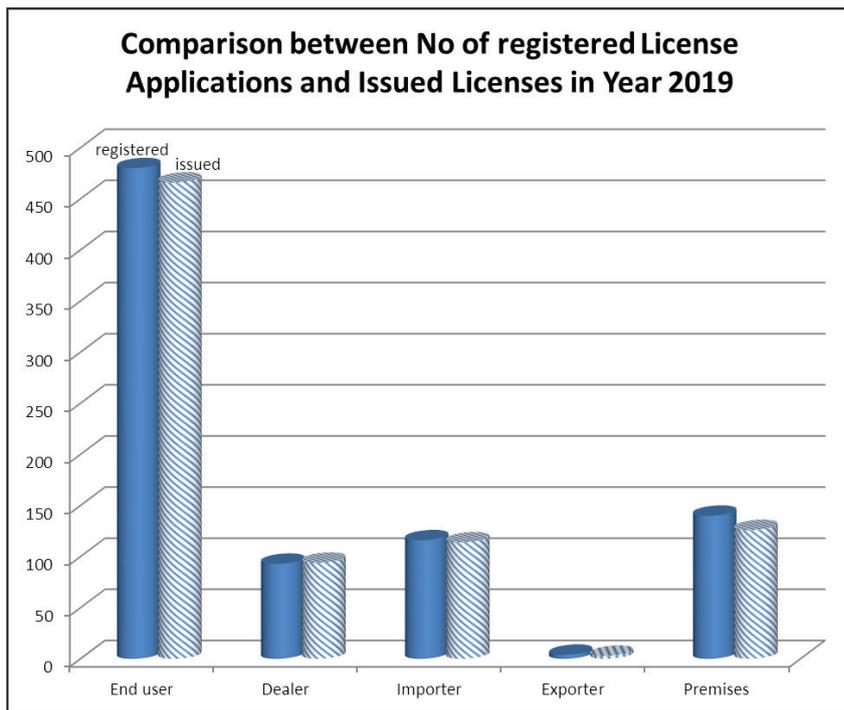
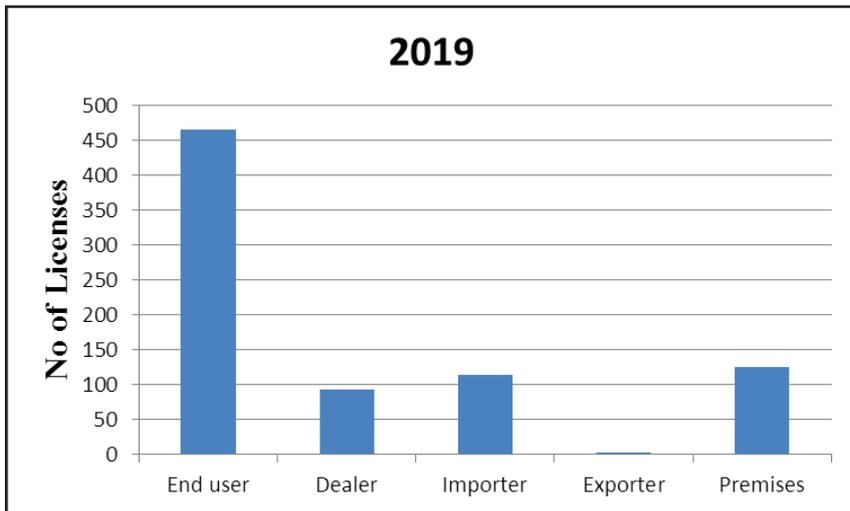
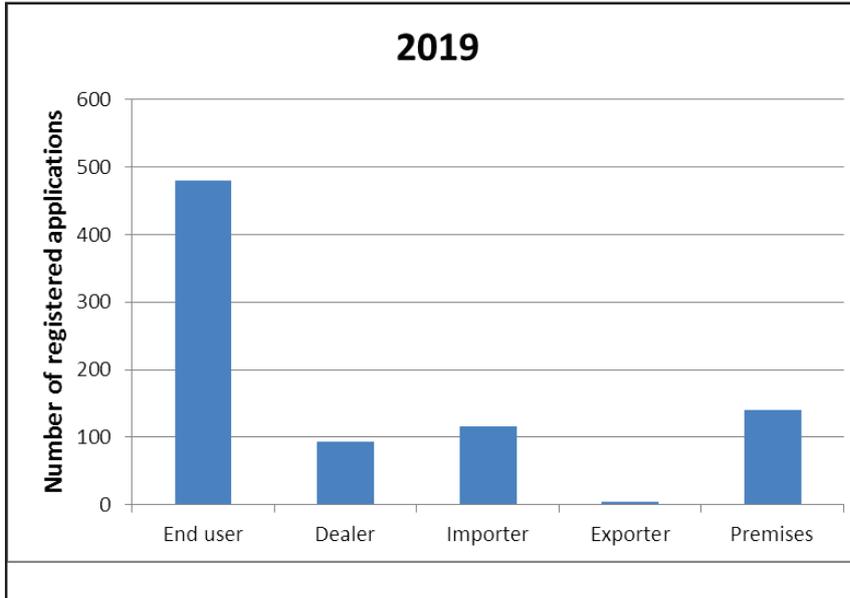
Awareness programmes for the Stakeholders of PCA (customized programmes as suitable to Industries/ agencies/ domestic users/ Institutions, etc.) on how to control supply of drugs by controlling Precursors.)

Strengthen the law enforcement activities to monitor illegal trade and illicit use of precursor chemicals to avoid illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

➤ **Precursor Control Authority Progress Summary 2019**

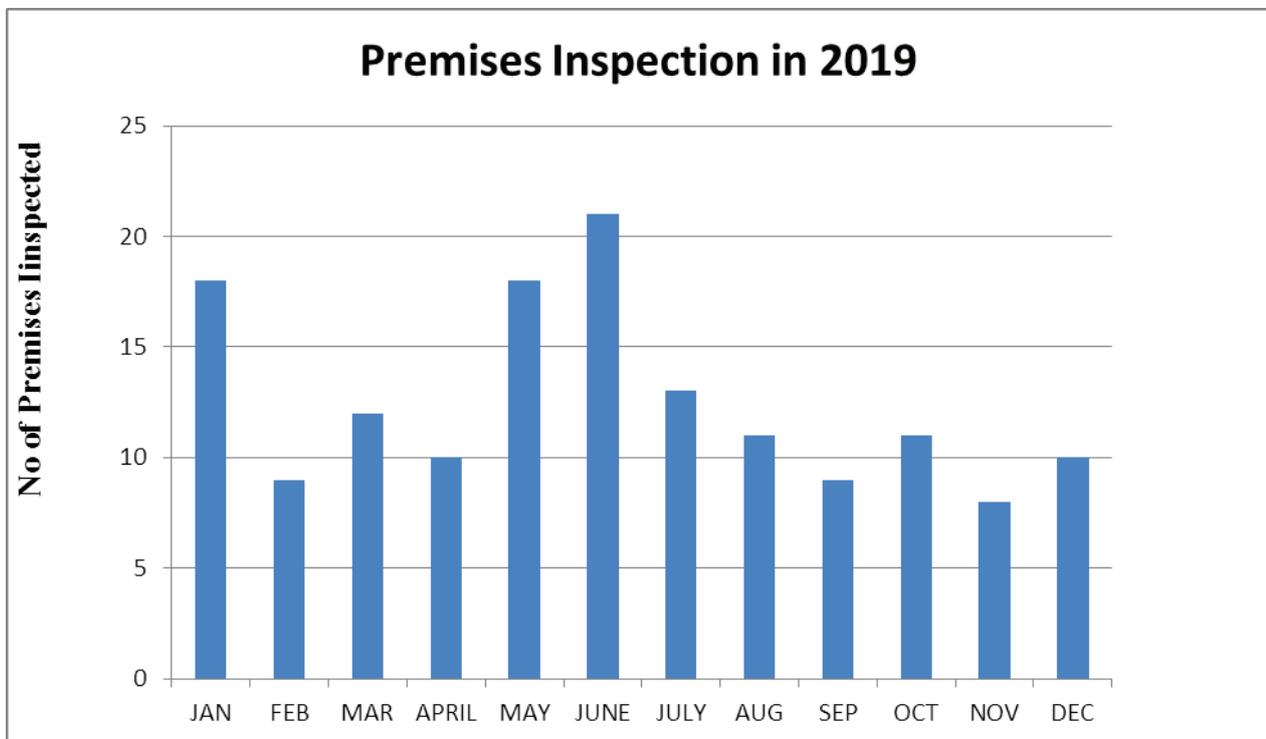
Year 2019 (As at 31.12.2019)	Area		License Type				
	No of Registered License Applications	End user	Dealer	Importer	Exporter	Premises	Total
		480	93	116	4	140	833
	Issued Licenses	466	94	114	3	126	803
	Inspection of Premises						150

➤ Precursor Control Authority Progress Summary 2019- Continued



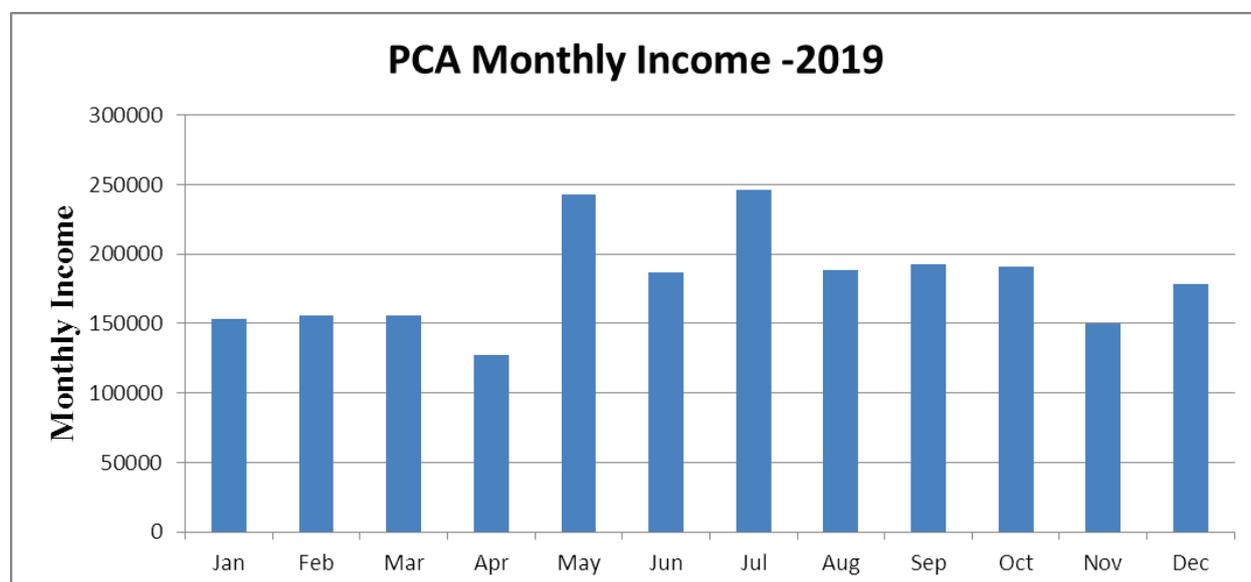
➤ **Premises Inspection data year 2019**

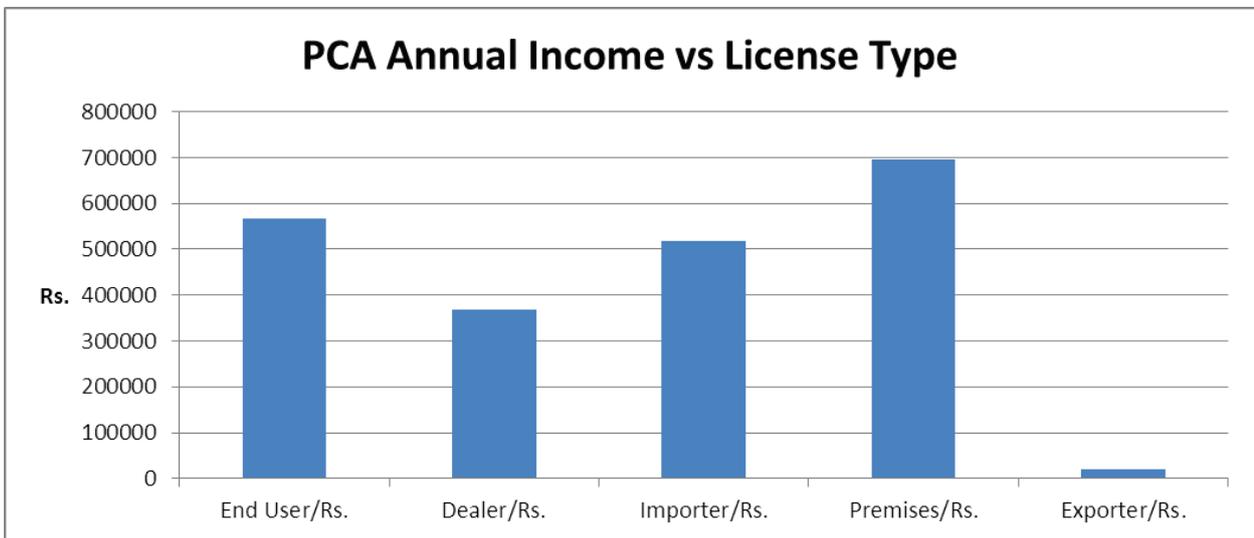
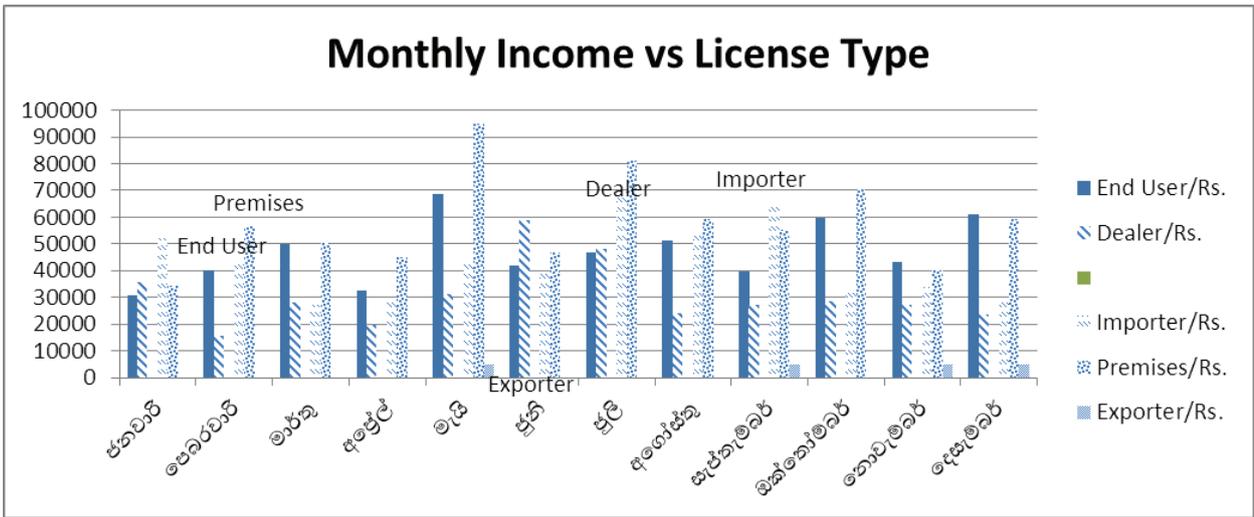
Month	2019	
	inspected	cancelled
January	18	
February	09	
March	12	
April	10	
May	18	01
June	21	01
July	13	
August	11	01
September	09	
October	11	04
November	08	01
December	10	
Total	150	08



PCA Income-2019

Month	End User Rs.00	Dealer Rs.00	Importer Rs.00	Premises Rs.00	Exporter Rs.00	Total Rs.00
Jan	30800	35750	52250	34650	0	153450
Feb	40150	15950	43450	56650	0	156200
Mar	50050	28050	27500	50600	0	156200
Apr	32450	19800	29700	45100	0	127050
May	68750	31350	42350	95150	4950	242550
Jun	41800	58850	39050	46750	0	186450
Jul	46750	48400	69850	81400	0	246400
Aug	51150	24200	53900	59400	0	188650
Sep	39600	27500	64900	55550	4950	192500
Oct	59950	28600	31900	70400	0	190850
Nov	43450	27500	34100	40150	4950	150150
Dec	61050	23650	29150	59400	4950	178200
Total	504900	318450	488950	635800	14850	2168650





During inspections



09. Income Statement

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019 RS	2018 RS
INCOME BY NATURE			
Govt Recurrent Contribution (Recurrent)	Note. 1	218,522,202.00	208,723,999.00
Other Miscellaneous Income	Note. 2	14,034,865.38	15,273,201.18
Profit on Sales of Fixed Assets	Note. 3	22,063.00	34,085.00
INGSA Grant for NNL		-	2,752,400.00
		232,579,130.38	226,783,685.18
EXPENSES BY NATURE			
Personal & Administration Cost	Note. 4	174,016,691.33	162,855,867.31
Other Operating cost	Note. 5	39,933,945.76	35,639,822.31
Contribution To Foreign/Local Agencies	Note. 6	615,250.00	507,000.00
Preventive Education & Training	Note. 7	1,174,100.69	1,700,121.16
Treatment & Rehabilitation	Note. 8	21,272,258.00	20,627,076.58
Research Study Expenses	Note. 9	5,098,785.15	4,121,954.60
Outreach Exepenses	Note. 10	3,438,117.70	2,015,582.76
NNL Lab Exepenses	Note. 11	2,764,021.55	2,135,128.85
Prison & Other Treatment Centers	Note. 12	579,208.50	273,159.00
Human Resources Development Cost	Note. 13	840,691.94	987,963.00
Finance Cost	Note. 14	86,030.00	99,025.00
Depreciation	Note. 15	21,019,673.23	24,112,705.46
Total Operating Exepenses		270,838,773.85	255,075,406.03
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year		(38,259,643.47)	(28,291,720.85)

10. Balance Sheet

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019		2018	
		RS	RS	RS	RS
<u>ASSETS</u>					
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>					
Cash at Bank	Note.16	1,706,592.09		6,231,881.32	
Inventory	Note.17	5,034,706.13		4,598,145.57	
Prepayment	Note.18	1,885,469.16		2,128,897.44	
Accounts Receivable		28,362.39		-	
Advances	Note.19	<u>1,809,704.50</u>		<u>1,828,713.50</u>	
			10,464,834.27		14,787,637.83
Debtor-Advance payment	Note.20	658,812.96			728,812.96
Receivable for Distress loan & Festival Advance	Note.21	7,984,983.00			7,921,424.00
WIP new building		556,142.20			556,142.20
Software		<u>928,085.00</u>			400,000.00
			10,128,023.16		
<u>NON CURRENT ASSETS</u>					
Property, Plant & Equipment	Note.22		499,774,058.66		504,132,172.44
TOTAL ASSETS			<u><u>520,366,916.09</u></u>		<u><u>528,526,189.43</u></u>
<u>EQUITY & LIABILITIES</u>					
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>					
Creditors	Note.23	69,220.00		49,220.00	
Accrued Expenses	Note.24	18,909,399.91		9,604,960.21	
Retention Money	Note.25	<u>344,946.55</u>		<u>179,540.00</u>	
			19,323,566.46		9,833,720.21
<u>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>					
Gratuity	Note.26		53,385,440.75		47,310,326.76
<u>EQUITY</u>					
Govt.Capital Grant	Note.27	65,348,000.00		50,948,000.00	
Capital Reserve		65,503,710.68		65,503,710.68	
Revaluation Reserve		462,720,932.38		462,720,932.38	
Suspence		480,899.89		480,899.89	
Acc.Deficit		<u>(146,395,634.07)</u>		<u>(108,271,400.49)</u>	
Total Equity			447,657,908.88		471,382,142.46
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			<u><u>520,366,916.09</u></u>		<u><u>528,526,189.43</u></u>

The Accounting Policies and Notes to the Accounts form an integral part of these Financial Statements. We certify that the Financial Statements of the Institute give a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31st December 2019 and of its Surplus / (Deficit) for the year ended. These financial statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Government rules and regulations.

Assistant Director Finance
NDDCB

Chairman/Director General
NDDCB

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

Board Member
NDDCB

Board Member
NDDCB

11. Significant Accounting Policies

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Corporate Information

1.1 Domicile & Legal Form

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board is a Statutory Board formed under Act No 11 of 1984. The Institute is located at Kotte Road, Rajagiriya.

1.2 The Powers of the Board

The powers of the Board shall be,

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

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

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

2. Accounting Policies

General

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.

2.2 Comparative Information

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

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

2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

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

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

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

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

Following assets were bought under lease/purchase.

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

2.4 Leasehold Property

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

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

2.5 Provision for Gratuity

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

2.6 Trade Receivables

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

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

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.

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.

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.

2.11 Income

2.11.1 Grants in the nature of Recurrent

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

1.1.2 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.

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.

1.13 Inventories

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

2.14 Revaluation

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

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

2.15 Capital expenses during the year

3. Change in Accounting Policy

3.1 Depreciation Policy

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

4. Cash Flow Statement

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

12. Report of the Auditor General



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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



My No: LOR/B/NDDCB/FS/19/04

Date: 19 June 2020

Chairman,

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.

Report of the Auditor General on the financial statements of the National Dangerous Drug Control Board for the year ended 31st December 2019 in terms of Section 12 of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018.

Above - mentioned report has been forwarded herewith.

W. P. C. Wickramarathne

Auditor General

Copies: 1. Secretary, Ministry of Defence
2. Secretary, Ministry of Finance



විගණකාධිපති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அதிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



My No: LOR/B/NDDCB/FS/19/04

Date: 19 June 2020

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 2019 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 2019 comprising of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019 , statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No: 19 Of 2018 and Financial Act No: 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 2019 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.



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

My objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or 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 risk of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or errors, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, can obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement, as fraud may occur due to, collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, 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.

The special provisions are included regarding the following requirements of the National Audit Act No. 19 Of 2018.

- According to the requirements of the Section 12(a) of the National Audit Act No.19 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.
- 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.
- 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 except the para 1.2 (c) of this report.

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.

- Instead of the following observations the resources of the board have not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws according to the need mentioned in the Section 12(h) of the National Audit Act No: 19 Of 2018.
- 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 and regulations and
directive reference**

Non - compliance

a) Drug Dependent persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No: 54 Of 2007 Section 7

Assessment panels have not been appointed as per this Section.

b) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

i) Financial Regulations 753(2).

It was impossible to get it confirmed whether all the goods received were documented, since Goods Received Notes of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of Kandy, had not been filed.

ii) Financial Regulation 754.

At the end of each financial year, the Inventory Book must be balanced. The receipts and issues relating to each type of article must be totaled. Regarding each type of article the “Balance on hand”, the difference between the total of the receipts and the total of the issues, must then be entered respectively, beneath the total of the issues, and be added thereto. The balance on hand must be forwarded to the next financial year. However, this procedure had not been followed in respect of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre in Kandy.

c) Public Administration Circular No. 09/2009 Dated 4 April 2009, Public Administration Circular No. 09/2009 (1) Dated 17 June, 2009 And Public Administration Circular No. 03 /2017 Dated 19 April 2017.

Although signals from the fingerprint scanner fixed in 2016 at the Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre in Galle indicated that the fingerprints were correct, data report of it could not be taken via the computer.



d) Government procurement Guidelines 2006

- i) Guidelines 5.2.1(a) Bids pertaining to the purchase of 12 steel wardrobes and 12 steel cupboards which had been received after the closing date had been accepted and evaluated.
- ii) Guideline 7.8.4(d) Although the bids which have not been signed by the bidders in respect of the beats invited for the purchasing of book racks and 12 steel wardrobes to use at the Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres could have been disregarded, considering it as a major deviation, Board had subjected, the unsigned bids for evaluation.
- iii) Guideline 8.12.3(a) Even though request has been made to obtain book racks for the Thalangama Rehabilitation Centre, the specifications containing the type, quantity height, length and the width thereof had not been submitted.

- According to the requirements of the Section 12(g) of the National Audit Act No: 19 Of 2018, it has been acted not adhering into the authority, work and duties of the Board.
- According to the requirements of this Section 12(h) of the National Audit Act No: 19 Of 2018, the resources of the board has not been procurement and used without adhering into the rules and regulations during the period of time, efficiently, effectively and thriftily except the following observations.
 - a) Even though the preparation and the review of draft bidding documents including specifications are the responsibilities with the Procurement entity without doing so, the Procurement Manager have decided the necessary specifications and called for bids purchase of 8 book racks and 12 steel cupboards.
 - b) The video panel purchased at a cost of Rs.3, 884,160 in April 2015 had been installed without confirming by a technical guidance. This panel had become inoperative on 06 occasions within 03 years warranty period from the date of its opening. Therefore, it had remained idle without being achieved the desired objectives.
 - c) The CCTV camera systems purchased at a cost of Rs.612,000 for Kandy and Galle Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres were inoperative and the Board had not taken steps to repair those CCTV camera systems or install new equipment which are essential to ensure the security of the Centres.



- d) Lightning conductor system had been installed at the Nawdigantha and Kandy Rehabilitation Centres in the year 2016 at a cost of Rs.3, 254, 469 and it had not properly functioned. Therefore, the equipment of that Centre had been damaged due to lightning and the purpose of the installation of lightning conductor had not been achieved.
- e) A “Narcotic Trace Detector” machine have been purchased the National Narcotic Laboratory at a cost of Rs.3,625,360. Since the required room temperature, humidity level have not been set, it could not be functioned and remained idle.

Other Audit Observations

- a) Repairs to the roof of the vocational Training Division building of the Nawadiganthaya Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, had not been carried out over a period of 04 years. Since the Board had not taken steps regarding those repairing activities, the machinery purchased at high cost and also the lives of the trainees remained at a risk.
- b) While examining the files of the relevant Centres, there observed a trend that persons who had been addicted to drugs over a long period were seeking service of the Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres over and over again and the drug addicts who completed 02 or 03 months period of treatment at the Nawadiganthaya Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, the clients had again admitted to the Centre for treatments within a short period of one year. It was observed at the audit that the failure in the proper implementation of follow-up procedures had affected on the above situation.
- c) Action has not been taken to properly dispose the 12 types of chemicals worth Rs.210,883 since a period of 02 years.
- d) According to the research report 2016/2017 on the Survey on Prevalence and Current Trends Of Drugs use in Sri Lanka, it had been disclosed that 13 percent of the persons below 14 years of age, 16 percent between 15 and 19 years and 19 percent between 20 and 24 represented the drug in terms of age groups. Herein the age of its first use had been stated as the adolescence and the subsequent age, that is, the use of drugs as aerial or due to curiosity, in case of problems, influence of the friends and for pleasure and enjoyment. Accordingly a considerable percentage of the drugs prevention, training and educational programs should be conducted aiming at the school children. Nevertheless, of more than 10,000 schools in Sri Lanka, training programs have been conducted only in 3,109 or 30 percent of the schools during the period from 2013 to 2019.
- e) In considering sales and profiteering of drugs, a higher trend of the involvement of the women and therefore, awareness programs should be conducted for women to minimize women’s contribution for the sale of drugs. Nevertheless, preventive, education and training programs targeting at the women, had not been conducted during the period of past five years.



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NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE

- f) Without being obtained the approval of the Department of Management Services for 8 assistant counseling Officers, those had been filled only upon the Board Approval No 98/2017.
- g) Even though the Internal Audit Plan had been scheduled and 7 key activities, only two of such activities had been carried out. Accordingly, action had not been taken in accordance with Financial Regulation 134(3). In addition, the Board of Directors had approved that plan subject to inclusion of the audit activities of external services, but there was no evidence that it had been fulfilled. Likely, salaries and allowances of Rs.1,214,550 had been paid for the Internal Auditor and the supporting staff from January to December 2019, whereas the board has not received an effective benefit of it.

W.P.C. Wickramarathne

Auditor General

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



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தேசிய அபாயகர ஓளடதங்கள் கட்டுப்பாட்டுச் சபை
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

දාර්ශනික අමාත්‍යාංශය
பாதுகாப்பு அமைச்சு
Ministry of Defence



My number : NDDCB/IA /CH/AQ/NAO/05/ 2020

Your number: LOR/B/NDDCB/FS/19/04

Date: 12.06.2020

Auditor General,
National Audit Office,
306/72, Polduwa Road,
Battaramulla.

Replies to auditor general's report on the financial statements of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for the year ended 31st December 2019 according to the Section 12 of the National Audit Act Number 19 of 2018

Replies are attached herewith.

- LOR/B/NDDCB/FS/19/04

Dr. Laknath Welagedara

Chairman

Copies: 1 Secretary, Ministry of Defense.
2 Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

1. Financial Statements

1.2 Basis for opinion

- a) The observations of the audit are admitted. Action will be taken to correct the relevant disclosures while preparing the financial statement at the year 2020.
- b) There was a difference in between debtor's balance of balance sheet and schedules at the amount of Rs.12435 and it could be able to reduce up to above value even this is recorded huge value differences in the balance after doing post examination. But it could not be able to carry out further examinations as the difficulties of finding out the documents. Accordingly through the letter NDDCB/FIN/MIN/2019/11 dated 03.07.2019, which have been forwarded to the Director General of the Department of Public Enterprises requesting the instructions in order to adjust the relevant disclosures and at the same time this particular letter dated 22.08.2019 had been forwarded to the Director General of the Department of Public Enterprises by the Ministry of Defense. But follow up procedures are being conducted yet the relevant instructions have not been received so far.
- c) It is informed kindly that there is a contrariety in particular categories of assets due to some variations in between the type of assets which are noted in the sub records and the type of assets mentioned in the financial statements. For example an item has been mentioned in the schedule as office equipment whereas the same item has been mentioned in the financial statements as furniture. Actions will be taken to do the corrections in the considering year to match assets with the schedule through the double entry method. But there is a delay revaluating all the assets for correcting further contrariety of the asset schedule and the financial statements due to prevailing pandemic condition.
- d) The balance mentioned in the audit is a result of an adjustment of accounts done in 2014. All related accounts are now being checked to settle this and it has not yet been able to trace it. It was decided at the Audit Management Committee meeting held on 27.12.2018 to obtain instructions from the treasury before taking further actions. Accordingly, the letter No: NDDCB/FIN/MIN/ 2019 /11 dated 03.07.2019 addressed to the Director General of the Public Enterprises Department has been submitted requesting instructions to correct these defects and the letter bearing the date 22.08.2019 has been referred to the Director General of the Public Enterprises Department through the Ministry of Defence. For further affairs the follow up and the inquiries are being conducted yet the relevant instruction have not been received so far.
- e) Accordingly, the letter No NDDCB/FIN/MIN/2019/11 dated 03.07.2019 regarding to the advanced balance, addressed to the Director General of the Public Enterprises Department has been submitted seeking instructions to correct these defects and the letter dated 22.08.2019 has been referred for further actions to the Director General of the Public Enterprise Department through the Ministry of Defense. The follow up procedures are being conducted yet the instructions have not been received so far.
- f) The drugs specified in the query which are available in the laboratory have been referred by the relevant institutions to carry out analysis and when providing those samples to the laboratory, the supplying party does not allot any value on those drugs.

Similarly, penalties and fines have been imposed on the weight of the drugs where as it is not covered by Act.

Eg: Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Amended) Act, No. 13 Of 1984.

Further the value of these drugs, is not legalized which has been fixed by the dealers solely to the users and there are certain substances which cannot be valued in assigning prices.

Therefore, I would like to inform that it is not possible to assess the value of the relevant haul of drugs.

Further, since there is no legal Framework in this connection the value of those drugs cannot be stated in the financial statements.

- g) The report including the recommendations of the research reports which were conducted by the research division is forwarded with the Annexure 01.

2. Non compliance with laws and regulations / directive reference.

- (a). Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act, No: 54 Of 2007.

i. Para 7

Assessment panels should be appointed by the Minister under section 7(1) of the Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act, No: 54 Of 2007 Therefore it is kindly pointed out that this panel cannot be directly involved with that.

However, the functions assigned to (assessment panels) by the relevant act and the Extra Ordinary Gazette No. 1653/19 consisting of not more than three persons to be named by the National Dangerous Drug Control Board and to be appointed under section 7(2) of the Act Are covered and reported to the Board through the Director (Designated & Private Treatment Centres) by three investigation officers in the relevant amendment are now being done to this Act.

ii. Section 10

The treatment and rehabilitation centers had been conducted in the basic level by the board in order to provide a model/methodology/encouragement for those who are maintaining such centers. However, it has been decided to increase the volume of treatment centers by the board due to the rapid spreading of synthetic drugs.

Accordingly, the actions are being taken to improve as a treatment and rehabilitation center by constructing a new building in the Nawadigantha rehabilitation center, facilitating for the treatments for thousand (1000) clients (Annexure 02).

Similarly the actions have been taken to obtain the cabinet approval to get this centre under 99 years / long term lease basis.(Annexure 03)

Further, I would like to kindly inform that the actions are being functioning to take over the centers, Kandawatta and Meethirigala where rehabilitation and taking care of drug addicts, to this board and also suggested to reserve these centers only for drug addicts who are directed by the court.(Annexure 04)

(b).

i. Financial Regulation 753 (2)

It has been instructed to Kandy center to maintain documents in proper manner in relating to receiving goods and the progress is also being monitored.

ii. Financial Regulation 754

The actions have been taken to explain regarding the defects which have been occurred and they will not be happened again.

(c) The relevant institution have been made to recheck whether there are any defects in the fingerprinting machine and the actions will be taken to use it immediately after repairing if any defect has been occurred.

(d) Government procurement guidelines in 2006

i. Section 5.2.1 (a)

It is kindly inform that this delay was happened at the quotations which are received to the board is sent to the accounts division through the normal procedure. However it is kindly informed that a procedure will be implemented to receive the bids directly to the procurement division without any delay in the future. Furthermore it is informed that the bids which are received in delay due to any reasons will be rejected without even opening them.

ii. Section 7.8.4(d)

It is informed that all the bids which are not signed will be rejected when they are evaluated considering them as major deviation.

iii. Section 8.12.3(a)

A relevant specification has been prepared to plan, for purchasing the book racks to the library. After informing by the procurement division over the telephone that there have not been forwarded a suitable specification from the Thalangama centre After inquiring whether there is such a suitable specification, it has been informed through the telephone that there is a specification to be bought to the library. As the concurrence was stated, the book racks have also been provided to the Thalangama center according to the particular specification.

Instead of the following observations the resources of the board have not been procured and utilized economically, efficiently and effectively within the time frames and in compliance with the applicable laws according to the need mentioned in the Section 12(h) of the National Audit Act No. 19 Of 2018

a) The purchasing is being done according to the necessity by the board in accordance with the section 5.6 of the handbook of procurement and section 5.2.1(a) of the procurement guidelines, the procurement procedures have been conducted after forwarding the relevant specifications through the parties who are in need by the Procurement Manager for the

procurements mentioned in the above point.

- b) The LED video panel has been established after undergoing the procurement procedures according to the recommendation of the procurement committee after having prepared the specification by the technical assessment committee including the Technological System Manager of the University of Colombo and also the LED video panel was checked and recommended also after establishing by the Technical System Manager of the University of Colombo(Annexure 05) .There was 3 years warranty period and within that period the renovations were done by the particular company free of charge whenever there were any defects. The repairs had not been done after the warranty period as the defects occurred out of the agreement period.

Technical report from University of Moratuwa (Annexure 06) has been requested as the LED video panel remains inoperative at present and that particular report has been sent through an email (Annexure 07) The original copy of this letter has been requested through a reminding letter dated 11.06.2020 (Annexure 08) The steps have been taken for the further affairs and a decisions have been taken accordingly by a committee consisting of Technical Officers.

- c) The need of CCTV camera system will be discussed at the Management meeting of this month and the decisions will be taken regarding the installation of CCTV camera system for the centers which are in need of a camera system. Procurement procedure will be started accordingly.
- d) It is informed that a book for fuel consumption and a book for the running charts of the generating machine are being prepared and activated at present. At the same time I would like to mention that the volume of fuel which was consumed earlier could be calculated by checking the book of ordering the fuel and the memory chip of the generator for the number of hours it has been operated.
- e) The lightning conductor system had been installed on 03.01.2017. The centre manager of Kandy had reported on 09.05.2020 orally regarding a defect during a rainy day with lightning. Accordingly, it was informed to the agent company via telephone and in written on 13.05.2020 regarding this .matter (Annexure 09).The Centre Manager had reported, in written on 14.05.2020(Annexure 10) Due to the curfew conditions and corona; the agent company could not visit the Kandy centre. The lightning conductor at Kandy centre had been checked by the agent company on 21.05.2020 and they have forwarded a report to the head office on 22.05. 2020 (Annexure 11). According to the report the lightning had been taken place due to the removal of the lightning conductor item for correcting a telephone defect by the Telecom institute.

As the recommendation of the assessment committee is needed for further affairs, it was able to contact the technical member of the committee, the Engineering Officer at the Department of Meteorology on 11.06 .2020 and the process is being conducted at present. It is informed that the necessary steps will be taken quickly to do the renovations of that.

After damaging the lightning conductor of Nawadigantha rehabilitation center, Agent Company and the technical member of the engineering officer of the Department of Meteorology have been visited for examinations. The point which was observed at that situation is a higher tendency in attracting lightning due to the higher voltage conductive

tower. The agent company had decided that the new equipment should be installed in order to increase the volume of the lightning conductor and they have sent a list of equipment to be installed with the price estimate. That estimate has been forwarded to further procurement process.

- f) When this machine was installed for the National Narcotic Laboratory proper room temperature for the functioning of the particular machine and this machine was not functioning because the air condition machine was inactive at that period

Accordingly, the air-conditioner was examined by the air conditioners repairing company and they said that the machine could not be re-established and it should be replaced by a new machine. So the procurement process is being done at present after conducting a technical evaluation in order to decide whether a new air conditioner machine should be installed.

03. Other Audit Observations

- a) The procurement regarding this renovation task has been finalized and the tender has been awarded. At the same time the task is started and 90% of the task has been completed.
- b) The reason for this is that their friends who were addicted to drugs and the drug dealers trap them again using various methods while they are engaging in day today life in their livelihood environment ,even they have completed the treatment period very well. It is easy for a profiteer to habituate an addicted person who has given up drug than a person who is new to the drugs.

Although our followup plan is being activating, the environmental issues will be affected as an obstacle for that.

Furthermore, while the clients are under treatments, they are provided with awareness on the importance of the followup process and also when they are leaving the Centre, the guardian of the client also is made aware regarding the followup process and the importance of it. In making this post caring process a access, the guardians of the particular client also should give their active cooperation.

A condition which can be seen in the centres in Sri Lanka and in the world is that the drug addicts are using the drugs and repeatedly coming for the treatments. It is the responsibly of the treatment centres of the board to admit the client who are coming to the institute expecting the treatments after re addicting.

- c) Although all the clients who are undergoing the treatments and complete the rehabilitation period at Nawadigantha Rehabilitation Centre are distributed the followup leaflet and the relevant instructions are provided in order to taking part in that programs, the participation of that program is not up to the effective level. Specially I would like to kindly inform that, such a of program cannot be done forcibly.
- d) The drugs available in the laboratory which are mentioned in the query have been referred by the relevant institutions to carry out an analytical process and while supplying them to the laboratory, the particular parties do not allot any value on those drugs.

Similarly penalties and fines have been imposed on the weight of the drugs, whereas it is not covered by any Act.

Eg : Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance Amendment Act, No. 13 Of 1984.

Further the value of those drugs is not legalized which has been fixed by the dealers solely to the users and there are certain substances which cannot be valued in assessing prices.

Therefore, I would like to inform kindly that it is not possible to assess the value of the relevant stock of drugs.

Further since there is no legal Framework in this connection, the value of those drugs cannot be stated in the Financial Statements.

- e) The bids have been called for the disposal of those expired chemicals at present. Due to the pandemic condition of Covid-19, those affairs were delayed and it is determinate to engage in these disposal tasks promptly.
- f) Regular awareness programs are conducted while examining the files, at the treatment meeting regarding weekly treatment records and the staff meeting as well. And at present it has enhanced to a favorable condition.
- g) Even though all the necessary activities for the Proper implementation of followup process are conducted by the centres, each and every client should take the responsibility of taking part in particular followup activities. Similarly a drug addicts may participate in treatment programs according to his own view and participating in the follow up programs is also according to his willingness. While staying under the treatments, the client is explained the importance of engaging in followup affairs and then, it is his responsibilities to attend the followup programs.

Similarly it is informed that there are situations where the clients who are drug-free over 20 years also are encountered at the post caring programs. At the same time I would like to inform that freeing from addicting is differ from person to person.

Extract;

“Physiology and pharmacology for Addiction Professional”, addiction is chronic, relapsing, brain disease, whom is characteristics by compulsion, substances seek and used dispute of harmful consequences

- h) With the objective of minimizing the use of drugs the preventive education and training division implement scientific and qualitative problems based on this, evidence will be implemented while addressing the psychological factors including the school children for Risk behavior patterns.

It could be able to address about 21,605 students through 137 programs during the year 2013 with the scarcity of human and physical resources of the division. After that, with the considerable human resources attached to the divisions from the second quarter of the year 2014, a gradual increase of the programs could be depicted. The Preventive Education and Training Division was successful in implementing 670 programs exceeding 500 programs scheduled to be implemented in the year 2018

But it was not possible to reach the targeted programs in the year 2019. Due to closedown of schools for a considerable period after the Easter Sunday attack and not granting permission for the external persons and institutions to enter into the schools, the numbers of programs have been decreased. Similarly the minimum opportunity was given for the programs by the schools as they needed the school time to cover the school syllabi.

However the preventive education and training division could exceed the annual targets during the period from 2015 to 2018.

(Relevant statistics are given below)

The number of School Drugs Prevention Programs conducted by the Preventive Education Division from the year 2013 to 2019 and the number of participants.

(According to the annual report of the board)

	Year	Number of programs	Number of participants
01	2013	137	21,605
02	2014	315	70,330
03	2015	564	99,950
04	2016	607	120,876
05	2017	614	126,456
06	2018	670	121,536
07	2019	390	79,863

Since our division lacks the required necessary human resources to cover more than 10,000 schools throughout the island, those targets could not be reached.

It has been possible to provide certain positive solution to that condition through conducting of programs to train school teachers and officers of the line institutions as the trainers. It is mentioned that as the available human resources has been deployed island wide through the 16 divisions, it was practically found difficult to reach the above targets.

- i) With the purpose of fulfilling the responsibility assigned to the board relating to the minimization of the proliferation of drugs abusing and the damages caused by the drugs in accordance with the statutory laws in Sri Lanka and the international conventions, the preventive education and training division implements the programs Island wide under the following 16 sector.
1. Preventive education and training programs for school children.
 2. Preventive education and training problems for international schools.
 3. Programs for the improvement of preventive education for the students in the vocational training and territory education centers.
 4. Awareness programs on childhood development and drugs prevention for that parents and preventive education and training programs for the students.
 5. Programs for the improvement of education on drugs for the university students.
 6. Drug prevention programs for the teachers and the pupils of the schools.

7. Drug prevention programs for the government officers.
8. Drugs given to programs for the officers in the health sector.
9. Drugs feeling ke programs for the estate communities.
10. Programs aiming at the law enforcement officers.
11. Problems aiming at the community.
12. Public exhibition.
13. Programs for training young leaders as the trainers.
14. Training of teachers as drugs preventive trainers.
15. Drugs Preventive programs for the workers at the large working sites.
16. Individual and group counseling.

Early childhood development and drug prevention program for the parents a program conducted for the community and preventive program for the estate sector as well as problem conducted at the large working sites can be introduced as the sectors with more female involvement among the above 16 sectors. Through those problems the matters on the minimization of women's contribution to the used sale and profiteering of drugs will be discussed. In addition programs aiming at women are also conducted through other sectors.

j) Increasing of the annual arresting prevalence of drugs related arresting.

1. It can be identified a gradual increase in the numeral value of the arresting regarding each drug, when analyzing the statistics regarding the arresting related drugs in Sri Lanka. It cannot be deduced that there is a gradual increase in drug addicts only on the basis of annual increase in drugs related arresting. The reasons are as follows.
2. The efficiency of law enforcement against profiteering of drugs by the law enforcement sectors is affected to the annual increase in arresting. Even though as an example the number of arresting has been increased in 2018 comparatively with the year 2017, the relevant amount was decreased in the year 2019 rather than in the year 2018, Special programs conducted to activate the drugs law in relevant years has been affected to this.

Table No. 01 Number of persons who were arrested for drugs related offences by the law enforcement institutes from 2015 to 2019.

Year	Number of persons taken under custody
2015	82,482
2016	79,378
2017	81,156
2018	98,752
2019	89,321

Sources-Annual data from Police Narcotic Bureau

3. It cannot be made conclusion on the number of persons using drugs on the basis of number of persons taken into custody, due to trend of arresting drugs users repeatedly. taken under custody. There is a possibility of some percentage of persons taken into custody within the same two years when it is analyzing the arresting of similar two years.
 4. It cannot be used only the data of arresting when estimating the number of drugs users. It can be used the data of criteria relating to sample survey done on the drugs using persons, existing data system and admission for the treatments.
 5. Among the people who are taken under custody annually, there are not only the drugs users but also some people who are charged due to various other offences related to drugs (profiteering/investing money/ delivering) are also included. Among them there are drugs users and also the non-drugs users as well.
 6. Therefore a conclusion cannot be made that the number of drugs users has increased, just depending on the annual increasing of particular data of taken into custody.
- k)** The initial steps have been taken to construct the “National Education and Training Center on Substance Abuse Management” at the land situated in Pitipana, Homagama and under mention tasks will be done relating to it.(Annexure 12)
- l)** It has been taken action to hand over these goods to the parties who are in need.
- m)** There was a nurse attached to the Galle Centre and allowed to use the exercising equipment after making recommendation to treatment staff. And while examining the health condition of the client by the particular nurse. But at present the exercising equipment are not utilized due to lack of staff and a nurse. It is kindly informed that those affairs were delayed because of the election period and due to present situation and a nurse will be recruited in the future.
- n)** The estimation of rates has not been received to the financial division and this estimation was directly submitted to the financial division with the penalty in the month of July and the payment has made within that month. I would like to inform that the discount has been granted to the last year (Example: 2017/ 2018) (Annexure 13).
- o)** According to the board decision of 98/2017(Annexure 14)14 people were recruited for the post of assistant counselor and the approval has been obtained by the board decision of 03/2017 (Annexure 15) before filling the post. There are 05 vacancies for the post of assistant counselor as mentioned in it.

The approval has been obtained (Annexure 16) to fill only one post of assistant counseling officer through the letter of the Department of Management Services and the reference No. DMS /1683 /Temp dated 23.02.2016.

The approval has been obtained to increase the number of the post of assistant counselor up to 26 through the letter of the Department of Management Services and reference No. DMS /1683/Temp dated 23.03.2016 (Annexure 17)

However, a letter has been sent (Annexure 18) to the Department of Management Services through a letter of Reference No. 16/NDDCB/HR/15 dated 30.12. 2016

At present the copy of the letter of approval from the Department of Management Services is not in the files of the human resources branch. At the same time a letter has been forwarded to the Department of Management Services requesting a copy of the letter of approval (Annexure 19). It is informed that the actions will be taken to forward the particular letter to the Auditor General as soon as, it would be received.

Furthermore, recruitments were done in a way that the said the mistakes would not be occurred.

- p)** Among the interviewee who took part in the interview for the post of assistant counseling officer on the 30th June 2017, 15 those who scored the highest marks at the interview had been selected and forwarded that to the board (decision number 98/2017) among them Miss. P.A.E.H.Darmasiri has given the resignation and the rest 14 have been given the appointments. (The details of the marks obtained at the interview are attached with this letter) (Annexure 14).

Among the assistant outreach services officers who have been appointed on the 10th June 2017, there were officers who were not appointed as the post of assistant counseling officers on the 30th June 2017. At the same time they have scored lower marks than the assistant counseling officers (below 82) (Annexure 20)

Accordingly, the particular officers have not been faced any injustice, and I would like to inform kindly that any complaint regarding that type of injustice has not been reported by the particular parties.

- q)** This amount of money was received as a foreign grant for Science Technology and Innovation (STI) Platform and Networking of Drugs Testing Laboratories of National Narcotic Laboratory, and this amount was recorded as cash in hand after utilizing for relevant objective. The institute which was granted this money has instructed how to utilize the money in hand. Accordingly, the procurement process is being preceded to purchase the High-End Server with Server Rack to laboratory.

(r) / (s).

It is kindly informed that the audit plan has been given relating to year 2019 (Annexure 21), and at the same time to the audit and management committee held on 27. 12. 2018.

The audit plan was submitted to the staff meeting held on 28. 12. 2018. Even though the particular plan was approved at the staff meeting under the condition for including the audit of outer service division, at that time audit division only carried out the internal audit functions, therein the internal auditor conducted internal audit functions as well as to carried out the functions of the institute. Further, the reasons for that the functions of the outreach division have been expanded Island wide; it has not been done, as those functions are Impossible to carry out including in to the audit plan.

The internal audit division was assigned to preparing relevant reports to Committee of Public Enterprises since April to December in 2019 and at the same time the internal audit division was assigned to review the report, evaluate and preparing procedures and re-query of the correctness according to the efficiency and effectiveness of the replies submitted to the audit queries issued by the National Audit Office . And it could not be fulfilled the functions of serial number 1 and 2 in the Audi plan as the above mentioned reasons.

Further, It is informed that issue in the auditing queries in relating to the serial number 2,6 and 7 in the audit plan were delayed as limiting of the function of the institute due to the covid-19 pandemic condition.

And it is informing that action will be taken to give those queries immediately.

The relevant documents in relating to internal audit plan and its progress were submitted through the e- mail on 14.05.2020 according to the informed by you over the phone on 14.05.2020.

It is kindly inform that it has been informed further through the letter dated 14 .05. 2020 regarding of this matter (annexure 23)

Accordingly, it is kindly inform that the audit queries relating to the serial number of 3 and 4 of the audit plan have been issued thereon.

- t) . The internal auditor has been appointed on 01.11. 2017 for the internal audit division and only one management assistant have given on 05.03.2019 as the supporting staff.
- u) The audit has observed variations between budget and actual expenditure relating to 10 objects during the year under review. Therein due to not arising anticipated expenses in the early part of 2019 for unfavorable civil conditions, certain figures shows less actual expenditure than the estimated expenditure.

On the other hand certain expenditure shows more actual expenditure than the estimated amount due to the variations occurred as a result of changing policies and up on the management decision. For an example increasing the overtime allowances and establishment of women security service to the Thalangama centre, according to the management decisions.

- v) The board has issued the Internal Circular No. IAD/02/ 2019 at present. (Annexure 24)
- w) The board has identified 34 interested parties at present and interconnections have been conducted with them. According to that a program has been implemented for the interested parties by the relevant divisions, commensuration of the goals No. 3/10/16 under the Internal Circular No. IAD/02/2019 based on the aims (Sustainable Development) of the sustainable development for the relevant parties. (Annexure 25)
- x) Regarding this the necessary action has been taken to reach the targets of the sustainable development and the Circular No. IAD/02/2019 on that basis measuring the relevant performance has been done.

Eg: According to the Sustainable Development Goal -03

A survey was commenced in the year 2016 / 2017 regarding the spreading of using drugs and the modern trends in order to reach good health and good governance being one of the goals of sustainable development According to their previous of the experiment majority of the people were using multiple drugs due to the part patterns of using drugs by the people who are using intoxicated materials which are categorized and dangerous drugs, when it is considering the age limit which is basically addicted to drugs. Majority of the people have addicted to drugs for the first time at the age level between 15 to 19 years.

The popular method of injecting drugs among the population who uses heroine is the Chinese

method. People who use heroine is regularly using heroine three times. They usually use 03 packets of heroine per day. One packet of heroin is contained roughly 20mgs of heroin which is used by a person once a day. Average cost of a packet of heroin is Rs. 1,025.00 which is sold at the street level. A person who is using drugs once is spending an amount of Rs.550.00 per day when it is considering Cannabis.

Majority has used Morphine tablets as one of the alternatives which are used in the situations without Heroine. Instead of that Pseudoephedrine, Tramadol and Diazepam tablets are also used. When we consider the timely condition of tending of the male and female for the drugs related offences, a major issue which was confirmed is comparatively a low percentage of women participation has been reported than the male regarding the uses of rugs. But it has been identified that when we consider the dealing and proprietary drugs, there is a trend in involvement of female accordingly various programs regarding the after effects of this have been implemented under each and every age groups pointing out the importance of building a good health condition and contributing in building up a strong economy.

- y) There is no need of mentioning the Sustainable Development goals especially in the annual plan as there is a similarity in between the identified goals from the sustainable development goals and the programs which are commensurate to our annual plan. If the relevant financial provisions according to the annual plan would be provided for current and capital expenditure, it will be important to function those activities. (Eg: Annexure 26)

Dr. Laknath Welagedara

Chairman

Executive staff of the Board**Annex 1**

No.	Name	Designation	Educational Qualifications
01	Professor Saman Abeysinghe	Chairman	BSc (Hons) - Ruhunu University, MSc- Wageningen, Netherland, PhD – Brussels, Belgium Senior Professor in Botany Department of Botany Faculty of Science, University of Ruhuna Matara
02	Mr. S. Aloka Bandara	Director General Acting	MPA- Master of Public Admin Bachelor of Law - University of Colombo Attorney at law Sri Lanka Administrative Service Class - 1
03	Mr.D.S. Samawickrama	Director Finance (Appointed on 01.02.2019)	
04	Mrs. Suvinitha Gunasekara	Director Admin Acting	Sri Lanka Administrative Service Class - 3
05	Mr. H.M.S. Herath	Director - Designated & Private (Treatment Centers) (Appointed in terms of Drug Dependant Persons Treatment & Rehabilitation Act No.54 of 2007)	Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police (Retired) Bachelor of Arts - University of Kelaniya Post Graduate Diploma - Criminology Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo Diploma in Counseling – Faculty of Medical Sciences - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
06	Mrs. S.M.B. N. Kumarihamy	Deputy Director - Research	Master of Philosophy (MPhil) in Sociology - University of Kelaniya Master of Social Science (MSSc) in Sociology - University of Kelaniya BA (Special) Sociology and Social Anthropology - University of Sri Jayewardenepura National Diploma in Counseling - Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
07	Mr. T.W. Premasiri	Deputy Director - Treat. & Rehabilitation	Master of Arts - University of Kelaniya Bachelor of Commerce - University of Colombo Diploma in Social Work - National Institute of Social Development Diploma in English - Buddhist and Pali - University of Sri Lanka

08	Mrs. S.T. Weraniyagoda	Board Secretary and Legal Officer	Bachelor of Law - University of Colombo Post Graduate Degree in Law - Pune University India
09	Mrs. D.P.M. Gamage	Internal Auditor	Certified Business Accountant(CBA) - The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka Bachelor of Science Business Administration Degree - University of Sri Jayewardenepura AAT(SL) - Association of Accounting Technicians of Sri Lanka
10	Mr. M.A.W. Marasinghe	Assistant Director - Outreach	Diploma in Psychology of Psychology Institute Diploma in Counseling of Psychology Institute
11	Mrs. A.W.A. Kumari	Assistant Director - Administration	Master of Business Administration - University of Sri Jayewardenepura Bachelor of Science in Human Resource Management (Special) Degree - University of Sri Jayewardenepura Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
12	Mr. K. Pradeep Kumara	Assistant Director – Preventive Education & Training	Master of International Studies Uppsala University, Sweden Bachelor of Arts(hons) - University of Colombo Post Graduate Diploma in Counselling - PGDC International Certificate of Addiction Professional by NIL US State Department at Colombo Plan
13	Mrs. D.P.P. Weerasinghe	Assistant Director – Scientific Research	Master of Science (Analytical Chemistry), University of Peradeniya Bachelor of Science (hons) in Chemistry University of Delhi - India
14	Mr. G. R. Gunawardane	Assistant Director – Designated & Private Treatment Centers	Bachelor of Arts in (Sociology) - University of Kelaniya Master of Arts in (Sociology) - University of Kelaniya
15	Mrs. T.K.R. Dissanayake	Assistant Director – Precursor Chemicals	Bachelor of Science in Chemistry(hons) - University of Colombo Master of Forestry and Environmental Management - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
16	Mrs. K.D.W. Sajani	Assistant Director - Finance	Bachelor of Commerce (Special) - University of Sri Jayawardenapura Diploma in Computer Based Accountancy - Londontec City Campus Foundation & Management Level – CIMA (UK) Post Graduate Diploma in Applied Finance University of Sri Jayewardenepura

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD**Annex 11****CASH FLOW STATEMENT****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019**

	Year Ended 31/12/2019	Year Ended 31/12/2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year	(38,259,643.47)	(28,291,720.85)
Adjustment For		
Depreciation	21,019,673.23	24,112,705.46
Provision for Gratuity	7,706,935.49	5,032,784.40
Prior Year Adjustment	135,409.89	1,690,342.74
Operating Income Before Change in Work in Capital	(9,397,624.86)	2,544,111.75
Receivable for Distress loan & Festival Advance	(63,559.00)	892,547.00
WIP on new building	-	-
Software	(528,085.00)	(100,000.00)
Increase/(Decrease) in working capital	(9,989,268.86)	3,336,658.75
Inventories	(436,560.56)	248,989.13
Prepayments	243,428.28	587,148.91
Advances	19,009.00	(4,897.00)
Accounts Receivable	(28,362.39)	-
Debtor-Advance Payment	70,000.00	(222,000.00)
Trade and Other Payables	20,000.00	(10,000.00)
Accrued Expenses	9,304,439.70	(18,718,148.02)
Retention Money	165,406.55	169,540.00
Cash generated from operations	(631,908.28)	(14,612,708.23)
Gratuity paid	(1,631,821.50)	(484,432.00)
	(2,263,729.78)	(15,097,140.23)
Net cash from operating activities		
Cash Flow from /(Used in) investing Activities		
Acquisition of property, Plant and Equipment	(16,661,559.45)	(7,748,490.91)
Sales Proceed from Disposel of Plant and Equipment		
Net Cash flow from /(used) in investing Activites		
Cash flow from /(Used In) Financial Activities		
Net Fund Received/(used) During the year	14,400,000.00	27,448,000.00
Fund Transfer to Law and Order Section	-	(2,227,036.79)
Net Cash flow from /(used) in financial Activites		
NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(4,525,289.23)	2,375,332.07
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR A	6,231,881.32	3,856,549.25
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR B	1,706,592.09	6,231,881.32

**NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD
STATEMENT OF CHANGERS IN NET ASSETS /EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019**

	Attributable to owners of the controlling entity					Total net asset /Equity
	Contributed Capital	Other Reservers	Translation Reservers	Accumulated surplus/ (Deficits)	Total	
Opening Balance	20,000,000.00	25,184,005.17	65,984,610.57	(44,226,852.73)	66,941,763.01	
Prior Year Adjustment				(759,560.08)	(759,560.08)	
Capital Grant for the year	3,500,000.00				3,500,000.00	
Net surplus/deficit for the year				(34,080,827.80)	(34,080,827.80)	
Balance as at December 2017	23,500,000.00	25,184,005.17	65,984,610.57	(79,067,240.61)	35,601,375.13	
Capital Grant for the Year	27,448,000.00				27,448,000.00	
Gain on property revaluation	-	437,536,927.21			437,536,927.21	
Fund Transfer to Law & Order Section				(2,227,036.79)	(2,227,036.79)	
Prior Year Adjustment				1,314,597.76	1,314,597.76	
Net surplus/deficit for the year				(28,291,720.85)	(28,291,720.85)	
Balance as at December 2018	50,948,000.00	462,720,932.38	65,984,610.57	(108,271,400.49)	471,382,142.46	
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	

Note 01**Government Contribution Recurrent**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
January	14,770,000.00	18,083,333.00
February	15,115,500.00	18,083,333.00
March	17,535,000.00	15,477,000.00
April	22,238,500.00	18,083,333.00
May	15,086,284.00	14,867,000.00
June	22,571,117.00	19,100,000.00
July	19,761,950.00	17,262,000.00
August	15,025,284.00	15,239,000.00
September	19,815,117.00	17,971,000.00
October	17,338,617.00	14,510,000.00
November	18,964,833.00	22,439,000.00
December	20,300,000.00	17,609,000.00
	218,522,202.00	208,723,999.00

Note 02**Miscellaneous Income**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Coconut income	1,334,435.99	1,717,699.25
Distress and Festival Loan Interest	333,722.99	343,408.89
Drug Counselling Course	5,391,450.00	5,492,000.00
Government Charge on Vehicle	3,850.00	2,800.00
Misc - Income & Cheque Cancelled Income	98,632.50	98,729.50
NNL Lab income	655,750.00	703,000.00
No Pay Charges and Returned Salary	292,823.90	250,563.54
Non Refundable Tender Deposit	59,000.00	14,000.00
PCA Income	1,971,000.00	1,848,500.00
Residential & Administration fees	3,885,000.00	4,785,000.00
Sale of Research books	6,800.00	10,400.00
Sale of Vocational Items	2,400.00	7,100.00
	14,034,865.38	15,273,201.18

Note 03**Profit on Disposal**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Cost of disposal Fixed Assets	1,377,057.44	1,401,461.09
Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets	(1,377,057.44)	(1,401,461.09)
Sales Proceeds of Disposal of Assets	22,063.00	34,085.00
	22,063.00	34,085.00

Note 4**Personnel & Administration Cost**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Audit & Management	84,000.00	114,000.00
Board Meeting Fees & Sitting Allowance	683,575.00	716,000.00
Employee Trust Fund	3,667,683.82	3,523,128.64
Employees Provident Fund	14,630,161.22	14,032,850.41
Enforcement Sub Committee Fees	140,680.00	-
Overtime	6,628,943.40	4,737,599.36
Salaries & Wages	124,926,331.41	120,203,841.81
Service Gratuity	7,674,885.99	5,032,784.40
SHE Insurance	5,334,232.38	5,439,804.52
Transport & Hiring of Motor Vehicles	3,581,873.81	3,528,422.12
Travelling & Subsistence-Foreign	4,168,917.30	3,994,268.30
Travelling & Subsistence-Local	2,495,407.00	1,533,167.75
	174,016,691.33	162,855,867.31

Note 05**Other Operating Cost**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Advertisements	450,658.25	134,524.50
Audit Fee	850,000.00	750,000.00
Electricity	5,390,580.65	5,198,539.17
Fuel Lubricants	5,097,791.60	4,462,721.02
Internet & Email charges	1,941,523.18	1,986,934.57
Janitorial expenses	2,466,181.84	2,192,820.00
Lease of peripheral centers & PCA expenses	1,802,400.00	1,800,000.00
Maintenance of Buildings	511,268.16	551,346.87
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	3,244,784.59	3,713,298.57
Maintenance of Office Equipment	3,055,984.00	1,476,507.19
Miscellaneous and Refreshment expenses	485,813.00	636,329.35
Newspapers, Publications & Periodicals	106,310.00	104,345.00
Pest Control	81,367.00	81,420.00
Postage	197,536.60	184,270.50
Printing, Stationery & Office Requisites	4,383,092.56	3,443,854.33
Rates & taxes	325,472.63	258,652.37
Security Expenses	5,318,350.00	4,597,739.49
Staff Uniforms	120,000.00	112,000.00
Telephone Charges	2,028,038.79	2,032,190.45
Translation, Inquiry, Legal & Technical Fees	333,079.00	128,089.00
Water Supply	1,743,713.91	1,794,239.93
	39,933,945.76	35,639,822.31

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

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Contribution to N.G.O.(SLFONGODA)	360,000.00	360,000.00
Drug Law Enforcement Activities (PNB)	255,250.00	147,000.00
	615,250.00	507,000.00

Note 7**Preventive Education and Training**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Preventive Education & Public Awareness	403,050.00	428,072.00
Anti drug day programme	39,765.00	781,620.60
Preventive education Field allowance	731,285.69	490,428.56
	1,174,100.69	1,700,121.16

Note 8**Treatment and Rehabilitaion**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Meals	19,312,853.00	19,079,946.80
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Food stuff	3,304.00	23,208.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Other	639,454.89	547,208.75
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Medicine	137,557.65	54,029.70
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Doctors fees	60,000.00	98,750.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Sports Items	-	550.00
Rehabilitaion of drug dependance - Vocational Training	270,000.00	286,035.00
Follow up, Parents Prog & Other Programs	849,088.46	537,348.33
	21,272,258.00	20,627,076.58

Note 9**Research Study Expenses**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Research & Study	1,804,864.75	1,279,805.00
Drug Councelling Course Expenses	3,293,920.40	2,842,149.60
	5,098,785.15	4,121,954.60

Note 10**Outreach Expenses**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Outreach mobile Programmes & Others	1,419,964.00	675,868.50
Outreach Field Allowance	2,018,153.70	1,339,714.26
	3,438,117.70	2,015,582.76

Note 11**NNL Lab Expenses**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Laboratory requisits & Chemicals	1,182,726.26	1,554,220.85
NNL Lab Training programmes	85,374.89	393,563.00
INGSA Expenses	1,495,920.40	187,345.00
	2,764,021.55	2,135,128.85

Note 12**Prisons & Other Treatment Centers**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Prisons & other treatment Centers Programms	579,208.50	273,159.00
	579,208.50	273,159.00

Note 13**Human Resources Development Cost**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Staff Training Expenses	718,441.94	962,063.00
Staff Recruiting Chargers	122,250.00	25,900.00
	840,691.94	987,963.00

Note 14**Finance Cost**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Bank charges	86,030.00	99,025.00
	86,030.00	99,025.00

Note 15**Depreciation & Others**

	2019	2018
	RS	RS
Depreciation As per schedule	21,019,673.23	24,112,705.46
	21,019,673.23	24,112,705.46

Note 16**Cash at Bank & Hand**

	2019	2018
	Rs	Rs
Stamp Imprest	-	956.60
B.O.C. Corporate 1643	532,357.23	3,568,660.40
B.O.C. Rajagiriya - 0003270702	118,150.26	97,209.32
NDDCB Tratment & Rehabilitation - 0071810523	1,056,084.60	2,565,055.00
	1,706,592.09	6,231,881.32

Note - 17**Inventory**

	2019	2018
	Rs	Rs
Chemical Stock	2,518,193.98	2,527,499.28
Stationery Stock	2,516,512.15	2,070,646.29
	5,034,706.13	4,598,145.57

Note - 18**Prepayments**

	2019	2018
	Rs	Rs
Vehicle Insurance & Licence Fees		
BAP-5320 Ins	1,869.72	191.84
BAP-5320 Lic		682.74
BAP-5324 Ins	1,869.72	191.84
BAP-5324 Lic		682.74
BAP-5328 Ins	1,869.72	191.84
BAP-5328 Lic		751.01
BAQ-4028 Ins	1,484.04	456.13
BAQ-4028 Lic		712.66
BAQ-4032 Ins	1,484.04	456.13
BAQ-4032 Lic		711.51
BAQ-4023 Ins	1,484.04	456.13
BAQ-4023 Lic		711.51
BAQ-4037 Ins	1,484.04	456.13
BAQ-4037 Lic	19.64	12.66
BAQ-4020 Ins	1,484.04	456.13
BAQ-4020 Lic		12.66
YU-6932 Ins	1,922.67	2,040.06
YU-6932 Lic	59.15	34.93
YU-6933 Ins	1,784.51	1,888.36
YU-6933 Lic		784.93
YU-6934 Ins	2,144.02	2,271.98
YU-6934 Lic	59.15	38.42

YU-6938 Ins	1,836.45	1,945.17
YU-6938 Lic		788.42
PF-9007 Ins	11,436.57	12,607.81
PF-9007 Lic		9,715.07
51-7214 Ins	3,713.62	3,764.75
51-7214 Lic	1,701.37	1,844.38
301-9695 Ins	6,056.18	6,237.36
301-9695 Lic	1,247.67	895.89
PB-4613 Ins	6,717.53	7,369.07
PB-4613 Lic	-	8,028.49
19-9679 Ins	3,567.82	3,865.55
19-9679 Lic	-	2,134.90
32-4515 Ins	7,344.37	8,036.87
32-4515 Lic	-	8,774.84
64-4315 Ins	4,954.58	5,459.13
64-4315 Lic	2,654.36	2,301.37
CAG-1776 Ins	5,002.97	5,450.64
CAG-1776 Lic	1,256.00	772.60
CAG-2548 Ins	5,002.97	5,450.64
CAG-2548 Lic	1,256.00	794.52
KF-2801 Ins	9,423.01	12,614.09
KF-2801 Lic		2,432.88
KR-4875 Ins	8,993.00	9,976.26
KR-4875 Lic		3,747.95
155-9003 Ins	459.01	468.61
155-9003 Lic	-	-
XC-8699 Ins	1,351.38	1,393.72
XC-8699 Lic	-	-
XC-8705 Ins	1,351.38	1,393.72

XC-8705 Lic	-	653.97
XC-8708 Ins	958.87	988.57
XC-8708 Lic	-	719.37
NB-1258 Ins	12,317.04	13,255.47
NB-1258 Lic	-	6,595.89
NB-7948 Ins	14,179.07	18,464.55
NB-7948 Lic	4,071.12	-
SO-7385 Ins	3,749.43	-
SO-7385 Lic	712.60	-
Terrorist Cover	4,947.06	-
<u>Maintenance of Office Equipment</u>		
Ceylon Business Appliances	4,876.55	11,981.87
Gestetner of Ceylon	2,603.10	11,623.22
Metropolitan	-	12,981.44
Globel Tech Air conditioning	-	22,258.36
Hayleys Aventura	-	88,120.46
<u>T & R-Beverages</u>		
Nawadiganthaya	29,613.00	-
Colombo	19,460.00	-
Galle	21,770.00	-
SHE Insurance	1,661,866.58	1,793,547.22
PNB contribution	-	5,250.00
Total prepayments for the year 2019	1,885,469.16	2,128,897.44

Note 19**Advances**

	2019	2018
	Rs	Rs
Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation & Research Centre	747.00	747.00
National Institute of Education	27,725.50	27,725.50
Institute of the study of Drug Dependence	4,572.00	18,829.00
National Housing Development Authority	15,000.00	15,000.00
Director - Department of Buildings secretariat	138,800.00	138,800.00
Colombo PTR Centre	1,160,250.00	1,160,250.00
Navadigantha PTR Centre	337,800.00	337,800.00

Indosol (Pvt) Ltd	6,652.50	6,652.50
Brunner Mazel Publishers (Book order U.S.A)	4,867.00	4,867.00
School of Co-operation Polgolla	9,725.00	9,725.00
Deputy Director	1,800.00	1,800.00
Election Duties	5,617.50	5,617.50
Manager - Kandy Centre	32,553.00	32,553.00
Manager - N' digantha Centre	15,700.00	15,700.00
State Printing	19,750.00	19,750.00
Manager-Galle Centre	500.00	500.00
AD- R.M.S.Rathnayaka	3,600.00	-
Ad- B Senanayake	24,045.00	23,000.00
Adv- C Jayasinghe	-	3,000.00
Adv- W Marasinghe	-	900.00
Petty cash -W M B W Bandara	-	5,497.00
	1,809,704.50	1,828,713.50

Note 20**Debtor-Advance Payment**

	2019	2018
	Rs	Rs
<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 Koralya West M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Dry ration Deposit	7,500.00	7,500.00
<u>Battaramulla M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Fuel Deposit	6,000.00	6,000.00
<u>Kandy M.P.C.S. Ltd</u>		
Dry ration deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
Fuel Deposit	20,000.00	20,000.00
<u>Galle M.P.C.S Ltd</u>		
Dry ration & Fuel Deposit	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
C.F. Fernando - Cargills Building	150,000.00	150,000.00
Ceylon Oxygen Ltd- Cylinder deposit NNL	152,000.00	152,000.00
Theekshana-Advance payment to PNB database	-	70,000.00
	658,812.96	728,812.96

Note - 21**Employee Receivable amount for festival advance and distress loan****HEAD OFFICE**

EPF Number	Name	Festival	Special	Distress	Total
EPF/006	Saman Walpita			83,700.00	83,700.00
EPF/023	L.A.V.L. Abeyratne	-	-	43,956.00	43,956.00
EPF/062	K.D.S.M. Weerasekara	-	-	121,184.00	121,184.00
EPF/103	K.D.M. Kumudini	-	-	231,007.00	231,007.00
EPF/111	M.K.G. Kalansooriya			61,930.00	61,930.00
EPF/121	H.M.P.B. Herath	-	-	20,316.00	20,316.00
EPF/133	A.Khalith	2,500.00	-		2,500.00
EPF/143	A.W. Ranasinghe	-	-	39,900.00	39,900.00
EPF/159	T.W. Premasiri	-	-	37,870.00	37,870.00
EPF/161	T.D. Jayawardane	-	-	185,563.00	185,563.00
EPF/162	L.D.Anoma Dayani	-	-	219,646.00	219,646.00
EPF/177	H.M. Ranasinghe	-	-	37,856.00	37,856.00
EPF/209	D. Kulatunga	-	-	3,787.00	3,787.00
EPF/217	D.A. Upuli Senaviratne	-	-	57,288.00	57,288.00
EPF/220	D.K. Pathmaperuma	-	-	227,220.00	227,220.00
EPF/222	L Thilakarathne			208,285.00	208,285.00
EPF/239	S.A.M. George	-	-	193,137.00	193,137.00
EPF/266	G P Nilanduwage			212,072.00	212,072.00
EPF/275	K.D. Wijesiriwardane	2,500.00	-		2,500.00
EPF/285	S.S.W. Wijerathne			50,200.00	50,200.00
EPF/294	W.A. Ajith Palith De Silva	-	-	8,904.00	8,904.00
EPF/296	T.G. Ariyaratna	-	-	50,200.00	50,200.00
EPF/302	R A T M Kumari			219,646.00	219,646.00
EPF/328	H.G.M.C. Amarasinghe	-	-	231,007.00	231,007.00
EPF/356	D.K. Jalathge	10,000.00	-		10,000.00
EPF/374	M.G.S. Sudarshana	-	-	166,850.00	166,850.00

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EPF/386	G.R. Gunawardane	-	-	15,545.00	15,545.00		
EPF/388	S.H. Welagedara	-	-	112,500.00	112,500.00		
EPF/389	O.P. Kirishani Iresha	-	-	46,020.00	46,020.00		
EPF/392	W.Y.A. Wimalasiri	-	-	176,600.00	176,600.00		
EPF/394	R.W. Senaviratne	-	-	180,132.00	180,132.00		
EPF/398	R.A.D.S.M. Ranasighe	-	-	166,004.00	166,004.00		
EPF/399	L.P.N. Chamara Navoth	-	-	167,637.00	167,637.00		
EPF/400	I.H.T.D. Maduranga	-	-	83,328.00	83,328.00		
EPF/401	S.R. Senanayake	10,000.00	-	223,433.00	233,433.00		
EPF/423	W.G.S. Udana	-	-	29,055.00	29,055.00		
EPF/440	E.A.D.R.P Pushpakumara	10,000.00	-		10,000.00		
EPF/463	P.J.N. Perera	-	-	27,692.00	27,692.00		
EPF/492	H.N.L. Lakmali	-	-	177,989.00	177,989.00		
EPF/501	B A A S K Kumari	2,500.00		-	2,500.00		
EPF/514	M.P.U. Kumara	-	-	87,699.00	87,699.00		
EPF/520	A.W.A. Thimira Supun	-	-	18,070.00	18,070.00		
EPF/521	E M A C S Kumara			213,921.00	213,921.00		
EPF/536	M.D. Wickramage	-	-	109,823.00	109,823.00		
EPF/537	D.A.L. Wijewardane			114,304.00	114,304.00		
EPF/542	M.G.G.D. Tharaka	-	-	65,754.00	65,754.00		
EPF/543	W.T.A. Charith			52,025.00	52,025.00		
EPF/547	T.S.K. Weerasekara	-	-	49,662.00	49,662.00		
EPF/559	A N Renuka			212,072.00	212,072.00		
EPF/560	I M C P Karunarathne			242,368.00	242,368.00		
EPF/569	S.A.M.S. Priyadarshana	-	-	46,903.00	46,903.00		
EPF/571	R M S Rathnayake			96,379.00	96,379.00		
EPF/592	R. Surajee			49,416.00	49,416.00		
EPF/615	A.T. Darshana	-	-	121,184.00	121,184.00		
EPF/617	A.D.Y.K. Athauda			140,119.00	140,119.00		
EPF/620	S.T. Warniyagoda	1,250.00	400.00	124,971.00	126,621.00		
EPF/647	J A I S Jayakodi			238,581.00	238,581.00		
EPF/652	V D Suwaris	10,000.00			10,000.00		
EPF/653	M H M Irfath	2,500.00			2,500.00		
				51,250.00	400.00	6,100,710.00	6,152,360.00

COLOMBO CENTRE

EPF Number	Name	Festival	Special	Distress	Total		
EPF/182	N.K.P. Damayanthi	-	-	185,563.00	185,563.00		
EPF/272	R.P.K.U. Ranasinghe	-	-	109,823.00	109,823.00		
EPF/412	D.C.M. Perera	-	-	12,649.00	12,649.00		
EPF/490	F.R.I Salih	-	-	49,654.00	49,654.00		
EPF/506	M M Saminda			189,250.00	189,250.00		
EPF/564	N.P.C. Madushani	5,000.00			5,000.00		
EPF/718	A G C Dilrukshi	6,250.00			6,250.00		
				11,250.00	-	546,939.00	558,189.00

KANDY CENTRE

EPF Number	Name	Festival	Special	Distress	Total
EPF/069	H.G. Jayaratne	-	-	29,276.00	29,276.00
EPF/224	B.G.S. Dissanayake		-	39,677.00	39,677.00
EPF/228	W.M.B.W. Bandara	-	-	136,332.00	136,332.00
EPF/229	I A Thilakasiri	10,000.00			10,000.00
EPF/443	P N S A K Suraweera	-	-	234,794.00	234,794.00
EPF/558	H.M.J. Bandara Ranasinghe	-	-	28,912.00	28,912.00
EPF/673	W M A D Karunaratne	1,250.00			1,250.00
		11,250.00	-	468,991.00	480,241.00

GALLE CENTRE

EPF Number	Name	Festival	Special	Distress	Total
EPF/138	R.C. Panditha Vidana	-	-	13,155.00	13,155.00
EPF/301	P R Nandani			246,155.00	246,155.00
EPF/334	W S Perera			250,000.00	250,000.00
EPF/670	K D Vidura Dananjaya	6,250.00			6,250.00
EPF/671	R M I N Rathnayake	6,250.00			6,250.00
EPF/672	S M Weerasinghe		4,000.00		4,000.00
EPF/681	S R Jayasinghe	6,250.00	2,000.00		8,250.00
		18,750.00	6,000.00	259,310.00	534,060.00

NAWADIGANTHA CENTRE

EPF Number	Name	Festival	Special	Distress	Total
EPF/108	D.V.M. Damayanthi	-	-	56,628.00	56,628.00
EPF/158	P.R.G. Jayalath	-	-	9,975.00	9,975.00
EPF/516	J.M.S.P.K. Jayasekara		-	177,895.00	177,895.00
EPF/694	S A H M Amaratunga		3,200.00	-	3,200.00
		-	3,200.00	244,498.00	247,698.00

Grand Total**7,972,548.00**

N.B.

There is a difference in receivable for distress loan and festival advances of staff for an amount of Rs. 12,435/-.

Note - 22**Property, Plant & Equipment**

<i>Cost/Valuation</i>	Land RS	Buildings RS	Office Equipment RS	Furniture RS	Fixtures RS	Motor Vehicles RS	Full Amount
Balance as at 01.01.2019	370,978,069.80	132,381,030.59	95,681,615.00	19,613,702.29	14,533,337.92	43,265,362.00	676,453,117.60
Additions	70,000.00	4,368,284.62	4,874,586.20	1,951,002.54	413,775.00		11,677,648.36
Revaluation							-
Disposals			(1,207,452.00)	(165,705.44)			(1,373,157.44)
Balance as at 31.12.2019	371,048,069.80	136,749,315.21	99,348,749.20	21,398,999.39	14,947,112.92	43,265,362.00	686,757,608.52
<i>Depreciation</i>							
Balance as at 01.01.2019		47,974,407.95	83,374,005.43	11,003,899.26	10,921,532.99	42,527,324.78	195,801,170.41
For 2019		4,885,770.27	4,216,398.50	1,476,841.88	1,870,261.55	568,132.30	13,017,404.50
Revaluation & For Disposals			(1,207,452.00)	(165,705.44)			(1,373,157.44)
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2019		52,860,178.22	86,382,951.93	12,315,035.70	12,791,794.54	43,095,457.08	207,445,417.47
Written down value as at 31.12.2019	371,048,069.80	83,889,136.99	12,965,797.27	9,083,963.69	2,155,318.38	169,904.92	479,312,191.05

Cost/Valuation	Library Books Rs	Kitchen ware Rs	Garden Items Rs	NNL Lab Equipment Rs	Other Plant Equipment Rs	Leasehold Property Rs	Full Amount Rs.
Balance as at 01.01.2019	1,432,939.37	513,032.08	121,313.00	23,030,102.82	19,722,186.69	905,635.00	45,725,208.96
Additions	51,216.30	-	72,000.00	4,244,023.45	616,671.34	-	4,983,911.09
Disposals		(3,900.00)				-	(3,900.00)
Balance as at 31.12.2019	1,484,155.67	509,132.08	193,313.00	27,274,126.27	20,338,858.03	905,635.00	50,705,220.05
<i>Depreciation</i>							
Balance as at 01.01.2019	934,090.65	444,702.91	94,344.67	11,055,281.53	9,204,445.97	512,117.98	22,244,983.71
For 2019	160,052.52	27,599.42	17,602.91	4,206,628.30	3,409,258.58	181,127.00	8,002,268.73
For Disposals		(3,900.00)				-	(3,900.00)
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2019	1,094,143.17	468,402.33	111,947.58	15,261,909.83	12,613,704.55	693,244.98	30,243,352.44
Written down value as at 31.12.2019	390,012.50	40,729.75	81,365.42	12,012,216.44	7,725,153.48	212,390.02	20,461,867.61

Total Net Asset for the Year 2019

499,774,058.66

Depreciation

21,019,673.23

Note 23**Sundry Creditors**

	2019	2018
	Rs	Rs
A A K Akurandeniya	20,000.00	-
Ceylon Business Appliances	2,220.00	2,220.00
Liyanage Swarnalatha	10,000.00	10,000.00
Rukmal Jayawardane	2,000.00	2,000.00
T.D.R.D. Dharmaratne	10,000.00	10,000.00
T.G.T.S. Sumanartne	10,000.00	10,000.00
W A D T Padmini	15,000.00	15,000.00
	69,220.00	49,220.00

Note 24**Accrued Expenses**

	2019	2018
	Rs	Rs
Advertisement	68,465.25	-
Annual Service Agreements	1,118,460.06	-
Audit Fees	1,600,000.00	750,000.00
Consultation Fees	25,000.00	25,000.00
Daily Wages & Allowances	26,843.77	214,536.63
DPTC Program	2,500.00	
Drug Councelling Course	877,315.00	558,499.50
Electricity	370,067.53	368,429.26
EPF & ETF Payable	7,824.15	24,392.88
Fongoda Rental	90,000.00	-
Fuel & Lubricants	956,806.00	675,733.00
Gratuity Payment	208,247.00	-
Holiday pay	222,603.15	212,726.70
Internet Email	217,051.15	119,770.60
Janitorial	201,895.20	179,601.25
Laboratory Requisites and Chemicals	590,398.57	1,062,030.00
Lease of peripheral Centres	150,000.00	-
Maintenance of Building	42,150.00	-
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	392,940.20	17,247.34
Maintenance of Office Equipment	503,874.37	51,280.00
Misallaneous	-	136,600.00
News papers	22,940.00	13,030.00
NNL Training	-	29,000.00
Outreach field allowance	169,142.83	161,357.14
Outreach Mobile Programs & Others	388,800.00	4,050.00
Overtime	2,658,893.40	916,746.84
Parents, Follow Up and other Meetings	139,850.00	28,960.00
PAYE Payable	53.00	-
PEST Control	6,732.00	-
Preventive Education & training	198,240.00	3,600.00

Preventive Education field allowance	84,000.00	30,000.00
Printing, Stationery & Office requisites	788,314.80	38,385.00
Research Study	470,350.00	425,472.50
Security Charges	943,500.00	776,000.00
Staff Training	-	9,000.00
Stamp fees payable	72,175.00	67,950.00
Telephone Charges	612,461.86	175,022.90
Translation and Technical Officer Fees	117,140.00	29,909.00
Transport	3,850.00	4,100.00
Travelling & Subsistence - Foreign	798,627.57	326,845.08
Travelling & Subsistence - Local	1,044,202.00	455,882.50
Tre & Reh Doctor charges	17,500.00	8,750.00
Tre & Reh Meals & Meals for programs	1,457,891.00	1,358,002.50
Tre & Reh Other Items	148,500.00	21,094.00
Tre & Reh Vocational Training	106,000.00	18,000.00
Vehicle Hiring Charges	793,315.42	240,916.61
Water	194,479.63	67,038.98
	18,909,399.91	9,604,960.21

Note 25**Retention Money**

	2019	2018
	Rs	Rs
HO Patition-S L S Kumara	-	10,000.00
Galle Dining Hall Construction	169,540.00	169,540.00
N'dig client bathroom phase ii	104,919.00	-
N'dig water tank	70,487.55	-
	344,946.55	179,540.00

Note 26**HEAD OFFICE**

EPP NO	NAME	BASIC SALARY	COST OF LIVING	ADJUSTED ALLOWANCE	GROSS SALARY	HALF MONTH SALARY	SERVICE PERIOD	GRATUITY
6	W.S.P Walpita	29,025.00	7,800.00	-	36,825.00	18,412.50	34	626,025.00
23	L.A.V.L Abeyratne	31,152.00	7,800.00		38,952.00	19,476.00	33	642,708.00
56	Vajira Pathirana	54,117.00	7,800.00	-	61,917.00	30,958.50	29	897,796.50
62	K.D.S.M. Weerasekara	39,143.00	7,800.00		46,943.00	23,471.50	28	657,202.00
81	M.P. Attanayake	39,539.00	7,800.00		47,339.00	23,669.50	28	662,746.00
103	K.D.M. Kumudini	40,893.00	7,800.00		48,693.00	24,346.50	27	657,355.50
111	M.K.G. Kalansooriya	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	27	639,076.50
121	H.M.P.B. Herath	44,955.00	7,800.00	-	52,755.00	26,377.50	27	712,192.50
123	W.P.W. Jayalath	37,789.00	7,800.00		45,589.00	22,794.50	27	615,451.50
124	K.V.R. Wickramasinghe	46,991.00	7,800.00		54,791.00	27,395.50	25	684,887.50

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133	A Khalith	37,789.00	7,800.00	-	45,589.00	22,794.50	27	615,451.50
143	A.W.Ranasinghe	43,601.00	7,800.00		51,401.00	25,700.50	27	693,913.50
154	L.K.S.M. Gunasekara	38,862.00	7,800.00		46,662.00	23,331.00	27	629,937.00
159	T.W. Premasiri	71,942.00	7,800.00		79,742.00	39,871.00	27	1,076,517.00
161	T.D. Jayawardane	39,143.00	7,800.00		46,943.00	23,471.50	27	633,730.50
162	L.D. Anoma Dayani	38,185.00	7,800.00		45,985.00	22,992.50	27	620,797.50
171	S.M.B. Nanada Kumarihamy	71,942.00	7,800.00		79,742.00	39,871.00	26	1,036,646.00
177	H.M. Ranasighe	38,185.00	7,800.00	-	45,985.00	22,992.50	22	505,835.00
181	K. Ranjith Jayasiri	38,185.00	7,800.00	-	45,985.00	22,992.50	22	505,835.00
191	N.G. Gunasinghe	38,185.00	7,800.00	-	45,985.00	22,992.50	26	597,805.00
202	M.A.W. Marasinghe	56,355.00	7,800.00	-	64,155.00	32,077.50	26	834,015.00
209	D. Kulatunga	55,135.00	7,800.00	-	62,935.00	31,467.50	26	818,155.00
217	D.A. Upuli Senaviratne	35,826.00	7,800.00		43,626.00	21,813.00	26	567,138.00
220	D.K. Pathmaperuma	28,407.00	7,800.00	-	36,207.00	18,103.50	26	470,691.00
222	L Tilakaratne	28,460.00	7,800.00		36,260.00	18,130.00	26	471,380.00
227	H.M.C.T. Senavirtne	38,862.00	7,800.00		46,662.00	23,331.00	26	606,606.00
229	I.A. Thilakasiri	39,539.00	7,800.00		47,339.00	23,669.50	26	615,407.00
239	S.A.M. George	30,452.00	7,800.00	-	38,252.00	19,126.00	26	497,276.00
247	G.C.S. Liyanage	34,642.00	7,800.00		42,442.00	21,221.00	25	530,525.00
263	D.L. Chandrasiri	29,564.00	7,800.00	-	37,364.00	18,682.00	23	429,686.00
266	G.P. Nilanduwege	34,050.00	7,800.00	-	41,850.00	20,925.00	23	481,275.00
269	M.P.K. Peiris	34,642.00	7,800.00	-	42,442.00	21,221.00	22	466,862.00
285	S.S.W. Wijerathna	38,185.00	7,800.00	-	45,985.00	22,992.50	19	436,857.50
294	W.A.P. De Silva	29,564.00	7,800.00	-	37,364.00	18,682.00	20	373,640.00
296	T.G. Ariyaratne	38,185.00	7,800.00	-	45,985.00	22,992.50	19	436,857.50
302	R.A. Thushara Nilmini	35,081.00	7,800.00	-	42,881.00	21,440.50	16	343,048.00
328	H.G.M.C. Amarasinghe	34,404.00	7,800.00	-	42,204.00	21,102.00	19	400,938.00
329	S.M.C.L. Rosa	39,539.00	7,800.00		47,339.00	23,669.50	19	449,720.50
356	D.K. Jalathge	31,430.00	7,800.00	-	39,230.00	19,615.00	16	313,840.00
367	D.P.P. Weerasinghe	52,614.00	7,800.00		60,414.00	30,207.00	14	422,898.00
371	K.P Kumara	55,108.00	7,800.00		62,908.00	31,454.00	14	440,356.00
374	M.G.S. Sudarshana	25,394.00	7,800.00	1,054.00	34,248.00	17,124.00	13	222,612.00
377	A.W.A Kumari	55,108.00	7,800.00		62,908.00	31,454.00	11	345,994.00
378	Wasana Godabedda	27,708.00	7,800.00	177.00	35,685.00	17,842.50	11	196,267.50
385	R.M.S.P.M. Ratnayake	42,247.00	7,800.00	-	50,047.00	25,023.50	11	275,258.50
386	G.R. Gunawardane	51,367.00	7,800.00	-	59,167.00	29,583.50	11	325,418.50
388	S.H. Welagedara	39,143.00	7,800.00	-	46,943.00	23,471.50	11	258,186.50
389	O.P. Krishani Iresha	39,970.00	7,800.00	-	47,770.00	23,885.00	10	238,850.00
392	W.Y.A. Wimalasiri	26,901.00	7,800.00	484.00	35,185.00	17,592.50	8	140,740.00
394	R.W. Seniviratne	26,901.00	7,800.00	484.00	35,185.00	17,592.50	8	140,740.00
398	R.A.D.S.M. Ranasinghe	26,901.00	7,800.00	484.00	35,185.00	17,592.50	8	140,740.00
399	L.P.N. Chamara Navath	24,776.00	7,800.00	1,292.00	33,868.00	16,934.00	8	135,472.00
400	I.H.T.D. Maduranga	23,754.00	7,800.00	1,682.00	33,236.00	16,618.00	8	132,944.00
401	S.R. Senanayake	25,260.00	7,800.00	1,107.00	34,167.00	17,083.50	8	136,668.00
423	W.G. Supun Udana	28,515.00	7,800.00		36,315.00	18,157.50	6	108,945.00

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440	E.A.D.R.P. Pushpakumara	26,901.00	7,800.00	484.00	35,185.00	17,592.50	8	140,740.00
445	W.K.B.S. Weerawarna	26,363.00	7,800.00	688.00	34,851.00	17,425.50	8	139,404.00
463	P.J.N. Perera	25,260.00	7,800.00	1,107.00	34,167.00	17,083.50	8	136,668.00
487	P.H.G.S. Damayanthi	26,363.00	7,800.00	688.00	34,851.00	17,425.50	5	87,127.50
492	H N L Lakmali	28,515.00	7,800.00		36,315.00	18,157.50	7	127,102.50
501	B.A.A.S.K. Kumari	33,050.00	7,800.00		40,850.00	20,425.00	6	122,550.00
503	Antony Edwin Roger	33,050.00	7,800.00	-	40,850.00	20,425.00	6	122,550.00
505	A H M N Sadanayake	33,050.00	7,800.00		40,850.00	20,425.00	6	122,550.00
514	M.P.U. Kumara	24,776.00	7,800.00	1,292.00	33,868.00	16,934.00	6	101,604.00
520	A.W.A. Thimira Supun	23,306.00	7,800.00	1,854.00	32,960.00	16,480.00	5	82,400.00
521	E.M.A.C. Saman Kumara	24,776.00	7,800.00	1,292.00	33,868.00	16,934.00	5	84,670.00
522	H.M.J Kumara	28,515.00	7,800.00	-	36,315.00	18,157.50	6	108,945.00
529	W.V.B.N Lakmali	33,050.00	7,800.00	-	40,850.00	20,425.00	6	122,550.00
532	H.W. Thushari	33,050.00	7,800.00	-	40,850.00	20,425.00	6	122,550.00
535	P.D.S,N. Liyanage	26,094.00	7,800.00	791.00	34,685.00	17,342.50	5	86,712.50
536	M.D.Wickramage	40,893.00	7,800.00		48,693.00	24,346.50	5	121,732.50
537	D.A.L. Wijewardena	26,363.00	7,800.00	688.00	34,851.00	17,425.50	5	87,127.50
542	M.G.G.D. Tharaka	27,170.00	7,800.00	382.00	35,352.00	17,676.00	5	88,380.00
543	W.T.A. Charith	26,094.00	7,800.00	791.00	34,685.00	17,342.50	5	86,712.50
545	M.A.H.I. Ariyaratna	35,758.00	7,800.00	-	43,558.00	21,779.00	5	108,895.00
546	K.H.M. Madhuwanthi	33,050.00	7,800.00	-	40,850.00	20,425.00	5	102,125.00
547	T.S. Kumari Weerasekara	35,081.00	7,800.00	-	42,881.00	21,440.50	5	107,202.50
548	P.H.N.T. Sandaruwan Nawarathna	38,862.00	7,800.00	-	46,662.00	23,331.00	5	116,655.00
549	H.G. Chameera Lakmal	36,435.00	7,800.00	-	44,235.00	22,117.50	5	110,587.50
552	M.D.D.R. Jayawardena	26,363.00	7,800.00	688.00	34,851.00	17,425.50	5	87,127.50
554	B.C. Jeewanthi	35,758.00	7,800.00	-	43,558.00	21,779.00	5	108,895.00
556	H.H.C. Hasanka Silva	23,306.00	7,800.00	1,854.00	32,960.00	16,480.00	5	82,400.00
557	K.A.R. Inoka Kuruppu	41,570.00	7,800.00	-	49,370.00	24,685.00	5	123,425.00
559	A. Nilani Renuka	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	5	118,347.50
560	I.M.C. Pradeep Karunarathna	40,893.00	7,800.00	-	48,693.00	24,346.50	5	121,732.50
567	W.K.H. Dilhara Waragoda	35,758.00	7,800.00	-	43,558.00	21,779.00	5	108,895.00
569	S.A.M.S. Priyadarshan	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	5	118,347.50
577	T.M. Perusinghe	35,758.00	7,800.00	-	43,558.00	21,779.00	5	108,895.00
580	W.A.T.S .Weerakkody	28,515.00	7,800.00	-	36,315.00	18,157.50	5	90,787.50
588	R.M.I. Nadeeshani Rathnayake	33,050.00	7,800.00	-	40,850.00	20,425.00	5	102,125.00
589	Prathana Abewickrama	26,363.00	7,800.00	688.00	34,851.00	17,425.50	5	87,127.50
592	R. Surajee	26,094.00	7,800.00	791.00	34,685.00	17,342.50	5	86,712.50
593	B.V.H. Wathsala Chaturangi	40,893.00	7,800.00	-	48,693.00	24,346.50	5	121,732.50
594	H.D.R. Wasanthi Chandrasiri	28,246.00	7,800.00	-	36,046.00	18,023.00	5	90,115.00
603	M.M.G.B.M. Rashad	33,050.00	7,800.00	-	40,850.00	20,425.00	4	81,700.00

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604	K. Madushani Muthumala	40,216.00	7,800.00	-	48,016.00	24,008.00	4	96,032.00
615	A. Thamara Darshana	40,893.00	7,800.00	-	48,693.00	24,346.50	4	97,386.00
617	A.D.Y. Kokila Athauda	40,893.00	7,800.00	-	48,693.00	24,346.50	4	97,386.00
620	S.T. Weraniyagoda	50,134.00	7,800.00	-	57,934.00	28,967.00	4	115,868.00
621	T.K.R. Dissanayake	50,134.00	7,800.00	-	57,934.00	28,967.00	3	86,901.00
626	S.H.D.K.P.K. Kumari	22,858.00	7,800.00	2,026.00	32,684.00	16,342.00	3	49,026.00
627	N.D.T.S. Jayawardhana	33,727.00	7,800.00	-	41,527.00	20,763.50	3	62,290.50
628	S.A.D.C. Abesinghe	35,081.00	7,800.00	-	42,881.00	21,440.50	3	64,321.50
629	W.A.D.P. Wickramaarachchi	35,081.00	7,800.00	-	42,881.00	21,440.50	3	64,321.50
633	N.D. Widanapathirana	38,862.00	7,800.00	-	46,662.00	23,331.00	3	69,993.00
637	K.A.P.U. Kahandawala	27,708.00	7,800.00	177.00	35,685.00	17,842.50	3	53,527.50
639	A.K. Abesinghe	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	3	71,008.50
640	S.A.S. Dasun	33,727.00	7,800.00	-	41,527.00	20,763.50	3	62,290.50
641	A. Kulendran	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	3	71,008.50
646	K.D.W. Sajani	50,134.00	7,800.00	-	57,934.00	28,967.00	2	57,934.00
647	J.A/I.S. Jayakodi	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	2	47,339.00
648	M.W.N.M. Abeynayake	38,862.00	7,800.00	-	46,662.00	23,331.00	2	46,662.00
649	S.W.P. Kumara	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	2	47,339.00
650	P.N.S. Tissera	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	2	47,339.00
651	G.I.S. Gunasinghe	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	2	47,339.00
652	V.D. Suvaris	38,185.00	7,800.00	-	45,985.00	22,992.50	2	45,985.00
653	M.H.M. Irfath	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	2	47,339.00
654	I.N. Hettiarchchi	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	2	47,339.00
655	A.A.S.L, Athauda	38,862.00	7,800.00	-	46,662.00	23,331.00	2	46,662.00
656	D.G.P.M. Perera	38,862.00	7,800.00	-	46,662.00	23,331.00	2	46,662.00
665	H.S. Prarthana	38,862.00	7,800.00	-	46,662.00	23,331.00	2	46,662.00
668	D.M.H.D. Rajapaksha	27,708.00	7,800.00	177.00	35,685.00	17,842.50	2	35,685.00
692	P.H.I. Indeewari	27,708.00	7,800.00	177.00	35,685.00	17,842.50	2	35,685.00
704	D.P.M. Gamage	48,901.00	7,800.00	-	56,701.00	28,350.50	2	56,701.00
708	K.A.D. Madushani	33,050.00	7,800.00	-	40,850.00	20,425.00	1	20,425.00
709	B. Ajith Kumara	27,170.00	7,800.00	382.00	35,352.00	17,676.00	1	17,676.00
Total		4,557,601.00	982,800.00	23,781.00	5,564,182.00	2,782,091.00		32,995,956.00

To be pay in future

EPF NO	NAME	BASIC SALARY	COST OF LIVING	ADJUSTED ALLOWANCE	GROSS SALARY	HALF MONTH SALARY	SERVICE PERIOD	GRATUITY
275	K.D.Wijesiriwardane	28,235.00	5,850.00		34,085.00	17,042.50	14	238,595.00
180	M.D. Ravindra	16,130.00	5,850.00		21,980.00	10,990.00	21	230,790.00
387	K.L.R.D. Pushpakumri	19,310.00	7,800.00		27,110.00	13,555.00	7	94,885.00
368	W.D.A. Aamarasinghe	23,445.00	7,800.00	3,516.75	34,761.75	17,380.88	10	173,808.75
		87,120.00	27,300.00	3,516.75	117,936.75	58,968.38		738,078.75

COLOMBO CENTRE 2019

EPF NO	NAME	BASIC SALARY	COST OF LIVING	ADJUSTED ALLOWANCE	GROSS SALARY	HALF MONTH SALARY	SERVICE PERIOD	GRATUITY
45	P.G. Rupasena	37,010.00	7,800.00	-	44,810.00	22,405.00	30	672,150.00
51	S.N Dinasekara	62,261.00	7,800.00	-	70,061.00	35,030.50	27	945,823.50
142	K.V.D.V. Gouri Karunathilake	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	27	639,076.50
182	N.K.P. Damayanthi	48,160.00	7,800.00	-	55,960.00	27,980.00	22	615,560.00
272	R.P.K.U. Ranasinghe	41,570.00	7,800.00	-	49,370.00	24,685.00	18	444,330.00
412	D.C.M. Perera	27,977.00	7,800.00	77.00	35,854.00	17,927.00	6	107,562.00
490	F.R.I Salih	29,053.00	7,800.00	-	36,853.00	18,426.50	7	128,985.50
506	M.M. Saminda	28,515.00	7,800.00	-	36,315.00	18,157.50	6	108,945.00
517	K.A.T. Kumara	23,306.00	7,800.00	1,854.00	32,960.00	16,480.00	6	98,880.00
523	S.M.O,M Samarakoon	28,515.00	7,800.00	-	36,315.00	18,157.50	6	108,945.00
541	D.M.D. Kavindu Tharanga	26,363.00	7,800.00	688.00	34,851.00	17,425.50	5	87,127.50
585	A.G.S.K. Karunaratne	27,977.00	7,800.00	77.00	35,854.00	17,927.00	5	89,635.00
623	M.A.D.K. Madurapperuma	27,977.00	7,800.00	77.00	35,854.00	17,927.00	3	53,781.00
658	G. Vijayatharashan	33,727.00	7,800.00		41,527.00	20,763.50	2	41,527.00
660	P.L.L. Wijesiri	33,727.00	7,800.00		41,527.00	20,763.50	2	41,527.00
662	P.P.U. Lakmali	33,727.00	7,800.00		41,527.00	20,763.50	2	41,527.00
664	D.A.G.S. Samarasinghe	33,727.00	7,800.00		41,527.00	20,763.50	2	41,527.00
666	K.M. Ranasinghe	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
669	A.R.D.S Senavirathna	27,170.00	7,800.00	382.00	35,352.00	17,676.00	2	35,352.00
677	R.D. Prasanka	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
679	P.A.V.D.L Rupananda	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
683	P.H.R. Sampath	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
686	T.H.P.P Hewage	33,050.00	7,800.00	-	40,850.00	20,425.00	2	40,850.00
688	A.M.W. Siriwardane	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
701	J.A.D. Kanchana	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
707	S.U. Shantha	23,808.00	7,800.00	1,662.00	33,270.00	16,635.00	1	16,635.00
Total		831,793.00	202,800.00	6,491.00	1,041,084.00	520,542.00		4,572,854.00

Kandy Centre

EPF NO	NAME	BASIC SALARY	COST OF LIVING	ADJUSTED ALLOWANCE	GROSS SALARY	HALF MONTH SALARY	SERVICE PERIOD	GRATUITY
67	K.P.R.W. Abeykoon	34,642.00	7,800.00	-	42,442.00	21,221.00	26	551,746.00
69	H.G. Jayaratne	28,729.00	7,800.00	-	36,529.00	18,264.50	28	511,406.00
147	M.C. Jayathilake	48,009.00	7,800.00	-	55,809.00	27,904.50	27	753,421.50
224	B.G.S. Dissanayake	48,009.00	7,800.00	-	55,809.00	27,904.50	26	725,517.00
228	W.M. Wijerathne Bandara	45,973.00	7,800.00	-	53,773.00	26,886.50	26	699,049.00
303	P.S. Kusumalatha Perera	35,081.00	7,800.00	-	42,881.00	21,440.50	19	407,369.50
443	P.G.N.S.A.K. Suaraweera	25,018.00	7,800.00	1,200.00	34,018.00	17,009.00	8	136,072.00

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528	B.P.N. Bulathsinghala	28,515.00	7,800.00	-	36,315.00	18,157.50	6	108,945.00
558	H.M.J.B. Ranasinghe	23,082.00	7,800.00	1,940.00	32,822.00	16,411.00	5	82,055.00
570	S.M.I.L Samarakoon	40,893.00	7,800.00	-	48,693.00	24,346.50	5	121,732.50
596	S.M.G.W.S. Mahakehewala	35,081.00	7,800.00	-	42,881.00	21,440.50	5	107,202.50
634	W.G.S.M. Gunasinghe	27,708.00	7,800.00	177.00	35,685.00	17,842.50	3	53,527.50
675	A.G.A.T. Jayathilake	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
684	D.M.D. Priyalal	33,050.00	7,800.00	-	40,850.00	20,425.00	2	40,850.00
685	D.W. G.W.Y Kumari	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
690	W.M.T.Y Wijekoon	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
691	M.A. Kumara	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
695	W.M.A.T.B. Herath	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
Total		590,985.00	140,400.00	4,712.00	736,097.00	368,048.50		4,476,483.50

Galle Centre

EPF NO	NAME	BASIC SALARY	COST OF LIVING	ADJUSTED ALLOWANCE	GROSS SALARY	HALF MONTH SALARY	SERVICE PERIOD	GRATUITY
138	R.C. Pandithavidana	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	27	639,076.50
150	G.Kodithuwakku	38,862.00	7,800.00	-	46,662.00	23,331.00	27	629,937.00
151	G.K. Pathirage	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	27	639,076.50
183	K.D.M. Silva	35,234.00	7,800.00	-	43,034.00	21,517.00	22	473,374.00
199	K.T. Karunathilake	28,191.00	7,800.00	-	35,991.00	17,995.50	22	395,901.00
280	K.D.I.N. Prasad	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	19	449,720.50
301	P.R. Nandani	35,081.00	7,800.00	-	42,881.00	21,440.50	19	407,369.50
334	W.S. Perera	32,866.00	7,800.00	-	40,666.00	20,333.00	19	386,327.00
428	P.K.A. Bimal	23,754.00	7,800.00	1,682.00	33,236.00	16,618.00	8	132,944.00
500	J.D.A. Sandamali	28,515.00	7,800.00	-	36,315.00	18,157.50	6	108,945.00
576	E.Dineshani Jayasinghe	35,758.00	7,800.00	-	43,558.00	21,779.00	5	108,895.00
613	W.K. Gayan Lakmal	27,977.00	7,800.00	77.00	35,854.00	17,927.00	4	71,708.00
680	K.C.M. De Silva	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
682	H.D. Deshapriya	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
689	W.D.M. Maheshika	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
705	M.L.D.R. Liyanage	23,808.00	7,800.00	1,662.00	33,270.00	16,635.00	1	16,635.00
Total		510,980.00	124,800.00	4,258.00	640,038.00	320,019.00		4,566,463.00

Navadigantha Centre

EPF NO	NAME	BASIC SALARY	COST OF LIVING	ADJUSTED ALLOWANCE	GROSS SALARY	HALF MONTH SALARY	SERVICE PERIOD	GRATUITY
104	P.J. Mangalasena	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	27	639,076.50
108	D.V.M. Damayanthi	41,570.00	7,800.00	-	49,370.00	24,685.00	27	666,495.00
158	P.R.Gamini Jayalath	44,824.00	7,800.00	-	52,624.00	26,312.00	27	710,424.00
178	L. Ruwanwella	39,539.00	7,800.00	-	47,339.00	23,669.50	22	520,729.00
205	H.M. Premathilaka	53,348.00	7,800.00	-	61,148.00	30,574.00	26	794,924.00

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213	T.P.S. Perera	30,452.00	7,800.00	-	38,252.00	19,126.00	27	516,402.00
223	C, Jayasinghe	49,027.00	7,800.00	-	56,827.00	28,413.50	26	738,751.00
316	K.W. Jagath Kumara	24,202.00	7,800.00	1,510.00	33,512.00	16,756.00	11	184,316.00
375	A.Muditha Chaminda Silva	25,152.00	7,800.00	1,146.00	34,098.00	17,049.00	13	221,637.00
417	D.P. Sandareka	26,901.00	7,800.00	484.00	35,185.00	17,592.50	8	140,740.00
418	Amila Suranga	23,754.00	7,800.00	1,682.00	33,236.00	16,618.00	8	132,944.00
432	H.A.C.C. Gunathilake	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
516	J.M.S.P.K Jayasekara	28,515.00	7,800.00	-	36,315.00	18,157.50	6	108,945.00
526	A.P. Prasangika Wijesiri	28,515.00	7,800.00	-	36,315.00	18,157.50	6	108,945.00
566	W.A.Shanika Madushani	37,112.00	3,510.00	-	40,622.00	20,311.00	5	101,555.00
579	A Dilini Sudarshika	28,246.00	7,800.00	-	36,046.00	18,023.00	5	90,115.00
586	J.M.D.N. Jayasundara	33,727.00	7,800.00	-	41,527.00	20,763.50	5	103,817.50
597	J. Chandramali Ranasinghe	35,081.00	7,800.00	-	42,881.00	21,440.50	5	107,202.50
601	P.A.D.R. Madushanka	28,246.00	7,800.00	-	36,046.00	18,023.00	5	90,115.00
610	B.B.M. Sanjeewa Hemakumara	27,708.00	7,800.00	177.00	35,685.00	17,842.50	4	71,370.00
643	T.W.C. Mohotti	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	3	53,277.00
678	U.V.B.C. Perera	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
696	D.N.A.Luwis	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
698	K.H.I. Sandamali	27,439.00	7,800.00	279.00	35,518.00	17,759.00	2	35,518.00
Total		782,653.00	182,910.00	6,394.00	971,957.00	485,978.50		6,243,852.50

Gratuity Provision for the Yr 2019

53,593,687.75

Note 27**Government Capital Grant**

	2019	2018
	Rs	Rs
Brought Forward Balance	50,948,000.00	23,500,000.00
January	-	
February	-	15,300,000.00
March	-	2,000,000.00
April		
May		
June		
July		
August	4,400,000.00	2,000,000.00
Sptember		2,500,000.00
October	4,000,000.00	1,270,000.00
November	5,000,000.00	3,378,000.00
December	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
	65,348,000.00	50,948,000.00

Note 28**Prior Year Adjustment****2019****Rs**

Stationery Stock adjustment	(166,093.00)
AD-Marasinghe advance settlement	900.00
Adjustment for service gratuity	32,049.50
Galle Center travelling adjustment	300.00
Cancellation of cheque no. 622443	(8,445.00)
N'dig refund for plucking coconut	(3,700.00)
Arrears EPF and ETF payment	10,605.60
Cost of cricket match at CMB center	3,999.00
Excess holiday payment adjustment	(59.90)
AC Repair	100.00
H G Jayarathne salary adjustment	(64.00)
Galle petty cash	197.50
CMB petty cash	60.00
Fertilizer charges N'dig with stamp fees	(108,500.00)
Excess amount for Kandy overtime and travelling	(3,497.54)
Excess amount for Galle overtime and travelling	(1,550.00)
HO Water bill adjustment	222.33
CMB overtime and travelling for December	128,193.62
Galle water bill adjustment	25,066.14
Excess overtime allocation for N'dig	(10,877.11)
Bank charges for December	1,000.00
Excess amount for Kandy parents meeting	(350.00)
CMB Fuel	3,055.00
Chairman telephone allowance adjustment	(125.00)
Telephone charges	203.40
Director-DPTC telephone allowance	8,010.59
Adjustment for AD's telephone allowance	1,693.66
Attend to work adjustment	24,299.94
Excess allocation for 2018 accrual expenses	(186,327.25)
Cover of bank charges from Lapro Technologies	(2,000.00)
Electricity adjustment for Galle meal bill	(7,500.00)
Electricity adjustment for N'dig meal bill	(7,500.00)
CMB arrears water charges	56,018.80
VPN facility payment	62,955.82
Galle drainage system refund	(2,033.99)
Kandy stamp fees for meals	25.00
Adjustment of advances	14,257.00
	(135,409.89)



National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

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