



# **National Dangerous Drugs Control Board**

## **Annual Report 2020**



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## 1. Introduction

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The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) is a Statutory Board established in terms of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board under Act No. 11 of 1984 and as amended by the Act No. 41 of 1986 and Act No. 21 of 1990. At present the National Dangerous Drugs Control 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 has been given to advice and make recommendation to the Minister on such policy.

## **2. Vision and Mission**

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### **Vision**

“Build a Drug Free Healthy and Secured Nation”

### **Mission**

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

### **3. Chairperson's Review**

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National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) which is established under the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act no 11,1984 bears the key responsibility in making and reviewing of national policy on prevention and control of drug abuse in Sri Lanka. Further it contributes to the collaborative efforts with regard to control of global drug problem while gaining international and regional corporation as per the international conventions of the United Nation's signed by the government of Sri Lanka and it functions under the State Ministry of National Security and Disaster Management.

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board implements its functions in respect of minimizing drug use and its harmful consequences under an integrated mechanism which is based on organized, balanced, scientific evidences while reviewing the national policy on prevention and control of drug abuse in Sri Lanka.

As the focal point of drug control, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation in Sri Lanka, NDDCB implements its programs under the national vision of creating a "country free from drug abuse" as per the policy statement of "Vistas of Prosperity and Splendor", Under the guidance of HE the President and the Secretary of Defence, General (Rtd) Kamal Gunaratna while expanding through innovative approach. Year 2020 is yet another chapter of a successful and fruitful journey.

NDDCB adopting to international conventions on drug control in 2020 and identifying global drug problem and its related emerging trends, has implemented many programmes integrating other stakeholders at national level in order to support global and regional efforts in drug control. National programme of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation is implemented while identifying sections ought to be given priority with respect to drug control. Many victories have been achieved in this regard during the year 2020 and the foundation has been made for new approaches.

While identifying existing limitations and timely need in treatment and rehabilitation, steps have been taken to expand treatment opportunities. The ultimate goal of this programme is while utilizing standard treatment methods based on scientific evidence, to create productive citizens free from drugs contributing to national labour force through quality treatment services.

It has been possible to fill lots of gaps so far within the mechanism of drug control and prevention through the national programme of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

- Initiating construction project of new treatment buildings capable of providing residential treatment facilities for 1000 clients at once with the objective of offering admission for treatment services for drug users raising the capacity for treatment and rehabilitation.

- Formulating a mechanism to be added to the labour force as productive citizens after rehabilitation and formal vocational training programme enabling to develop soft skills.
- Initiating “1927” telephone counselling service available for 24 hours of the day and as an information portal enabling the possibility to obtain information quickly on professionals and institutes that can assist and direct to treatment services and counselling.
- Introducing methods to screening of addiction by biological fluids and accordingly categorizing persons.
- Introducing formal treatment and rehabilitation method for prison system and training prison officers in this regard.
- While identifying reasons affected for excess congestion in prisons, introducing an extensive national programme.
- Taking initiatives to re-socialize of drug addicted individuals through community based treatment method by offering treatment and rehabilitation services while staying with the community for persons who do not require residential treatments representing low level of drug addiction.

Steps have been taken to extend the National Level Prevention Programme to the provincial, district and divisional levels as an integrated programme to ensure the services required by all individuals.

Along with the great view of taking Sri Lanka in to a journey of becoming the pioneer of South Asia to control of drug problem, while directing all parties towards drug free nation and prosperous country, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board is functioning through multiple approaches for minimizing the demand for drugs its adverse impacts. Main and Key steps that have been taken with regard to drug prevention and control are as follows.

- Introducing technological methods within the school system for drug prevention and as preventive workers, making teachers a technically trained group.
- While introducing provincial drug prevention and control programme, preparing the background necessary to take contribution and the role of respective local government institutions correctly for drug prevention actions.
- By selecting two officers from each divisional secretariat among development officers appointed for the government service, offering formal technical training and assigning the responsibility of respective divisional secretariat divisions.

- Establishing voluntary groups at district level and while offering technical training of drug prevention, offering opportunity to contribute as voluntary preventers.
- By establishing media monitoring groups, while supervising and analyzing related trends of the media, offering necessary information to law enforcement agencies in regard of illicit uses.
- Under social media entries such as YouTube (NDDCB Talk with counselor) and Facebook (Mathin Gelawennath Nirodhayanaya), initiating new accounts and through which enlightening public in regard to harmful consequences of drug use.
- While training professionals by conducting technical training courses of drug prevention and control of drug abuse, taking basic steps to initiate a training center at national level.
- Taking steps to accelerate amendment of legal provisions with respect to drug control and obtaining recommendations from all parties.
- By reviewing and amending the national policy on prevention and control of drug abuse re-making it to cope up with the timely trends and necessities.
- Making arrangements to offer formal technical training for officers in law enforcement agencies.
- Offering scientific recommendations of drug control through the scientific analysis and sociological researches as an intervention to the newly emerging trends.

In the face of Covid - 19 virus that has been widely expanded across the globe, drug users have become a group with high vulnerability and it has been identified as a behavior that further intensifies the expansion of virus. In the face of risk under such circumstance, while identifying responsibility as a national institution, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has been capable of offering continuous services for targeted groups. In particular, while following distant approach, as per the recommendations on health protection, offering continuous services under new approaches has been ensured.

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board hopes to actively implement the National Drug Prevention and Rehabilitation Programme to create a drug free country not only in the year 2020 but also in the future.

Dr. (Mrs.) Priyangie Amarabandu

Chairperson

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.

#### **4. Powers of the Board**

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

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

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

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

## **5. Constitution of the Board**

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The Board shall consist of the following members.

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

\*Representative of the Treasury shall be an observer to the Board

## Board Members – 2020

1. Dr. Laknath Welegedara  
Chariman  
National Dangerous Drugs Control Board  
383, Kotte Road  
Rajagiriya.  
(From February 2020)
2. Professor Anula Wijesundara  
142/2 A,  
Wijekumarathunga Mawatha,  
Colombo 5.
3. Mr. Ganesh Dharmawardena  
Additional Secretary  
Temple Trees,  
Colombo 3.
4. Mrs. Gowri Ramanah  
Government Analyst  
Government Analyst's Department  
No. 31, Isuru Mawatha  
Pelawatte  
Battaramulla.
5. Mr. H. U. Premathilake  
Additional Secretary  
Ministry of Education  
"Isurupaya"  
Battaramulla.
6. Mr. K. D. C. S. Kumaratunga  
Commissioner of Ayurveda  
Department of Ayurveda  
Old Kottawa Road,  
Navinna  
Maharagama.
7. Mr. W. L. A. S. Priyantha  
Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police  
Police Headquarters  
Colombo 1.
8. Dr. Champika Wickramasinghe  
Deputy Director General  
Non-Communicable Disaster Unit  
Ministry of Health  
Colombo 10.
9. Mr. C. W. K. Dharmasena  
Director  
Department of External Resources  
Ministry of Finance  
Colombo 1.
10. Mr. B. A. S. P. I. Balasooriya  
Director  
Social Protection Unit  
Sri Lanka Customs  
No. 40, Main Street  
Colombo 11.

## Staff of the Board

The approved cadre of the Board consists of 263 staff members.

## Address/ Contact Information:

Address : 383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya  
Telephone : 0112868794 - 6  
Fax : 0112868791/2, 0112869805  
E-mail : [mail@nddcb.gov.lk](mailto:mail@nddcb.gov.lk)  
Web site : [www.nddcb.gov.lk](http://www.nddcb.gov.lk)  
Facebook : [www.facebook.com/nddcbk](http://www.facebook.com/nddcbk)

## Auditors

Auditor General, Auditor General's Department

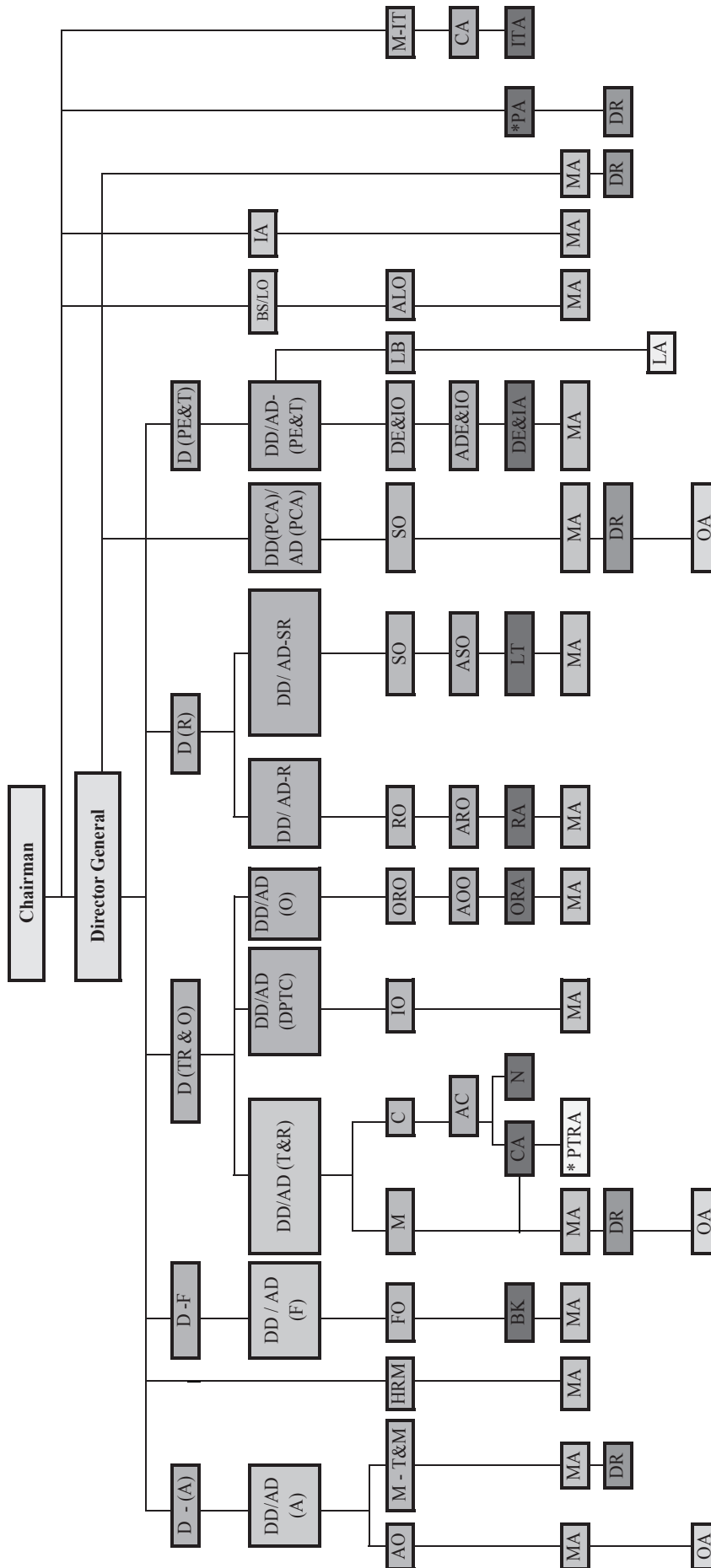
## Bankers





The Bank of Ceylon



## 6. Organizational Structure

### *National Dangerous Drugs Control Board -Organizational Structure*



	<b>HM2-1</b>	DG Director General	<b>01</b>						
	<b>HM1-1</b>	D(A) Director- Admin	<b>01</b>	<b>MM 1-1</b>	BS/LO-IA-	Board Secretary cum Legal Officer	<b>01</b>		
		D(F) Director- Finance	<b>01</b>			Internal Auditor	<b>01</b>		
		D(TR) Director- Treatment, Rehabilitation & Outreach	<b>01</b>		DD/AD (A)-	Assistant Director - Admin	<b>01</b>		
		D(R) Director- Research	<b>01</b>		DD/AD (F)-	Assistant Director –Finance	<b>01</b>		
		D(PET) Director- Preventive Education & Training	<b>01</b>		DD/AD (T&R)-	Assistant Director- Treatment & Rehabilitation	<b>01</b>		
	<b>JM 1-1</b>	AO Administrative Officer	<b>01</b>		DD/AD (O)-	Assistant Director - Outreach	<b>01</b>		
		M- T&M Manager - Transportation and Maintenance	<b>01</b>		DD/AD (DP)TC-	Assistant Director ( Private & Designated Treatment Centers )	<b>-01</b>		
		HRM Manager - Human Resources	<b>01</b>		DD/AD (R)-	Assistant Director- Research	<b>01</b>		
		M - IT Manager - Information Technology	<b>01</b>		DD/AD (SR)-	Assistant Director - Scientific Research	<b>01</b>		
		FO Finance Officer	<b>01</b>		DD/AD (PE&T)-	Assistant Director -Preventive Education & Training	<b>01</b>		
		M Manager - Centers	<b>06</b>		DD/AD (Precursor)	Assistant Director - Precursor Chemicals	<b>01</b>		
		C Counselor - Centers	<b>16</b>						
		IO Investigating Officer - (Treatment)	<b>03</b>						
		OR Outreach Officer	<b>04</b>	<b>MA 5-2</b>	AC	Assistant Counselor	<b>26</b>		
		RO Research Officer	<b>07</b>		AOO	Assistant Outreach Officer	<b>19</b>		
		SO Scientific Officer	<b>14</b>		ARO	Assistant Research Officer	<b>08</b>		
		DE&IO Drug Education & Information Officer	<b>07</b>		CA/P	Systems Analyst and Programmer	<b>02</b>		
		LB Librarian	<b>01</b>		ASO	Assistant Scientific Officer	<b>04</b>		
		ALO Assistant Legal Officer	<b>01</b>		ADE&IO	Assistant Drug Education & Information Officer	<b>09</b>		
	<b>MA2-1</b> (Technical)	BK Book Keeper	<b>01</b>	<b>MA 1-1 (Non Technical)</b>				<b>MA</b>	Management Assistant
		N Nurse	<b>05</b>						
		CA Counseling Assistant ( Centers)	<b>91</b>	<b>PL-3</b>	<b>DR</b>	Driver	<b>15</b>		
		ORA Outreach Assistant	<b>08</b>						
		RA Research Assistant	<b>04</b>	<b>PL-2</b>	<b>LA</b>	Library Assistant	<b>01</b>		
		ITA IT Assistant	<b>02</b>						
		LT Laboratory Technician	<b>04</b>	<b>PL-1</b>	<b>OA</b>	Office Aid	<b>16</b>		
		DE&IA Drug Education & Information Assistant	<b>09</b>						

All staff 263 at 2020.12.31

**Executive staff of the Board**

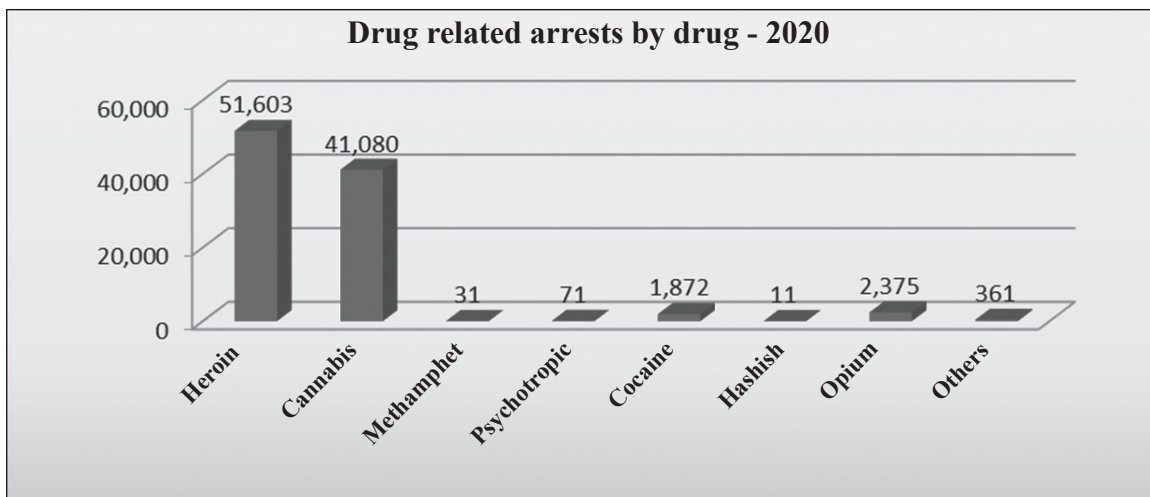
No.	Name	Designation	Educational Qualifications
1.	Dr. Laknath Welagedara	Chairman (Appointed on 10.02.2020)	MSc (Health Care Administration) International University of Fundamental Studies - Russia
			MR CP2 Royal College of Physician – United Kingdom
			MD (Medicine) – University of Colombo
			MBBS – University of Peradeniya
2.	Mr. S. Aloka Bandara	Director General Acting (Resigned on 2020.02.19)	MPA- Master of Public Admin
			Bachelor of Law - University of Colombo
			Attorney at law
			Sri Lanka Administrative Service Class – 1
3.	Mrs. S.M.B.N. Kumarihamy (Director – Research)	Director General (Cover Up) (Appointed on 19.02.2020)	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
4.	Mr. D.S. Samawickrama	Director Finance	
5.	Mrs. Suvinitha Gunasekara	Director Admin Acting (Resigned on 2020.02.19)	Sri Lanka Administrative Service Class - 3
6.	Mr. H.M.S. Herath	Director - Private Treatment Center  (Appointed According to the Act No.54 in 2007 )	Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police (Retired)
			Bachelor of Arts - University of Kelaniya
			Post Graduate Diploma - Criminology
			Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo

		Service Terminated on 27.02.2020	Diploma in Counseling – Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Sri Jayewardenepura
7.	Mr. E.A. Sumith Edirisinghe	Director - Private Treatment Center  (Appointed According to the Act No.54 in 2007 )  Appointed on 27.02.2020 and Resigned on 15.07.2020	Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police (Retired)
			Master of Sociology from University of Kelaniya
			Followed the Master’s Degree programmer in Public Management in at SLIDA
			Bachelor’s Degree from University of Kelaniya
			Diploma in Counseling at Sri Lanka Foundation Institute
8.	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
			Higher Diploma in English - Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka
9.	Mrs. S.T. Weraniyagoda	Board Secretary / Legal Officer	Bachelor of Law - University of Colombo
			Master in law - University of Poona, India
10.	Mrs. D.P.M. Gamage	Internal Auditor	Certified Business Accountant(CBA) - The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka
			Bachelor of Science Business Administration Degree - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			AAT(SL) – The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka
11.	Mr. M.A.W. Marasinghe	Assistant Director - Outreach	Diploma in Psychology of Psychology Institute
			Diploma in Counseling of Psychology Institute

12.	Mrs. A.W.A. Kumari	Assistant Director - Administration	Master of Business Administration - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			Bachelor of Science in Human Resource Management (Special) Degree - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
			Diploma in Drug Abuse Management Studies - University of Colombo
13.	Mr. K. Pradeep Kumara	Assistant Director – Preventive Education & Training	Master of International Studies Uppsala University, Sweden
			Bachelor of Arts(hons) - University of Colombo
			Post Graduate Diploma in Counselling - PGDC
			International Certificate of Addiction Professional by NIL US State Department at Colombo Plan
14.	Mrs. D.P.P. Weerasinghe	Assistant Director – Scientific Research	Master of Science (Analytical Chemistry), University of Peradeniya
			Bachelor of Science ( Hons) in Chemistry University of Delhi - India
15.	Mr. G. R. Gunawardane	Assistant Director – Designated & Private Treatment Centers	Bachelor of Arts in (Sociology) - University of Kelaniya
			Master of Arts in (Sociology) - University of Kelaniya
16.	Mrs. T.K.R. Dissanayake	Assistant Director – Precursor Chemicals	Bachelor of Science in Chemistry( hons) - University of Colombo
			Master of Forestry and Environmental Management - University of Sri Jayewardenepura
17.	Miss. K.D.W. Sajani	Assistant Director - Finance	Bachelor of Commerce (Special) University of Sri Jayawardenapura
			Diploma in Computer Based Accountancy – Londontec City Campus
			Foundation & Management Level – CIMA (UK)

## 7. Current Drug Abuse Situation in Sri Lanka

The total number of drug related arrests was 97,404 in 2020. Compared with 2019, drug related arrests have increased by 09% in 2020. Out of the total drug related arrests, 53% was for heroin and 42.2% was for cannabis. Most of the drug related arrests have been reported from the Western province (42%), followed by the North western province (12%) and the Southern province (10%). Among the total drug related arrests, (23%) were arrested from Colombo District, (13.3%) were from Gampaha District and (7.5%) were from Kurunegala district. The prevalence of drug related arrest was 478 per 100,000 population aged between 15-64 in 2020.



### Cannabis

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.

Based on drug related arrests in 2020, the highest number of cases were reported for cannabis (41,080) and the Colombo district showed highest cannabis related cases (18%). 16195.415kg of cannabis were seized in 2020 and 32% of the cases have been reported from the Western province, 11% from Southern province, 11% from North Western province and 10% from Central province. The prevalence of cannabis related arrest was 202 per 100,000 population aged between 15-64 in 2020.

Cannabis, without its narcotic content, (Tetra Hydro Cannabinol - THC) is used to manufacture Ayurvedic (indigenous) medical preparations. Hence the Ayurvedic medical practitioners and the Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation were the largest consumers of cannabis. 477kg of cannabis were used for Ayurveda medicinal purposes in 2020. The Ayurvedic Drugs Corporation consumed the total quantity of 331.4kg of cannabis for the production of “Suranviduravatee”, “Madana Modakaya” and “Kameshwari Modakaya” etc.

### **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 2020, 1,630.156kg of heroin were seized and 51,603 persons were arrested. When compared to 2019, heroin related arrests have been increased by 23% in 2020. The prevalence of heroin related arrests was 254 per 100,000 populations in 2020.

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 0.0018%. According to the survey data, 92,540 persons who use heroin need 12kg of heroin per day and spent approximately 253.5 million rupees. 4256kg of heroin is required of annual consumption for the estimated heroin users.

### **Methamphetamine**

Quantity of methamphetamine seized and number of arrested persons for methamphetamine were increased in 2020 compared to the year 2019. 91kg & 77g of methamphetamine seized and 2375 persons were arrested by law enforcement agencies during the 2020. Arrests data indicated that methamphetamine use has risen considerably in the country during the past two years.

### **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 2020, 70 cases were reported for hashish and 71 persons were arrested for hashish related offences in 2020. Hashish related seizures were mainly performed by the Police (64), PNB (01) and STF (06). 671g & 349mg of hashish were seized in 2020 and 54% of the cases have been reported from the Western province.

### **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 and voluntary 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 the 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 1649 in 2020.

Among them, 740 (45%) clients were from the treatment centres of the NDDCB, 184 (11%) were from Prisoner Diversion Scheme of the Department of Prisons, 226 (14%) were from the non-government organizations and 499 (30%) were from Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation. Majority (27.5%) of the clients were treated from Colombo district. 40.3% of rehabilitated persons were in age 30 and above. Treatment admissions have decreased by 54% in 2020 compared to that of 2019 with the influence of Covid-19 global pandemic.

### **Imprisonment**

The total number of prison admissions was 19,856 in 2020. Among them 9,336 (47%) were imprisoned for narcotic drugs. 1,277 (13.7%) were imprisoned for cannabis related offences and 7,974 (85.4%) were imprisoned for heroin related offences. Compared to 2019, imprisonment for drugs related offences were decreased by 32% in 2020.

### **Drug related Crimes**

Drug abuse is associated with health and social problems. Current evidence shows that there is a relationship between drug abuse and crimes. According to the Annual Report of Colombo Crime Division (CCD), 281 crime incidents were reported after illicit drug use and its related grave and minor crimes in 2020. Majority of drug users were involved in house breaking, robbery and theft of property including over Rs. 25,000/-.



## **8. Corporate Governance**

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The Board consisted of six (06) 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**

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

1. Legislation Sub Committee on Amending of Poisons Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance
2. Legislation Sub Committee on Amending of Drug Dependant Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007
3. Legislation Sub Committee on Amending of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984
4. Special Expert Sub Committee on Cannabis cultivation and manufacture in Sri Lanka

## **9. Analysis of Financial and Operational performance**

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	2020	2019	Difference	Ratio	
Recurrent Grant	249,463,501.00	218,522,202.00	30,941,299.00	14%	Increase
Other Income	9,833,084.84	14,034,865.38	4,201,780.54	29%	Decrease
Total Expenses	272,033,618.71	270,838,773.85	1,194,844.86	0.40%	Increase

## **10. Segmental Review of Operation**

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### **10.1 Prevention Education and Training Division - 2020**

The Prevention Education and Training Division is committed to fulfilling the responsibility of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board to reduce the prevalence of drug abuse and mitigate the harm caused by drugs in accordance with the statutory law and international conventions of Sri Lanka. In order to find solutions to the prevailing drug problem in the island, programmes with balanced and comprehensive approaches are implemented to reduce the demand for narcotics, focusing on prevention, social integration and sustainable development.

Accordingly, we launch Evidence-Based Scientific and Quality Prevention Education Programmes annually under the theme “We Empower People to Create a Safe Environment to Prevent and Prevent Drug Abuse through Quality Education and Training”. Preventive Education and training unit conducts science and quality evidence based program under 6 categories.

These six sectors are,

- 1 School based drug prevention and training programmes
- 2 Youth based drug prevention and training programmes
- 3 Family based drug prevention and training programmes
- 4 Drug prevention and training programmes for larger work places
- 5 Media based drug prevention and training programmes
- 6 Environment based drug prevention and training programmes

Programmes in these 6 areas are implemented as sub divisional and subsidiary programmes covering the entire population of Sri Lanka.

But in the face of the global pandemic (covid-19) we have done a significant part of the work this year, even though we have not been able to reach the entire programme we planned. In order to minimize the drug abuse rates within school population, youth, government and non-government employees and private sector employees by creating special programmes for timely needs and providing proper training by our team who are well trained with psychological theories to implement these programmes.

Considering the current requirements and needs of the society, we conduct creatively designed special projects on drug abuse reduction targeting school students, government and non-

government officers, employees in private sector and all other organizations. All these programmes are conducted based on psychological learning theories by a well-qualified professional staff.

### **10.1.1 Interventions Based on School Children**

Providing treatment and rehabilitation services to a drug addict can make him or her drug-free, but it is a laborious process that exhausts a great deal of national wealth, labour, and time. The most successful and effective solution to this drug abuse problem is to minimize the opportunities for it before the person becomes addicted to the drug initially. That is, drug prevention. “Prevention is better than cure” The school is one of the key places where drug prevention can be implemented more successfully. This is due to the fact that the initial stage of an individual’s addiction to drugs starts primarily from school environment and by initiating proper prevention during this stage we can minimize and limit addiction. That is, a more successful solution to school-based drug prevention programme will be implemented at the national level covering all schools.

The effectiveness of the school-based drug programme is a factor that needs to be taken into consideration when implementing it. As this is a programme that is implemented using the child's school time, it is imperative that the programme has a positive impact on the child and achieves the desired results.

This is to create a healthy and safe generation of children by developing the knowledge, attitudes, skills and values required to prevent drug abuse in the school community. National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has introduced “Shiksha” school based drug prevention and training program, having the intention of developing knowledge, skills and values required in school community for reduction of drug abuse to build a healthy and secure younger generation. Preventive Education and Training Division has launched this project under 4 categories named. Sisu Shiksha, Guru Shiksha, Deguru Shiksha and Shiksha Prathipaththi, covering all sectors in school community. This project has already been started as a long term initiative with the collaboration of the Ministry of Education.

## Goal

### • Guru Shiksha

Developing the knowledge, attitudes, skills and values of teachers by implementing skill-based drug prevention programmes

### • Sisu Shiksha

Development of students' knowledge, skills, attitudes and values related to drug prevention

### • Deguru/ Praja Shiksha

Development of parental skills essential for drug prevention in parents

### • Shiksha Prathipaththi

Formulation and implementation of the National Policy on School Drug Prevention



### School Student Awareness Programmes

Number of programmes	Number of participants
79	15,665

### Teacher Counsellor Trainings

Number of programmes	Number of participants
04	198

### Teacher Trainings

Number of programmes	Number of participants
02	70

### Teacher Counsellor Trainings

Number of programmes	Number of participants
02	94

## 10.1.2 Interventions for the Youth Community

An effective drug prevention programme helps young people acquire knowledge, attitudes and skills to avoid drug use. As a country, we must ensure that society does not grow with the

breakdowns and falls of the youth. They need to be given appropriate guidance and appreciation through right and appropriate interventions.

Based on the youth community, it will be extremely important to identify the risk factors as well as the safety factors that affect the drug use of the youth community as an important factor in drug prevention and to make approaches aimed at those issues. Accordingly, plans and interventions were made to minimize risk factors and develop safety factors.

**Goals**

- Preventing the youth community from drug abuse
- Creating a group of young people with personal and social skills
- Creating a healthy workforce
- Creating young intermediaries for drug prevention at the village level

**Conducting educational and awareness programmes targeting the youth community**

Number of programmes	Number of participants
71	8396

In the face of the global epidemic, programmes were also implemented targeting the youth community using online technology.

**Training the youth community as mediators**

Number of programmes	Number of participants
11	475



**University Students Awareness Programmes**

Number of programmes	Number of participants
1	57

### 10.1.3 Conducting Family Based Interventions

Research shows that the family factor has a long-term effect on a person's drug use. The family will also be a major factor in creating a right person to stay away from drugs and other abusive behaviours.

#### Family - based drug prevention

##### Goal

- Creating a safe, healthy family environment
- Develop positive factors that prevent risky behaviours in the family
- Minimize the negative factors present in the family

##### For Whom

- For vulnerable families
- For Caregivers

A skills-based family training programme will develop safe, positive family factors. Basically the following strategies should be used in skill based family training programmes to develop the safety factors mentioned above and minimize the risk factors.

- Positive family relationships
- Family supervision and observation
- Communication about family values and expectations

In a family-based training programme, the strategies mentioned above can intervene in three sub-categories

- Parent skill development awareness and training programmes
- Individual and social skills development awareness and training programmes  
For children
- Family skill development sessions

#### Family Based Interventions (Awareness Programmes)

Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
27	2591

## Counselling Sessions

Number of Programmes	Number of Participants
79	359

### 10.1.4 Workplace based Related Intervention

Under the section of drug awareness programmes, awareness and training programmes for that have been conducting are awareness and training programmes for government officers, awareness and training programmes for law enforcement affairs, awareness programmes in larger work places, awareness and training programmes for Health sector and awareness programmes for plantation sector.

#### Awareness of Public Officers and New Graduates

One of the major priorities of the national policy framework the “Vistas of prosperity and Splendour” of the His Excellency Gotabaya Rajapaksa, President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is controlling rising drug related issues in Sri Lanka. As the pioneer government organization supports to achieve this target National Dangerous Drugs Control Board trained government officers guarded by senior management having the purpose of expanding drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation interactive district level.

Coinciding with this programme, awareness programmes on drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation were conducted during the leadership training programmes and corporate training for the new graduate trainees recruited to the public service this year. It was also hoped that the assistance of all government officials would be sought to implement the current government's policy on controlling the drug menace.

#### Purpose of the programme

- Since the staff does not have sufficient manpower to expand drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation activities at the district and divisional level, the necessary coordination is being taken at the district and regional level to expand the activities of the board at the district and divisional level
- Creating a technically savvy team for drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation at the district and divisional secretariat level
- Obtaining the necessary support to keep the Divisional and Rural Anti-Corruption Committees actively
- Taking the prevention process to the rural and family unit level



### Awareness Programmes for Government Employees



Number of programmes	Number of participants
74	4260

### Awareness and Training of Law Enforcement Agencies

The potential policy framework the vistas of prosperity and splendour further highlights the timely need of accelerating supply reduction or drugs coincide with demand reduction initiatives. Hence, actively supporting this theme, preventive education and training division carried out a series of awareness and training for all security forces including Sri Lanka police and three forces.

#### Goal

- To develop knowledge and update existing knowledge among the members of law enforcement and law enforcement agencies on drug prevention
- To provide them with the necessary knowledge and training and skills to function as drug preventers in the society
- To provide the necessary understanding and accurate knowledge to transmit the correct prevention information to the society in the drug prevention programmes implemented by the security forces throughout the island
- To prepare the necessary background to obtain the assistance of the security forces more effectively in the regional drug prevention activities being carried out throughout the island



**Awareness and training programmes conducted during the year 2020**

Number of programmes	Number of participants
16	2504



**Staff Training**

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board is the main government-centric institution established under the Ministry of Defence for the implementation of drug control, prevention, treatment and rehabilitation in Sri Lanka. Accordingly, the officers of the Board are doing a tremendous service in finding and presenting solutions to the drug problem in Sri Lanka.

These officers are assuming their duties in district level and updated accurate technical knowledge is of importance. Preventive Education and Training division organized several training programs for the staff.

**Goals**

- Providing accurate practical technical knowledge required for officers working in the fields of Drug Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation.
- Providing international level professional training to the officers.
- Transmitting to them the updated knowledge related to the subject of narcotics which is updated day by day.
- Through this training, the officers get the motivation they need to work in this job with satisfaction.





### **Large Workplace Related Interventions**

Employees' drug problems affect a person's performance, morale and productivity: absenteeism, delays, accidents, sick leave, overtime pay and reduced productivity. Drug abuse causes many problems such as management problems, equipment damage, conflicts between employees, poor decision making, damage to the image of the organization and poor personal behaviour.

It takes a lot of time and money to produce a well-trained employee, but as mentioned above, if a skilled worker becomes addicted to drugs, the company faces many problems. Alcohol use accounts for about 15% - 30% of job fatalities. Thus, it is seen that there is a heavy responsibility on those who do not abuse drugs in the workplace.

In organizations the majorities are non-drug users and these institutions should launch a primary prevention program to keep them at bay.

At certain times in the organization, the people who use it should be made the people who do not use it. Some chemical experiences are not pleasant, but others continue to be used because they are interesting or valuable. We need to change this image and attitude of those who use it and those who do not. The behaviour of the users has led to the creation of this image. Some people are addicted to drugs due to the friendly groups they associate with.

**Goal**

- Creating an environment where everyone can work happily in a healthy, secure workplace

The following objectives are expected to be achieved in order to achieve the above main objective

- Identify and prevent drug entry into the workplace
- Building into drug-free groups by providing an accurate understanding of employee groups at risk for drug use
- Identify the use levels of the users and make preventive, counseling or therapeutic interventions tailored to each group
- Intervention to properly manage the problem for women who have been affected by a family member's drug use

It helps them understand the basics of drug abuse and develop the skills they need.

Number of programmes	Number of participants
18	7630

In accordance with the larger workplace programme Organizing, Health sector was the prominent other field which was implemented this scope.

Number of programmes	Number of participants
13	618

Plantation sector Preventive Education and Training unit carried out 03 programmes throughout the year and reach 140 individuals in physically due to lack of involvement with the Covid - 19 pandemic.

### 10.1.5 Interventions through Media



The media is the driving force behind the transmission of certain messages and information to the masses and has the potential to address a large group at once. Opportunity to socialize preventive educational training programs through electronic and print media streams and to make the public aware of the possibilities of obtaining the services of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board even in the current epidemic situation. The following are some of the opportunities to reach out to the public by providing such information.



මත් රකුසාගෙන් තරුණ ජීවිත රැකගන්නේ කෙසේද? | ඇහැරෙන්ත | Aharena | 03/07/2020



#ITN #ITNSriLanka #MeetYourDoctor  
Meet Your Doctor - Dr. Laknath Welagedara (2020-06-27) | ITN



#ITN #ITNSriLanka #EkaMageRata  
Eka Mage Rata - (2020-06-15) | ITN  
940 views



**විවේක**

**සාමාන්‍යයෙන් ද පුද්ගල මට්ටමේ දුර්වලතාව**

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**Sri Lanka will see an end to illegal drug menace**

**National Dangerous Drugs Control Board**

**Ministry of Defence**

**"Drug Free Nation Prosperous Country"**



**හැරව හැරව**

**දුර්වලතාව කමාන්දු දැනී දැනුවත්මානව ප්‍රමාණවත් නැත**

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**මහජන නිවේදන**

**Public Announcements**

**මත් ද්‍රව්‍ය සඳහා ඇතිවැඩිදුරටත් හා මධුරත් සම්පතමයන්ට උපදේශන සේවා දුරකථන ඇමතක්**

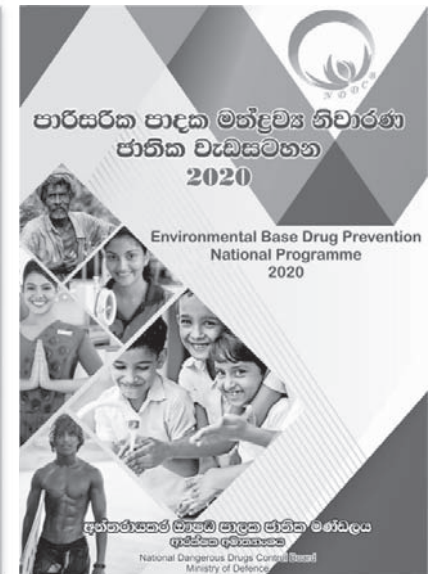
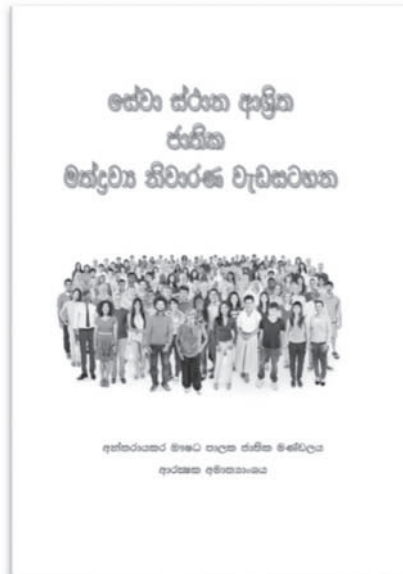
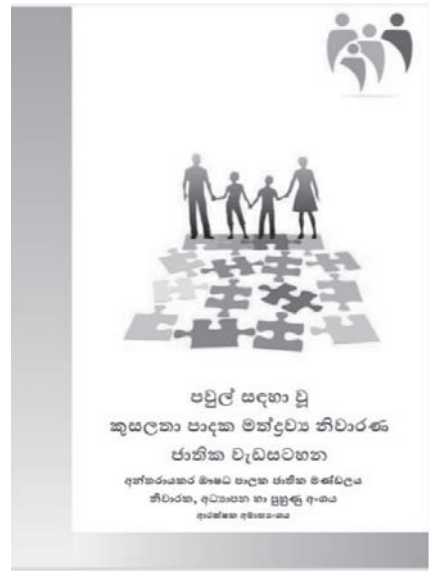
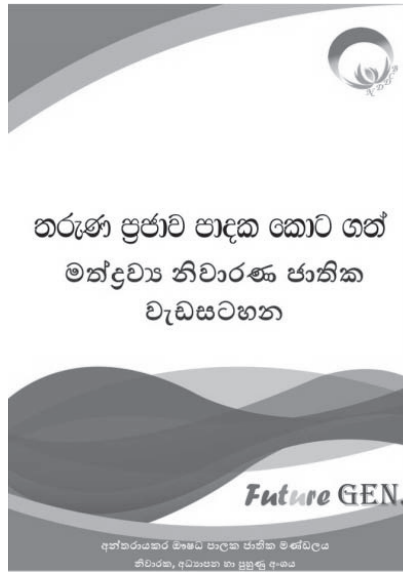


**Articles**



# Publications

Based on evidence, in line with global standards,  
Prevention approaches are designed in a more formal way  
to and activated.







**සමස්ත ශාලා සාමාජිකයින්ට සහ පවුලේ සභ්‍යයන්ට**  
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**රටේම අපේ හිඳු සංරක්ෂණ ප්‍රවර්ධන**  
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 වැඩි වශයෙන් දැනුවත් කිරීම සඳහා අප විසින් පවත්වා ගන්නා සියලුම කටයුතු සඳහා ඔබගේ සහභාගීත්වය අපට අත්‍යවශ්‍ය වේ.

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**අපදුරකුමක්, අපදුරකුමියන් වෙත**

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**දුරදරයෙන් අධ්‍යාපන ක්ෂේත්‍රයේ සිටින සියලුම ශාලා සාමාජිකයින්ට සහ පවුලේ සභ්‍යයන්ට**  
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**Together, We Can Be The Change**  
 Let us all work together and let's make our students the best, prevention education and training unit of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. We are the national effective drug prevention programme of schools.

**Lets Protect Our Students together**  
 As a part of our program, let's make our students the best, prevention education and training unit of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. We are the national effective drug prevention programme of schools.

**Together, We Can Be The Change**  
 Let us all work together and let's make our students the best, prevention education and training unit of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. We are the national effective drug prevention programme of schools.

**What we Offer**  
 We train teachers to develop knowledge and skill on skill based drug prevention.  
 We consult schools on implementing effective and evidence-based drug prevention programmes.  
 We conduct interactive sessions for teachers, students and parents in schools.

**Contact us**  
 National Dangerous Drugs Control Board  
 383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya.  
 Tel : +94 2668794 - 6  
 Fax : +94 11 2668792 - 1  
 E-mail : nddcb@nddcb.gov.lk  
 Drug Counseling Helpline : 1927

**Teachers' Fact Sheet**  
 Preventive Education & Training Unit  
 National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

**FACTS for Teachers**

Teachers can have a positive influence on children and youth to help them grow happy and resilient.  
 Even in very difficult circumstances, children who are in school and feel sense of belonging are less vulnerable to risky behaviours such as drug use.  
 The first step towards a strong bond between children and teachers is listening with empathy and care.  
 Teacher who listen and observe their student carefully are more likely to identify and understand the difficulties facing by their students and support them resolve issues and complete the education successfully.  
 Student are more likely to reveal their difficulties and even things like his or her drug use if they perceive the teacher as listening and caring.



**Effect of Low Schools Connectedness Increases**  
 Risk of Smoking  
 Risk of Alcohol use  
 Risk of illegal drug use  
 More depressive symptoms  
 Poor academic achievement in Ordinary Level  
 Poorer entrance score to next level education

**Provide non-judgmental counseling to the children and youth who need support**  
 Do everything possible to keep children in school

**Create a positive School Culture**  
 Creating a positive school culture which support active participation of students enhance the connectedness of students with school.  
 By supporting the development of the personal and social skills of children through curriculum of interactive activities can decrease the risky behaviors including drug use and violence.

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Drug prevention programmes are conducted in various fields and in parallel, our division also creates leaflets targeting the relevant community. Drug prevention leaflets can address a large community and enable relevant people to access information and services on an as-needed basis. Leaflets can also be introduced as another powerful means of socializing preventive messages.

## **Public Exhibitions**

Public exhibitions are another way to address large crowds at once. Working through public exhibitions can bring a large number of people the message of drug prevention at a lower cost and in less time.

It mainly deals with the dangers of drug abuse through posters and banners as well as leaflets distributed among the public.

The Prevention Education Training Division has taken steps to take the message of drug prevention to the public through the exhibition organization in the year 2020 as well. Accordingly, action has been taken to educate 11,460 people through 06 programs.

### **10.1.6 Environment Based Prevention**

Policy making can be pointed out as a key component in drug prevention. These policies will be enabling the necessary intervention and enforcement to take place and the necessary legitimacy to be abolished.

Accordingly, it is hoped to intervene in the formulation of policies related to prevention of substance through the use of eco based drug prevention and to create drug free model environmental condition in this regard. Eco base preventive interventions are one of the most effective scientific preventive approaches use in the world in reducing drug demand and suppressing supply. Through this, drug enforcement agencies are enforced firstly and the community enforced secondly to create an environment that is conducive to the demand and supply substances.

Under this, training of community leaders as trainers and community awareness programmes will be implemented.

### **Purposes**

Enforcing drug free attitudes and values to creates a drug free safe environment.

### **Intervention**

1. Restricting access to legal drug purchases.
2. Training and empowerment of strong cohesive organization members.
3. Obtaining the direct involvement of socializing organization in the effective social integration process of social progress.



## **Action**

Awareness and enforcement representative all authorized institutions on narcotics law in Sri Lanka. Conducting community workshops at national, provincial, districts and rural levels.

This will reduce the demand for narcotic and limit the supply of substances. Enforcement of drug abuse values and performances by an individual in the community expected.

## **Build Volunteer Groups**

In order to expand the capacity for drug prevention, a series of one-day training programs were implemented at the district level to select interested, dedicated individuals. The training was conducted in Puttalam, Kalutara, Kurunegala, Kegalle, Ratnapura, Colombo, Kandy and Hambantota districts and 325 volunteers were trained to work with us.

These volunteer groups have been empowered to work with us in support of our drug prevention programmes. Aims to disseminate effective prevention programmes to the community through community-level programming, liaison work, identifying out-of-school youth groups within their community, and expanding volunteer groups to get community members to the table.

## **TOT Programmes**



	<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Number of participants</b>
01	12.08.2020	District Secretariat Puttlam	35
02	14.08.2020	District Secretariat - Kaluthara	35
03	17.08.2020	District Secretariat - Gampaha	35
04	21.08.2020	Provincial Council - Kurunegala	35
05	24.08.2020	District Secretariat - Kagalle	45
06	25.08.2020	District Secretariat - Ratnapura	35
07	28.08.2020	District Secretariat - Colombo	35
08	31.08.2020	District Secretariat - Kandy	35
09	09.09.2020	District Secretariat - Hambanthota	35
	<b>Total</b>		<b>325</b>

### **Community Awareness Programmes**

Number of programmes	Number of participants
57	6067

### **Implementing Programmes Targeting Religious Leaders**

Religion and culture have the potential to guide a person's life to understand the knowledge and beliefs that a person acquires as a member of society, the laws and values that affect them, the customs that a person practices and inherits and to understand his or her abilities, as well as raising awareness and understanding of human society as a whole. Religion explains the experiences and events that a person has to face in life and also teaches a clear purpose for human life and living. That is, what should be done? What not to do? Provide clear guide to environmental and psychological issues. It can be said that the beliefs and practices created by the religious background organize all the members of the society as one moral community and on the one hand it is an unconscious social control.

For these reasons, it is important for religious leaders to be equipped with the correct technical knowledge on drug prevention and it is most effective to build religious leaders who can work to prevent individuals from becoming addicted to drugs. Religious centres can communicate the right drug prevention to the general public, build an anti-drug campaign through preachers, and carry out anti-drug activities for religious and cultural events. This is an essential requirement.

## Target

Build a moral community with the attitudes and capabilities needed to thwart the supply and demand of drugs.

## Goal

- Providing proper technical training on drug prevention for religious leaders
- Communicating the right drug prevention to the general public
- Making necessary interventions and assistance for drug related problems
- Implementing religious and motivational programmes for the people
- Attracting children to Dhamma education
- Building a people's force for drug prevention focusing on religious centres
- Obtaining assistance from Religious Centres for Community Based Rehabilitation



## 10.2 Research Division - 2020

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 2020.

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

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

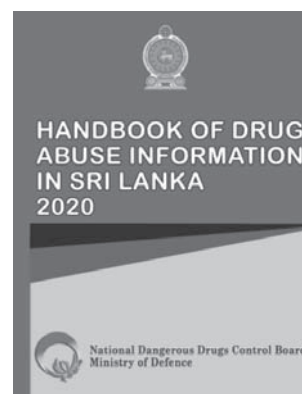
### 1) Publications and Sharing Information

#### A. Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 2020

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 2020, the research division published Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 2020 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 2020” from Department of Excise, Department of Customs, Police Narcotic Bureau and other respective organizations. Printed 1000 copies of Handbooks and 500 of CDs during 2020.

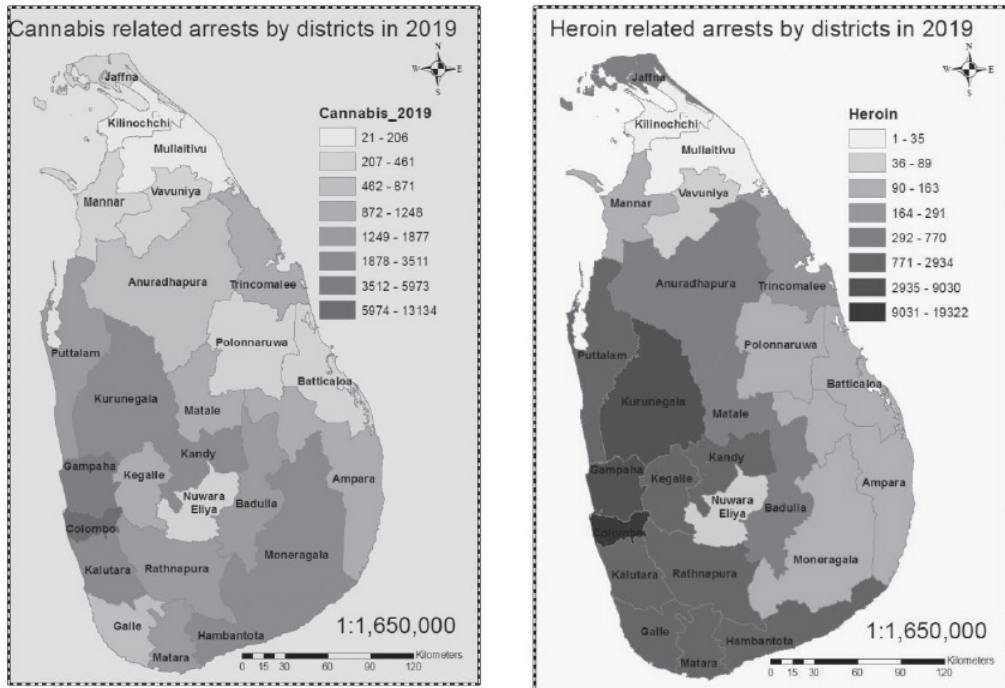
Mrs. Bhadrani Senanayake (Director Research) was handed over the Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 2020 to Secretary of Defence at the meeting held on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2020 at NDDCB premises.



### **Summary of the drug related arrests - 2019**

The total number of persons of drug related arrests were 89,321 in year 2019 of the drug-related arrests, 46% offenders were for heroin and 51% for cannabis. Colombo district has reported 34% of the total drug related arrest followed by 17% from Gampaha district and 08% from Kurunegala district.

Most of the drug related arrests 55% were reported from the Western province. 40,970 persons were arrested for heroin related offences and 45,923 persons were arrested for cannabis related offences.



Source: Hand Book of Drug Abuse Information in Sri Lanka 2020

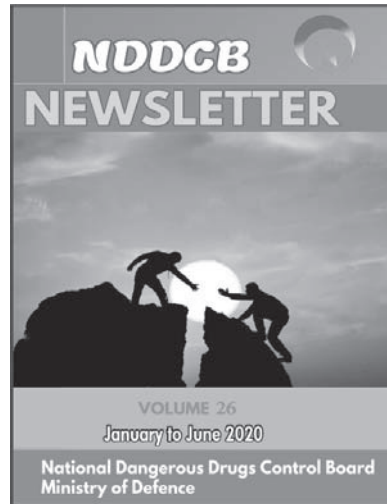
**B. Current trends and patterns of female drug users**

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. Printed 300 reports during the year of 2020.



**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 2020 research division has published two volumes (25 and 26). 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. National Prevalence Survey on drug use 2019
2. Study on drug use among school children
3. Study on substance abuse in night clubs and beach parties in Colombo and suburbs
4. Study on current trends of Opium use and distribution in Sri Lanka
5. Rapid assessment survey on abuse of psychotropic substances in Sri Lanka
6. Study on Drug use among construction workers in Colombo and suburbs



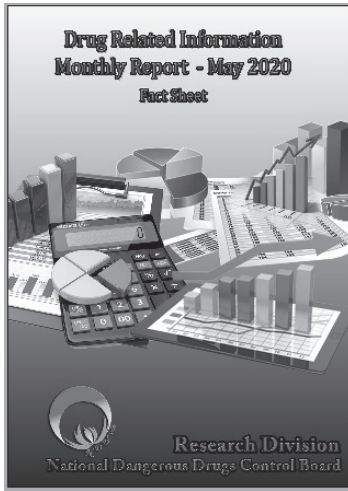
#### **2) Trend Analysis**

##### **Drug Related Statistics Reports 2020**

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

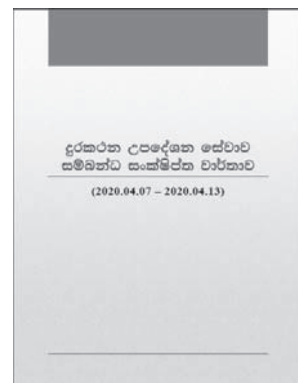


reports under this title. Circulated among the staff of NDDCB for programme planning and implementation. Published 05 volumes of drug related monthly fact sheets and one volume of six month (January - July) report.



### **Counseling helpline 0710301301**

Due to Covid 19 spread in Sri Lanka, drug users faced many problems due to the inability to obtain drugs. The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) has been appointed a team for management of information of counseling help line (0710301301) and continuously collected and analyzed of information. Members of the information management team are linked with counselors, collect information for unique database, analyzing data and writing reports. Research division analyzed data and compiled weekly and monthly reports. Research findings was handed over to relevant sections of NDDCB.



### **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,

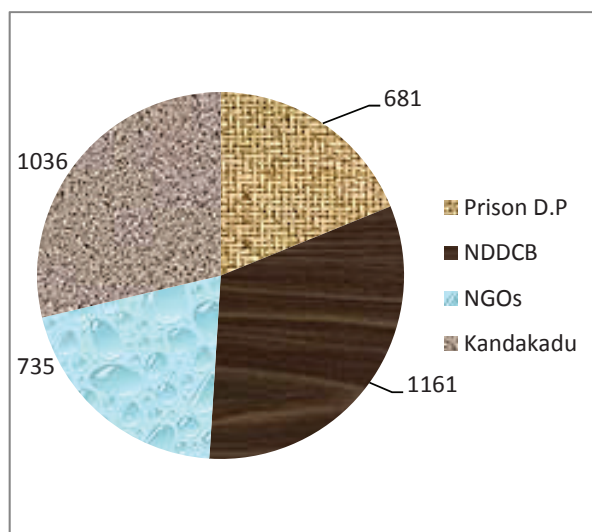
- Statistical Report on Drug related Arrest in Sri Lanka - Vol. 58
- Statistical Report on Drug related Arrest in Sri Lanka - Vol. 59
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 115
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 116
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 117
- Statistical Report on Drug Dependents from Treatment Agencies - Vol. 118



**Abstract on treatment admissions (volume 115 - Annual Report 2019)**

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 2019 were 3,613 and compared to 2018 the number of drug users had decreased by 19%. Total number of treatment admissions were reported from NDDCB treatment and rehabilitation centres 1,161 (32%), prisons drug treatment and rehabilitation programme 681 (19%), NGOs 735 (20%) and Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre of Bureau of the Commissioner General of Rehabilitation 1,036 (29%).

**Reported Drug Users by Treatment Facility 2020**



(Source: Drug Abuse Monitoring System 2020)

The majority of reported drug users had received institutional treatment facilities and among the treatment admissions, 31% were from Gampaha district. By considering the entire treatment admissions, 62% were from Western province. According to the reported data, 3594 males and 19 females were admitted for the treatments in 2019. 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	2020-01-01 To 2020-12-31
<b>Total Record Count</b>	<b>36,014</b>

**4) Training and knowledge dissemination**

**Training programme on drug use and treatment intervention of suicide prevention**

Research division had conducted 3 training programmes on drug use and treatment intervention of suicide prevention on 06<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> January 2020 @ auditorium. Dr. Neil Fernando was conducted this programme. The main objectives of the programme were to provide knowledge of suicide, applying knowledge to official duties, develop positive thinking of staff members and develop mental health.

150 officers were participated this programme including outreach, education, treatment, research and other technical staff of NDDCB.



### **Dissemination workshops**

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.

- Estimate of drug use population by geographical location and identification of drug prevalence
- Comparatively measure drug prevalence by gender and drug
- Estimate on drug use population by drug use by trend and patterns

Presented findings of National Prevalence survey conducted by the research division as follows.

- Presented National Survey findings to the Secretary, Ministry of Defence on 13<sup>th</sup> January 2020.
- Dissemination of National Survey findings at the Provincial drug prevention and control programme of Sabaragamuwa province on 20<sup>th</sup> January 2020
- Dissemination of National survey findings at the Provincial drug prevention and control programme of Uva province.
- Presented findings of National Prevalence Survey conducted by the research division at the Provincial Drug Prevention Programme of Eastern Province on 14<sup>th</sup> February 2020. Provincial meeting was chaired by the Hon. Governor of the Eastern province.
- Presented findings of National Prevalence Survey conducted by the research division at the Provincial Drug Prevention Programme of Western Province on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2020. Provincial meeting was chaired by the Hon. Governor of the Western 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 03 courses were conducted during the year 2020.

Phase of the Drug counseling course	Number of participants
62 phase	44
63 phase	50
64 phase	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>

## 5) Research studies surveys

### 1. Survey on Effectiveness of drug treatment programmes

Research division was conducted a follow up study on rehabilitated clients to measure effectiveness of drug treatment programme of the NDDCB. One hundred and seventy (170) samples were selected for the survey from Colombo, Gampaha, Kaluthara, Kurunegala, Galle, Matara, Kandy, Matale, Ratnapura, Badulla, Anuradapura, Polonnaruwa and Puttalam districts. Report writing was completed during the year 2020.

#### Summary of the Report

A survey was conducted in 2017 and 2018 at the treatments and rehabilitation centers of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, related to the follow-up process of the drug users who were being treated. In order to find out the facts related to psychological, social and environmental aspects which are able to have an impact on the usage of drugs, finding out yet again the success related to treatments offered to the users of drugs, impact that is able to be originated from the family once re-socializing after being treated for the usage of drugs, this respective study was decided to be conducted.

Furthermore, this study was conducted for the purpose of inquiring on the reasons of re-entering into the usage of drugs, identifying the challenges faced by the drug users once -socializing into the society after being treated for the addiction and identifying the relevant manipulation of the psychological, social and environmental factors, studying the quality of the treatment services provided by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and offering suggestions and recommendations for more productive treatment method.

This study is based on the Survey method. Factors affecting the termination of the usage of drugs among the drug users included in the sample in the respective research criteria and to measure the effectiveness of the treatment method, this respective study was conducted analytically by taking all the relevant indicators.

Under Stratified Sampling Technique (as ratio of 20%), during the 2017 to 2018 drug users who were being treated from the 4 treatment centers of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 170 drug users were selected from Colombo, Gampaha, Kaluthara, Kurunegala, Galle, Mathara, Kandy, Mathale, Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Puttalam districts.

Among the 170 individuals who were being studied and included in the sample were men and majority of the individuals being treated, that is 53 (31%) of them represented 21-30 age category. And further it was revealed that 10 (6%) of them represented below 20 age categories. Therefore, it is able to be identified that there is a propensity in obtaining treatments related to the usage of drugs among the youth community.

Psychological and socio-environmental factors that can affect the re-usage of drugs after the treatment and rehabilitation process are able to be stated as follows, as psychological factors self-impact, negative feeling, isolation, as socio-environmental factors, influence of friends, abundance of drugs in their living areas, manipulation which drives the recipients to go to the same treatment and rehabilitation centers, re-labeling them by the society.

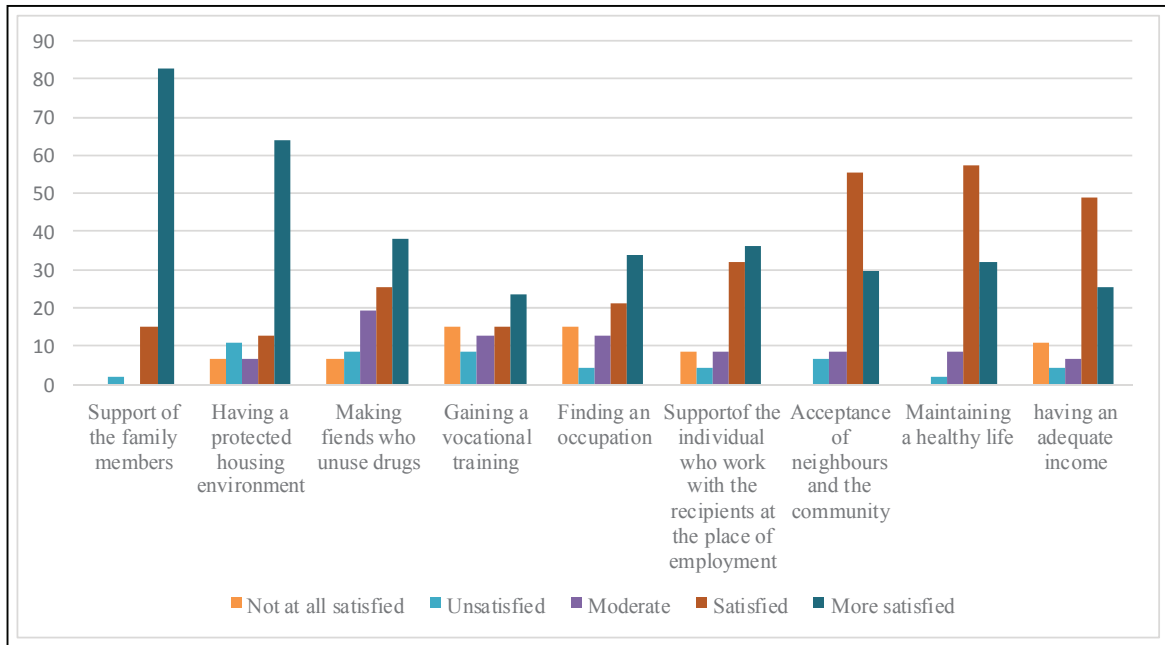
As factors affected the termination of the re-usage of drugs for the 47 recipients, it can be identified that 12 (25.5%) of them terminated the re-usage of drugs owing to knowledge and attitudes received from the treatment and rehabilitation centers, 12 (12.5%) of them terminated the re-usage of drugs owing to comprehension of the harmful consequences of the usage of drugs, 8 (17%) of them terminated the usage owing to the concern of their family members, 3 (6.4%) of them terminated the usage of drugs owing to the fear of humiliation and insult that can be generated from the society, owing to understanding their offence, owing to strengthening of their mind. Furthermore, 2 (4.3%) of the recipients terminated the usage owing to changing the environment, 2 (4.3%) of them owing to the difficulty of buying drugs, 1 (2.1%) of them terminated the usage of drugs owing to the concern of economic status and occupation. Therefore, it was evident that, after treatment and rehabilitation process, multiple casual factors affected the termination of the re-usage of drugs.

This study focused on the recovery capital of the recipients' pre-post rehabilitation processes. And furthermore, throughout the study, the impact and the reactions of family members towards the recipients also being taken in to consideration. Therefore, it was proved via the respective



study being proceeded that recovery capital of the recipients had been improved more after the treatment and rehabilitation process than prior to it and the variation of the recipients who terminated the usage of drugs and recipients who re-used drugs after the rehabilitation process can be identified by the charts below. Following illustrations exemplifies the above fact quantifiably.

**Recovery capital of the recipients who terminated the usage of drugs.**



Source (survey data, 2018)

**2. Study on drug use among university students in Sri Lanka**

Study on drug use among university students were completed with the objectives 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. Five universities were selected for the sample. Which are University of Colombo, University of Ruhuna, University of Moratuwa, University of Sri Jayawardanapura and University of Visual and performance arts. Total sample was 1431 and completed data collection. Completed data was analyzed and report writing is in progress.



### **3. Study on behavioural patterns and psycho social attitudes of substance abuse among adolescents**

Research division has commenced a study on behavioural patterns and psycho social attitudes of substance abuse among adolescents to identify psychosocial behavioural patterns of youths. Selected 60 youths among age group 16-24 as the sample of this study. Main objectives were to identify nature of drug use of adolescents, identify new drugs they use, identify reasons for using drugs and identify psychosocial patterns of youths.



### **4. Rapid assessment of drug abuse among remand prisoners**

In line with the National Vision, A country free from drugs menace various organizations are jointly implementing programmes with the aim of expanding treatment and rehabilitation services and ensuring access to treatment services. The prison system is overcrowded with drug addicts who are incarcerated for drug offenses and other offenses, along with many other health and social problems.

Research division has conducted a rapid assessment of drug abuse among remand prisoners in collaboration with State Ministry of Prison Reforms Department of Prisons and NGOs. A pilot study was conducted in Mahara Prison in association with 413 inmates who have been remanded for drug abuse and other offenses.

Following studies were commenced during the year of 2020.

- Rapid Assessment Survey on Methamphetamine use
- Study on influence of social media for drug addiction
- Study on use of smokeless tobacco products

## **6) International Co-operation**

### **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) 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2019 and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter in 2020.
- Statistics of Imports and Exports of Psychotropic Substances listed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention (Form A/P) 4<sup>th</sup> quarter 2019 and 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter in 2020.

### **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)
- Annual statistical report on substances listed in the Convention on psychotropic substances of 1971 (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 and trends in drug use
  - IV. Extent the patterns and trends in drug crop cultivation and drug manufacture and trafficking

**Other works of research division**

- Giving technical assistance and recommendations for Revising of National Policy
- Compiled quarterly and annual progress reports and sent to the ministry
- Giving technical assistance for drafting of Corporate plan 2020-2024
- Quarterly progress reports

### 10.3 Treatment and Rehabilitation Division - 2020

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

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

According to that,



Youth Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation centre, Central Province – Kandy (Clients below age 21)



Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation centre, Navadiganthaya – Nittambuwa (Clients age between 21 to 32)



Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation centre, Western Province – Koswatta (Clients above the age 32)



Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation centre, Southern Province – Galle (Clients above the age 32)

## **Introduction of Residential Treatment Programme**

### **Admission for the Treatment Programme**

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

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

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

### **Duration of the Treatment Programme**

Normally duration of the treatment programme is designed for period of one year. However, the residential treatment period for clients is two months. Thereafter, clients were referred to outreach services and community based treatment programmes. The clients will be able to discharge from the centre after two months if they successfully completed the residential treatment programme. 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, which depend on client's progress assessment.

### **Treatment Programme**

After the admission process counselors prepare a treatment plan and provide treatment services that are customized for each client according to their personality traits and mental status. Mainly all the treatment centres apply counselling and psychotherapy to treat clients. The treatment process involves identifying, defining and exploring drug addict's 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 counselling, group counselling, family counselling, vocational training, programmes that improve client's self-esteem, counselling for spirituality development, activities associated to enjoy the nature and develop entertaining aspects etc.

### Daily events Schedule

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

### Spiritual Development Programme

In order to re-build the good spirits and virtues within the drug dependents, each and every treatment centre carried out spiritual development programmes. During full moon poya days every residential clients engage in religious activities such as observe sil, attending bana preaching and alms giving, referring clients to religious activities like visiting religious places, making Vesak cards, lanterns and activities related to Vesak and Poson festival.



Sil Programme - Nawadiganthaya



Sil Programme - Thalangama Centre

### Vocational Training Programmes

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



### Training programmes implemented within the Centre

Treatment Centre	Programmes
Yowun Treatment Centre	Making Envelopes, Agriculture productions, Orchid and Anthurium plantation
Thalangama Centre	Production of LED bulbs, Making envelopes, Greeting cards, Making doormats, Making ornamental flowers
Nawadiganthaya Centre	Making envelopes, Ekal brooms, doormats, Agricultural activities, Cultivation of manioc, Making flower pots, Orchid plantation, Trainings related to electrical and electronics, Making interlock blocks
Galle Centre	Making envelopes, Agricultural activities, Motor mechanics and Electronics training, Flower plantation Making interlock blocks and cement benches

### Special Programmes

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



Special Programme - Navadiganthaya



Childrens' Day Programme – Kandy Centre

### Generating revenue

In 2020 there are two main ways of generating revenue. They are, the income generated from coconut cultivation project in Nawadiganthaya and Kandy centres and payment based admissions to treatment centres.

### Counselling and Treatment Services

The reported number of client's counselling services for drug addicts was 9160 in this year by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board. Among them 2073 were provided counselling services by treatment centres, head office and National Youth Corps and the total number of



admissions were 740 for residential treatment. In parallel 25 clients who completed initial residential programme in treatment centers were enrolled for personality and soft skills development programme of National Youth Corps, Katunayake.

**Western Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Thalangama**

Residential treatment can be provided for 30 clients at once. The centre consists of normal ward, paying ward and female treatment ward. During this year centre has provided counselling services for 692 clients, from that 252 clients were provided residential services and counselling sessions have been provided for 250 clients from normal ward, 415 clients from paying ward and 27 clients from female ward.

Counselling Residential Treatments Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	692
Residential treatments	252

**Special Programmes conducted through treatment programmes of the centre.**

- Conducting Sil campaigns, Bana preaching and Dharma discussions on every Poya day
- Monthly parents meeting and follow up meetings.
- Training programmes for University students
- Cricket tournaments, carrom, volleyball, badminton and sport activities
- Drug preventive education programmes
- Musical programme and Paduru party
- Training sessions for staff members and special lectures on tuberculosis and sexually transmitted diseases
- Vesak festival activities, Bakthi Geetha and decorating Vesak lanterns
- New year Festival
- Continuous Counselling and Treatment centres for female clients
- Dengue Prevention Programme and Shramadana campaign
- English classes for adults
- Training programmes for newly recruited development officers
- Special programmes in parallel to Worlds Children’s Day
- Christmas day programme, 31<sup>st</sup> Night function



Educational programme – Thalangama Centre



31<sup>st</sup> night function

**Central Province (Yowun Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Kandy)**

Treatments can be provided for 35 clients at once. During this year, centre has provided its counselling service to 309 clients and among them residential treatment has been provided for 104 clients.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	309
Residential Treatments	104

Following special programmes were implemented by Central Province (yowun) treatment centre within this year

- Conducting meetings to develop thought process of the clients, launch of “Shema Bhoomi” magazine
- Conducting sil programme, Dharma Deshana programme once a month for the spiritual development of clients.
- In order to develop their knowledge and skills, conducting debate competition, English classes, quest competition, Dancing & Music class, Art and Essay competition, prepared some clients for G.C.E. O/L examination.
- In order to strengthen family bonds, conducting parents meet up once a month, to develop entertainment clients engage in watching movies, paduru parties, group activities like draw if possible, evening meet ups, acting various plays, short stories, singing etc.
- Celebrating New Year Festival, conducting various New Year games and making Vesak Lanterns, conducting religious programmes and Bakthi Geetha for Vesak festival.
- Special programme on Deepavali
- Conducting Volley ball, Carrom, Checkers, Chess and Cricket tournaments.
- Conducting staff meeting and treatment encounters every month and week.

- Conducting 5S programme throughout the year
- Conducting provincial drug prevention programme- provincial committee meeting – Pallekele.
- Conducting counselling sessions in Senapura treatment centre and Kandakadu rehabilitation centre.
- Providing drug counselling service in Matale hospital
- Health awareness programmes - Dengue prevention shramadana campaign, training programmes on disease prevention, detoxification programme
- Special activities concurrent to World’s Children’s Day
- Outdoor Activities with clients: Lankathilaka, Gadaladeniya viharaya
- Vocational Trainings; making envelopes and greeting cards, orchid plantation and agricultural activities, career guidance counselling and hotel trainings
- Christmas festival and 31<sup>st</sup> night function
- Conducting dancing, music, and English classes
- Providing resource materials for the training programme of new development officers
- Providing services at Matale District Secretariat Office



Monthly Debate Competition – Kandy Centre



Christmas Festival - Kandy Centre

### **Southern Province Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Galle**

This centre can serve 35 clients at once. Paying ward has been established from 2014. According to that, centre has provided counselling service to 166 clients and 129 clients were being admitted for residential treatments on daily basis.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	166
Residential Treatments	129

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

- Dengue prevention programmes, Ayurvedic health clinics, lectures related to physical and mental health and sharmadana campaign in the centre.
- Monthly sill Programmes, Kavibana Programme, Vesak and Poson related activities
- Making Vesak lanterns
- Conducting staff meeting and treatment encounters every month and week.
- Conducting various vocational training sessions; motor mechanic and electronic agricultural programmes, orchid, mushroom farming.
- Conducting staff training sessions
- Family meet ups and follow-up meeting
- Yoga programmes
- Programmes to improve recreation of clients - paduru party and musical programmes
- Special activities for World's Children's day
- Implementing 5S programme
- Conducting provincial level drug prevention programmes
- Activities related to New Year, Vesak, Poson and Christmas festivals
- Training Programmes for medical, university students
- Programme of newly appointed trainees
- Programme for Youth Corps trainees
- Sport activities (Volleyball, Cricket, Checkers, Chess, Carrom)
- Physical Fitness activities
- 31<sup>st</sup> colours night



Newly appointed trainees programme - Galle Centre



31<sup>st</sup> colours night – Galle Centre

### **Nawadigantha Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre - Nittambuwa**

This centre can serve 60 clients at once. Counselling services were provided for 456 clients among them 255 clients were residentially treated in 2020 while the paying ward is available.

Counselling and Residential Treatment Services	No. of Services Provided
Counselling	456
Residential Treatments	255

**Below mentioned programmes were held by the Navadigantha Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre within this year.**

- Monthly Sil programme, Bodhi Pooja
- Sinhala New Year festival
- Activities related to Vesak, Poson and Christmas festivals.
- Music therapy, paduru party, dancing and drama programmes, writing poetry
- Dengue Prevention Activities and Sharmadana, 5S programme
- Conducting staff training sessions
- Weekly Treatment meetings, parents meetings, follow-up programmes
- Family meet up, group counselling, individual counselling, education programmes
- Vocational training sessions
- Tuberculosis, STD and Hepatitis related programmes - conducting in Wathupitiwala Base Hospital, lectures on physical and mental health
- Conducting cricket, volleyball tournaments, Indoor games – playing carrom, card
- Musical programmes for trained officers
- Training Programmes for university students, Drug Counselling Certificate Course
- Christmas festival, 31<sup>st</sup> colours night



Christmas Festival – Nawadiganthaya Centre



31<sup>st</sup> Colours Night – Nawadiganthaya Centre

### **New Trends of Treatment Programme at Nawadiganthaya Centre in 2020**

His Excellency the President Gotabaya Rajapaksha as per the “Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour” based on the concept of “Drug Free Nation – Prosperous Country”, Secretary to the Ministry of Defence laid the foundation stone on 26<sup>th</sup> of June 2020 for the ‘Navadiganthaya’ building complex which provides residential facilities for thousand clients at once. Under the guidance of General (Rtd) Kamal Gunaratne, Secretary to the Ministry of Defence and under the leadership of Chairman, National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Consultant Physician, Dr. Laknath Welagedara, with the patronage of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes for donating one building.

As a result of social service of Chief Prelate of Attanagalla Sri Arahantha Raja Maha Vihara, Chief Sanganayaka of Four Korals Ven. Dr. Pannila Sri Ananda Thero laid the foundation stone in August 2020 with the financial patronage for the treatment building. The construction process was completed within four months and it can serve residential facilities for sixty four clients at once.



The building which is being under construction donated by Ven. Pannila Sri Ananda Thero...



**On the date of laying foundation stone for the building provided by UNODC.....**



### **Objectives of implementation of projects/ programmes**

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

### **Commencement of vocational training and personality development programme for drug addicts in coordination with Youth Corps - Youth Corps Centre, Katunayaka**



In collaboration with the National Youth Corps, a Personality Development and Soft Skills Programme was launched at the National Youth Corps Centre in Katunayake besides residential treatment for drug addicts, further enable clients to contribute to the economic development of the country while developing their personality traits. 25 clients who completed the basic residential programme from our treatment centres attended the programme. Out of 25 clients admitted for this programme only 18 clients completed the Personality Development and Soft Skills Programme.

### **Establish a training unit to conduct training sessions to resource persons for drug prevention, counselling and rehabilitation purposes - Thalangama Centre**

As the National Institute for Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation, with the aim of fulfilling the necessity of training officials, after developing the selected section of building of the Thalangama Centre and maintained it as a training centre for technical officials at the end of this year. Training programmes were conducted for 35 Assistant Counsellors and Counselling



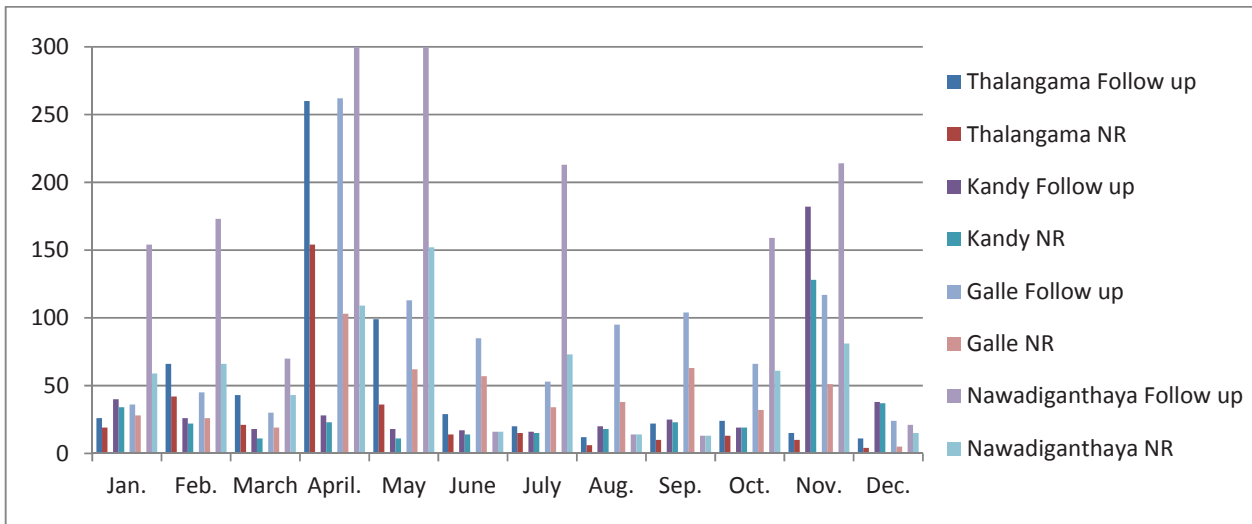
Assistants recruited to the Board during the year 2020. Also, training programmes on drug prevention and treatment were provided to 30 recruited development officers in the Colombo District.



### Follow-up Programme - 2020

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

Centre		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Thalangama	Follow up	26	66	43	260	99	29	20	12	22	24	15	11
	NR	19	42	21	154	36	14	15	06	10	13	10	04
Kandy	Follow up	40	26	18	28	18	17	16	20	25	19	182	38
	NR	34	22	11	23	11	14	15	18	23	19	128	37
Galle	Follow up	36	45	30	262	113	85	53	95	104	66	117	24
	NR	28	26	19	103	62	57	34	38	63	32	51	05
Navadiganthaya	Follow up	154	173	70	333	441	16	213	14	13	159	214	21
	NR	59	66	43	109	152	16	73	14	13	61	81	15



According to the above information clients who participate for the follow up programme reported as 627 clients from Thalangama centre, 1030 clients from Galle centre, 1821 clients from Nawadiganthaya centre and 447 clients from Kandy centre. Among them, it reports that 344 clients from Thalangama centre, 518 clients from Galle centre, 702 clients from Nawadiganthaya centre and 355 clients from Kandy centre are totally free of drugs. According to that, it reports in total 1919 clients are completely free of drugs from our all treatment centres.

### Treatment and Rehabilitation Programme at Kandakadu

The NDDCB has been provided special services for Kandakadu Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre. During this year the service of Counsellors, Assistant Counsellors and Counselling Assistants from treatment centres has provided their service.

### 10.4 Designated and Private Treatment Centres - 2020

As per the Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) ACT, No. 54 of 2007 the quality of the private and designated treatment centres have been investigated. Under the supervision of this division, there are 11 designated treatment centres, 13 private treatment & rehabilitation centres and 16 unlicensed private treatment and rehabilitation centres.

The said designated treatment centres are given below.

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

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

#### Licensed Private Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres

S/N	Treatment Centre Name	Address	Telephone number
01	“Mithuru- Mithuro” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Mithuru – Mithuro” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Rilhena, Palmadulla	045 2274363
02	“Nidahasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Nidahasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.26, Shri Sadhdhathissa Mw, Higgashena, Kuruwita	071 8714377
03	“Senehasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Senehasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.80, Thunbowila, Piliyandala	011 2613242 077 1251578
04	“Nisansala” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Nisansala” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.108, Kinigama, Buthpitiya	033 3555740
05	“Mercy House” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Mercy House” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Aliba, Kadana, Horana	034 4940277

06	“Miduma” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Miduma” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Saman Piyasa, Wijaya Kumarathunga Mw, Ederamulla, Waththala	011 2946546
07	“Power House” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Power House” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Paramawalahlenawaththa, Bamunumulla, Bandaragama	038 4924889
08	“Adurin Alokaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre (Closed)	“Adurin Alokaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.163, Kudumirisa, Kadawala, Katana	031 2248489
09	“Sumithrayo” Treatment Centre	“Sumithrayo” Treatment Centre No.60, Mal Madura, Hortan Pedesa, Colombo 07	011 2694665
10	“Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre (Social Service Department)	“Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre North Ambalamwaththa, Puwakpitiya, Awissawella	011 2824056
11	“Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre (Social Service Department)	“Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Director of Uwa province, Hali Ela, Uduwara	055 4934954
12	“Wimochana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Wimochana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre New Kalmunei Rd, Batticaloa	077 6684671
13	“Bethesda Punarjiwa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Bethesda Punarjiwa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.60/14, Fathimawaththa, Daluwakotuwa, Kochchikade	071 5352908 071 9423916

### Unlicensed Private Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres

S/N	Treatment Centre Name	Address	Telephone Number
01	“Yawwana Kithu Maga” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Yawwana Kithu Maga” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.289/1/A, Kalu Adura, Hewainna, Awissawella	077 7250754
02	“Pathuma” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Pathuma” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Malwaththa, Siyabalagoda, Polgasowita	077 7368332
03	“Al – Ano Club” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Al – Ano Club” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre, Vaas Centre F.R. Dias Mw, Wennappuwa	031 2256034
04	“Nethra” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre (Closed)	“Nethra” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.70/8, Rubberwaththa Rd, Gangodawila, Nugegoda	077 3559792 011 2801960

05	“Nawajeewana Amadyapa Hada Sewaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Nawajeewana Amadyapa Hada Sewaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre, Unawatuna, Galle	077 1277474 077 9563207
06	“Yahapath Samariyaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Yahapath Samariyaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.50/5/A, Rawaththapatumaga, Mattakkuliya, Colombo 15	071 4625598
07	“Promise Land” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Promise Land” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.389/B, Madampitiya, Colombo 14	077 6763138 072 9870969
08	“Mithra” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Mithra” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Kinniya, Trinco	077 2221015
09	“Yauwana Sahana Sewaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Yauwana Sahana Sewaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.220, Malwaththa Rd, Nagoda, Kadana	077 9207079 011 2372163
10	CRADA Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	CRADA Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Crada Train Station Rd, Thottamweli Farm, Manner	077 7805388
11	“Mithuru Sewana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Mithuru Sewana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.607/10, Pitipana Junction, Homagama	077 8144414
12	Kings Revival Church Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	Kings Revival Church Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.228, Canal Rd, Alakanda, Hadala, Waththala	011 2982930 075 8257690
13	“Andurin Alokaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Andurin Alokaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No.56, Eastern Kaluwarippuwa, Katana	077 7222974
14	“Sathuta Balaporothisuwe Sewaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Sathuta Balaporothisuwe Sewaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Nawinnawaththa, Kadigawa, Rasnayakapura	076 5821740
15	“Nawajeewana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Nawajeewana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Nishshanka Mallawapura, Polonnaruwa	027 2051566 076 7727680
16	“Silowam” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Silowam” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Dalupotha, Negombo	077 1146266 071 1258090

**The evaluation of the programmes conducted in the Designated and Private Treatment Centres during 2020**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Number of programmes</b>	<b>No of Participants</b>
Individual Counseling	1165	1165
Group Counseling	42	420
Family Counseling	90	150
Special Programme (including Sathipasala) (Prisons & Private Treatment Centres)	10	450
Staff Training Programme (Prisons & Private Treatment Centres)	04	394
Prevention & Treatment Rehabilitation Programmes (Prisons & Private Treatment Centres)	11	400

**The evaluation of the investigation programmes conducted by the Designated & Private Treatment Centres division during 2020**

<b>programme</b>	<b>Number of programmes</b>
Investigation of Private Drug Treatment & Rehabilitation Centres	33
Investigation of Designated Treatment Centres (Prison)	15
Investigation of Treatment Centres of NDDCB	12
Other Field visit	79
<b>Total Investigations</b>	<b>139</b>

**The number of clients in Private Treatment Centre in the year of 2020**

<b>No</b>	<b>Centre</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>The number of clients admitted in private treatment centre</b>
01	“Bethesda Punarjeeva” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Bethesda Punarjeeva” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre 60/14, Fathima Watta, Daluwakotuwa, Kochchikade	1569
02	“Mithuru – Mithuro” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Mithuru – Mithuro” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Rilhena, Pelmadulla	68

03	“Nidahasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Nidahasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Higgashena, Kuruwita	32
04	“Senehasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Senehasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No. 80, Thumbowila, Piliyandala	28
05	“Nisansala” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Nisansala” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No. 108, Kinigama, Buthpitiya	22
06	“Adurin Alokaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Adurin Alokaya” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre No. 163, Kudumirisa, kadawala, Katana	180
07	“Karunawe Niwasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Karunawe Niwasa” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Eliba, Kandana, Horana	51
08	“Miduma” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Miduma” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Saman Piyasa, Vijaya Kumarathunga Mw, Enderamulla, Wattala	56
09	“Power House” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Power House” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre ParamawalahenaWatta, Bamunumulla, Bandaragama	31
10	“Sumithrayo” Drug Demand Reduction Centre	“Sumithrayo” Drug Demand Reduction Centre No. 60, Mel Medura, Horton Place, Colombo 07	90 (Only Counseling)
11	“Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Jayawiru Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre North Ambalan Watta, Puwakpitiya, Awissawella	122
12	“Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Samadhi Niwahana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre Hali Ela, Uduwara	24
13	“Wimochana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre	“Wimochana” Treatment & Rehabilitation Centre New Kalmunei Rd, Batticaloa	56
<b>The number of clients Treated</b>			<b>2329</b>



**The number of clients admitted in Designated Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres in the year of 2020**

	<b>Designated treatment and rehabilitation centres</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>The number of clients admitted in Designated treatment and rehabilitation centres</b>
01	Open prison Pallekele	Open prison Pallekele, Pallekele, Kundasale	581
02	Wataraka prison	Wataraka prison, western province, Migoda	386
03	Correctional Centre for Young Offenders Thaldena	Correctional Centre for Young Offenders, Thaldena, Badulla	511
04	Open prison Weeravila	Open prison, Weeravila	125
05	Anuradhapura prison	Anuradhapura prison, Anuradhapura	2452
06	Correctional Centre for Young Offenders Pallensena	Correctional Centre for Young Offenders Pallensena, Dalupotha, Negambo	280
07	Open prison Kandewaththa	Open prison Kandewaththa, Mithirigala	58
08	Open work camp Meethirigala	Open work camp Meethirigala	93
09	Kaluthara prison	Kaluthara prison, Kaluthara	400
10	Pabodha Methsewana Treatment & rehabilitation centre, Ambepussa	Pabodha Methsewana Treatment & Rehabilitation centre, Ambepussa	296
11	Kandakadu Treatment & Rehabilitation centre	Kandakadu Treatment & Rehabilitation centre, Kandakadu	528
<b>The number of clients Admitted</b>			<b>5710</b>

## 10.5 Outreach Unit - 2020

Outreach unit in National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) mainly focuses on enhance the awareness of community to overcome the drugs and drug demand reduction. We provide treatment opportunities to them and supporting law enforcement authorities for supply control.

We advocate developing skills of drug dependents to overcome from drug through the process of treatment and rehabilitation and empower their family members through family counselling and guidance.

Outreach division is conducting programmes to cover twenty-one districts within nine provinces. Outreach division deliver following services centralizing Head office.

- Identifying and registering the new drug users
- Providing facilities for treatments and making necessary interventions to get away from drugs for identified individuals
- Referring to NDDCB and other treatment centres when necessary
- Supporting drug treatment and counselling in medical clinics in focusing government hospitals
- Conducting follow ups
- Providing necessary counselling services for drugs addicts' family members
- Providing guidance for families to solve employment, legal, health and social issues
- Conducting prevention activities focusing on government institutes, schools and youth groups in relevant region
- Providing trainings for drug prevention and treatment considering youth groups, government officials, law enforcement officials, officials of defence sector, non-government members.
- Conducting provincial drug prevention, treatment and control programmes coordinating all provincial councils with the priority of chief secretary in relevant province.

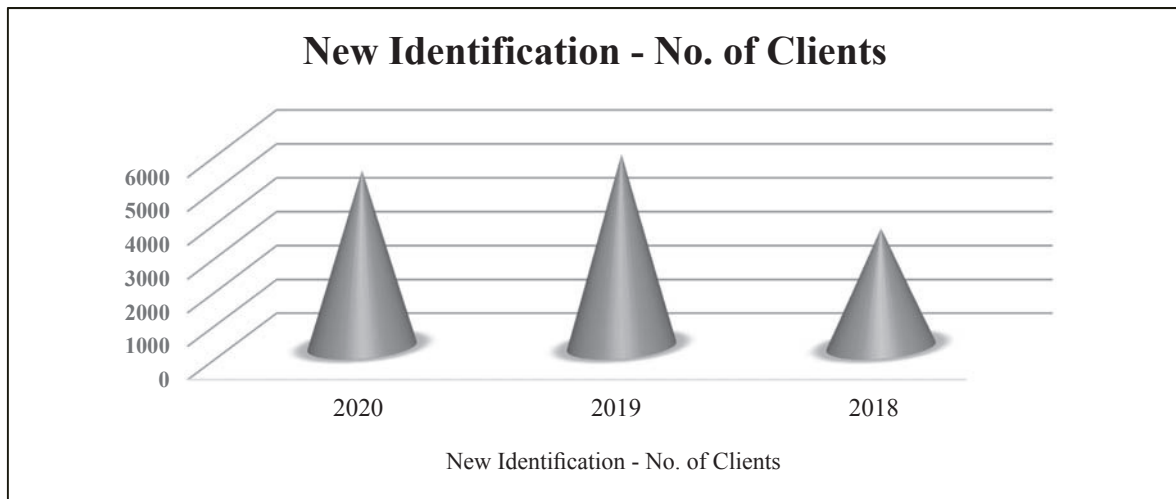
Twenty four outreach officials have been appointed to cover Colombo, Gampaha, Kaluthra, Matara, Galle, Kurunagala, Puttalam, Anuradhapura, Rathnapura, Polonnaruwa, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Ampara, Badulla, Jaffna, Monaragala and Kegalle districts and all other districts to achieve above mentioned prospects in December 2020. According to the action plan 2020, outreach division delivered services to the desired communities through the below mentioned activities.

**Treatment programmes for drug users and their family members**

Analyzed the areas where most drug users living and registered them and deliver treatment services in their own living area. They are referred to the rehabilitation centers for further treatment, referred government hospital clinics, conducted after care service (follow ups), counselling drug user’s family members and held counseling programmes to prisoners who used drugs.

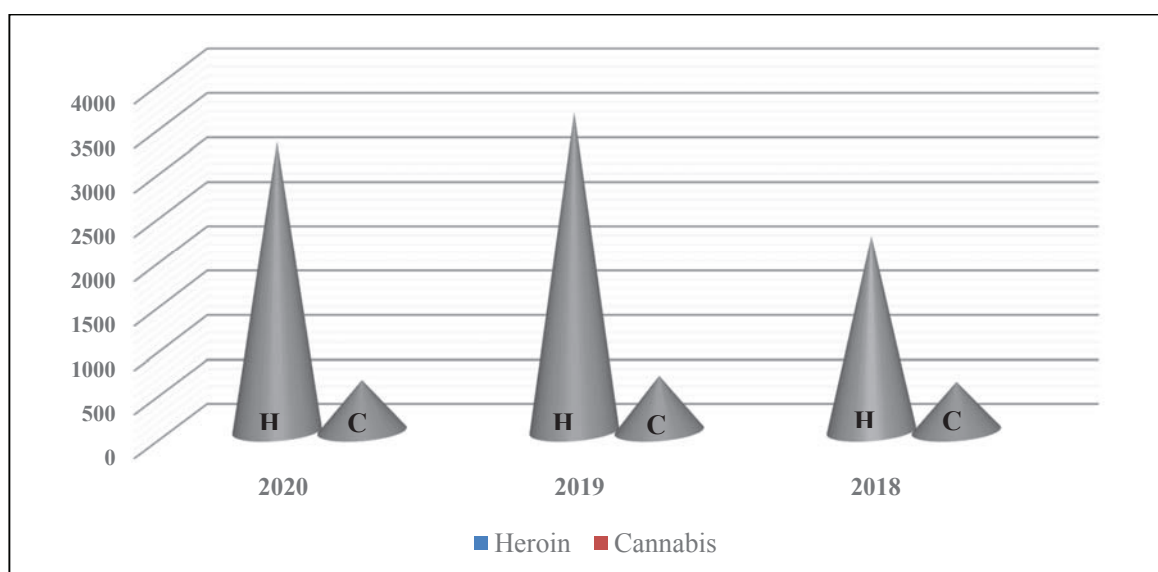
<b>Programmes</b>	<b>No. of beneficiaries</b>
New identifications	5213
Refer to treatment services	1228
Free from drugs	825
Follow ups	3268

**Chart 01**



<b>New Identification</b>	<b>No. of Users</b>
Heroin	3265
Cannabis	582
Pharmaceutical Drugs	326
Crystal Methamphetamine	216
Alcohol	824

Chart 02



**Outreach division conducted drugs prevention programs for risk groups in community in islandwide.**

Programme	No of Programme	No of Participant
Community prevention programme (Exhibitions, Mobile etc.)	51	13111
Drug prevention training programme for law enforcement officers	11	437
Drug prevention training programme for government officers	88	5453
Drug prevention training programme for health sector officers	88	315
Drug prevention training programme for private sector	12	1220
Drug prevention training programme for agriculture sector officers	9	445
Drug prevention programme for school children	52	5623
Drug prevention programme for parents	29	2283
Drug prevention programme for garment sector	1	63
Drug prevention programme for industrial sector	7	106
Drug prevention programme for fisheries sector	1	15
Drug prevention programme for construction sector	6	120
Drug prevention programme for labour	18	1147
Drug prevention programme for drivers and assistants	19	1380

**National Programme to train Development Officers of District Secretariat, Divisional Secretariat and other institutes on drug treatment, rehabilitation and prevention.**

For the moment, outreach division is implementing programmes through contribution and participation of divisional and district institutes to provide more efficient services for target groups on drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation activities and to reduce adverse impacts of drug use by outreach with the guidance of chairman of NDDCB. As a result of this, a three day training programme in district level was conducted for officials concerning drug prevention subject who was appointed to divisional secretariat this year in August.

**Objective:**

Provided technical knowledge for officials regarding drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation and through that appointing all officials as stakeholders for the national programme of drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. Conducted an effective theoretical and practical training programme on implementing follow up and monitoring techniques for officials starting from identification of drug users in Grama Niladari Division until providing their contribution for national workforce.

<b>District</b>	<b>No of participants</b>
Colombo District	28
Gampaha District	28
Kurunegala District	62
Anuradhapura District	46
Ratnapura District	36
Polonnaruwa District	16
Matale District	24
Kandy District	44
NuwaraEliya District	12
Badulla District	32
Monaragala District	24
Galle District	40
Kalutara District	30
Batticaloa District	30
Puttalam District	34





### **Establishing 1927 – Hotline**

At present, there is a rapid increase of drug users in the society and drug users and their families face various problems daily. Especially due to existing Covid - 19 pandemic situation drug users and their family members face various problems and this hotline was introduced as an assisting service island wide for such situations in this year.

### **Objectives**

- To provide instant solutions for the problems faced by drug users and their families
- To provide counselling services for drug users and their families scattered throughout the island during existing Covid - 19 pandemic situation
- To provide necessary counselling services for the clients who decline to meet a counsellor directly
- Coordination of clients with outreach officials in the relevant area
- Referring clients for the centres
- Referring clients to relevant psychiatric clinics in the area
- Conducting follow up process regarding the clients

### **Activities carried out to expand the 1927 helpline throughout the island**

- **Installation of Bill Boards at Regional Level**

These boards have been displayed in Anuradhapura, Kegalle, Kalutara, Galle, Colombo, Ratnapura, Kandy, Kurunegala and Gampaha with the aim of disseminating 1927 hotline number among the people within those areas.



- **Mobile Programmes (Leaflet Distribution Programmes)**

A leaflet distribution programmes was conducted at Ruwanwelisaya in Anuradhapura by outreach service division with the aim of disseminating 1927 hotline number among the people and also such a programme was held in Ratnapura in relation to Saman Devala Perahara in September in this year.

### **Community based Camps**

Community based Camps were conducted with the initiation of outreach officers in Rajanganaya, Anuradhapura and Kandy in this year. In this case, drug addicts prepared with prior counselling and identified during field visits, referred by Police or Grama Niladari were retained at camp for 10 days, through that providing necessary support to get rid from drugs and its consequences and to overcome economic health and legal issues of the family members.





### **Initiating Hospital Related Treatment Method**

As of now, hospital related treatment methodology have already been started with the cooperation of Ministry of Health based on islandwide psychiatric clinics in all regions. In this case, during recent Covid - 19 period NDDCB continued to provide its services such as providing counselling services for individuals who come for psychiatric clinics, referring to treatment and rehabilitation as well as continuous follow up activities with the priority of outreach officials and counsellors. From last May, counselling services are being conducted for disorders of individuals caused from drug addiction and referred them to treatment and rehabilitation and continuous follow up with the coordination of psychiatric clinics of hospitals in Colombo district. Through hospital-related treatment method, instant and efficient treatment and counselling services can be provided while outreach division also could broaden and efficiently provide their services efficiently.



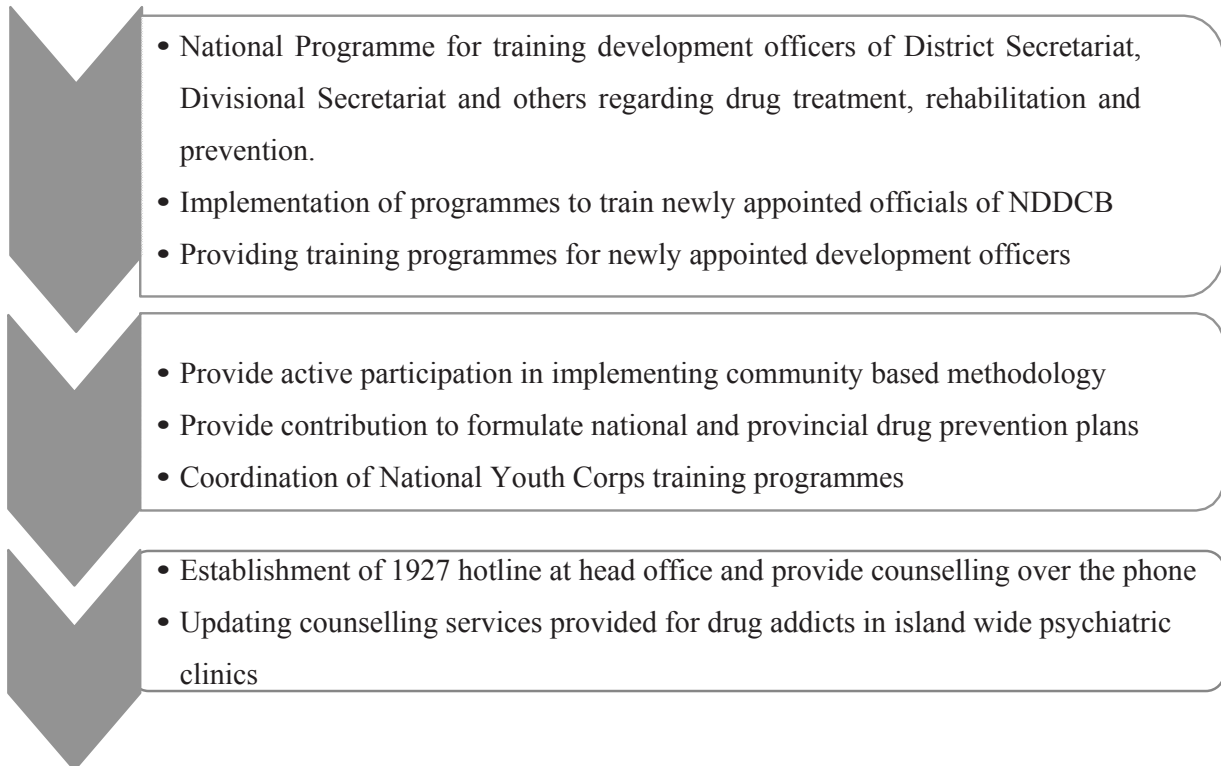
**Establishment of a new unit of officers at the Head Office for the implementation of the National programme on Drug Prevention and Rehabilitation and community based treatment methodology islandwide focusing on the Colombo District.**

The main objective of establishing this unit is to implement national programme for drug prevention, treatment and rehabilitation actively and effectively and also this unit has been already established at head office within the outreach division.

## Objective

- Provide active participation to treatment and rehabilitation programmes effectively, launched by outreach unit.
- Provide full commitment for effective implement action of national programme
- Provide active participation to implement community based methodology

As for now, this unit has conducted few special programmes islandwidelly.



### **Provide a technical and a theoretical training about community based treatment methodology for newly appointed officials.**

For the moment it can be introduced that the community based treatment as the main methodology that is implemented from all the treatment methodologies implemented by outreach unit. In addition, outreach officers have begun to implement this methodology.

Objectives;

- This treatment methodology can coordinate any individual at any place who is willing to get rid of drugs.
- The services provided by outreach unit can be expanded islandwide.

- Creating a positive change regarding drug cessation among population
- To develop the capacity to reach treatment services with minimum cost and time for everyone.

With the aim of achieving above mentioned objectives a training programme has been begun at the moment.



### **Training programmes for development officers**

Training programme was provided during 2<sup>nd</sup> week of December for the group of new development officers who are recruited to Divisional Secretariats of Colombo District.

In the absence of an adequate staff to expand our services throughout the island, this will provide opportunities for us to expand our services islandwide through these trained officers.

Objective:

To effectively expand the services of NDDCB islandwide by employing these officers as active members for the national programme on drug prevention and rehabilitation.

<b>Divisional Secretariat</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>
Kaduwela Divisional Secretariat	12
Homagama Divisional Secretariat	08
Kotte Divisional Secretariat	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>



**Provincial drug prevention, treatment & control program**

Drug prevention, treatment & control programmes are conducted with technical support of NDDCB and coordinating all provincial councils under directions of Chief Secretary and with the coordination of all ministries govern under provincial councils.

In 2020, these programs were actively held in North Central, Central, Western, Uva and Southern provinces and take next step to conduct provincial drug prevention, treatment & control programme in the rest of provinces in 2021.



**District Drug Prevention, Treatment & Control program**

As there are no officers with the technical knowledge, it is required to expand the drug prevention treatment and control activities at the divisional level, through the intervention of all District and Divisional Secretariats with the cooperation of NDDCB. This training program was conducted covering all District Secretariats islandwide. An official was appointed by respective District Secretariats and a technical training was provided on drug prevention treatments and how to conduct control activities practically. This programme was conducted island wide covering all districts.

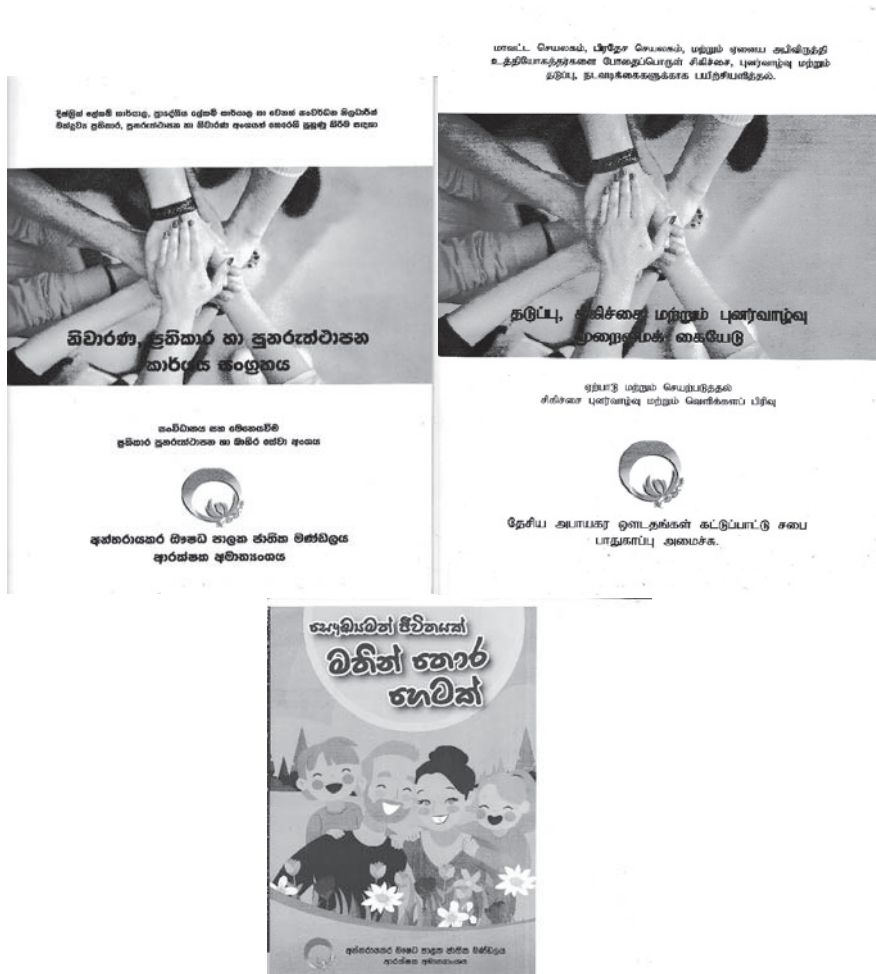
**1927 Hotline.**

Details of Received Calls and Referral during the Period of May 2020 To December 2020.

<b>Name of District</b>	<b>Number of Calls</b>
Colombo District	187
Gampaha District	78
Kurunegala District	47
Anuradhapura District	41
Rathnapura District	32
Polonnaruwa District	27
Mathale District	31
Kandy District	09
Nuwara-Eliya District	53
Badulla District	09
Monaragala District	36
Galle District	48
Kaluthara District	72
Batticaloa District	13
Puttalam District	29
Matara District	32
Kegalle District	49
Hambanthota District	31
Jaffna District	22
Trincomalee District	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>863</b>

Referrals	Amount
Telephone Counselling	48
Centers	192
Outreach Officers	417
Clinics	182
Other	24

**Publications and Leaflet**





## 10.6 National Narcotics Laboratory - 2020

### 10.6.1 Identification and Analysis of Drugs of Abuse available in Sri Lanka

#### 10.6.1.1 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.

Thirty four (34) “street” samples, received for the year 2020, 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 2020*

<b>Month</b>	<b>No. of Samples</b>
February	11
August	12
September	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>

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, due to the crisis situation of COVID-19 pandemic samples have not been provided for the months of January, March, April, May, June, July, October, November and December by the PNB and price vs. purity data of Heroin sold at retail level on streets of the different cities of eleven (11) districts of Sri Lanka are provided below. The highest purity of 72.8% was recorded in the month of September and 0% of purity, where the diacetylmorphine content is zero but adulterated with pharmaceutical substances was recorded in the months of February and August.

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

AREA	FEBRUARY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	55.5		8.7
Colombo (Colombo 1)	28.9		
Colombo (Colombo 2)	44.0		
Colombo (Pettah)			72.8
Colombo (Maligawaththa)		50.5	
Gampaha (Negambo)	53.8	0.0	29.6
Galle (Galle)	1.4	16.8	
Kandy (Kandy)	56.9	41.7	
Mannar (Mannar)	0.0	63.3	
Puttalam (Chillaw)	0.0	33.03	
Puttalam (Puttalam)		16.7	23.6
Kurunegala (Kurunegala)		56.0	8.0
Matara (Matara)			1.1
Kegalle (Kegalle)			7.1
Rathnapura (Rathnapura)			31.7

The price per milligram of pure heroin was ranged from Rs. 12.96 to Rs. 4089.37 and the highest price per milligram of pure heroin was observed in the month of August. *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	FEBRUARY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	3951.46	-	495.93
Colombo (Colombo 1)	730.99	-	-
Colombo (Colombo 2)	12.96	-	-
Colombo (Pettah)	-	-	24.13
Colombo (Maligawaththa)	-	4089.37	-
Gampaha (Negambo)	822.99	-	63.63
Galle (Galle)	174.78	1076.52	-
Kandy (Kandy)	3455.10	1327.19	-
Mannar (Mannar)	-	1684.09	-
Puttalam (Chillaw)	-	161.24	-
Puttalam (Puttalam)	-	1589.24	456.17
Kurunegala (Kurunegala)	-	771.46	486.04
Matara (Matara)	-	-	1706.88
Kegalle (Kegalle)	-	-	743.74
Rathnapura (Rathnapura)	-	-	89.90

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

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

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

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

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

AREA	FEBRUARY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	COD		
	6-AC		
	6-MAM		6-MAM
	PAP		6-AC
	MOR		
	HC		
	MEC		
Colombo (Colombo 1)	COD		
	6-AC		
	6-MAM		
	MEC		
Colombo (Colombo 2)	COD		
	6-AC		
	6-MAM		
	NOS		
	MOR		
Colombo (Pettah)			COD
			6-AC
			MOR
			PAP

Colombo (Maligawaththa)		MOR	
		PAP	
		6-MAM	
		COD	
Gampaha (Negambo)	6-AC		6-MAM
	6-MAM		PAP
	PAP		MOR
	NOS		6-AC
	MOR		
	HC		
	MEC		
Galle (Galle)	6-MAM	6-MAM	
	COD	COD	
	6-AC	MOR	
	MOR	6-AC	
	HC		
Kandy (Kandy)	6-MAM	6-MAM	
	PAP	COD	
	COD	MOR	
	MOR	6-AC	
	HC		
Mannar (Mannar)	6-MAM	6-MAM	
	PAP	COD	
	NOS	6-AC	
	COD	MOR	
	MOR		
	6-AC		
	HC		
Puttalam (Chillaw)	-	6-MAM	
		COD	
		MOR	
		6-AC	
Puttalam (Puttalam)		6-MAM	6-MAM
		PAP	6-AC
		COD	
		MOR	
		6-AC	

Kurunegala (Kurunegala)	6-MAM	6-MAM
	COD	PAP
	MOR	6-AC
	6-AC	
Matara (Matara)		6-MAM
		COD
		MOR
		PAP
Kegalle (Kegalle)		6-MAM
		COD
		MOR
Rathnapura (Rathnapura)		6-MAM
		PAP
		6-AC

*MOR* -Morphine ; *6-AC*– Acetylcodeine ; *6-MAM* – 6-Monoacetylmorphine;

*NOS* – Noscapine, *COD* – Codeine, *PAP*-Papaverine, *HC*-Hydrocotamine; *MEC*-Meconin

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

AREA	FEBRUARY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
Anuradhapura (Anuradhapura)	CAF		CAF
			ACT
			LAC
Colombo (Colombo 1)	CAF		
Colombo (Colombo 2)	CAF		
			ACT
Colombo (Pettah)			CAF
Colombo (Maligawaththa)		CAF	
Gampaha (Negambo)	CAF	CAF	CAF
	ACT		
Galle (Galle)	CAF		
Kandy (Kandy)	CAF		
	ACT		

Mannar (Mannar)	CAF ACT	CAF ACT	
Puttalam (Chillaw)	CAF ACT		CAF
Puttalam (Puttalam)		CAF	
Kurunegala (Kurunegala)		CAF ACT	CAF ACT
Matara (Matara)			CAF ACT
Kegalle (Kegalle)			CAF ACT
Rathnapura (Rathnapura)			

*ACT – Acetaminophen; CAF-Caffeine ; LAC – Lactose*

#### 10.6.1.2 Other Research projects

##### 10.6.1.2.1 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 with the objective of incorporation of drug testing as a tool in treatment and rehabilitation measures in order to achieve the 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 an evidence based tool to help clinical and addiction treatment settings for the diagnose substance use disorders, plan treatment, monitor progress, support recovery and legal purposes.

Total of Sixty (60) biological specimen samples (urine) from six (06) private treatment centers (10 clients from each center) were collected for analysis and the details were as follows.

**Table 06: Details of biological specimen analysed for the selected private treatment centers**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Name of the Private Treatment Centre</b>	<b>No. of Samples</b>	<b>No. of Tests</b>
01	Bethesda Reincarnation Treatment Centre	10	70
02	"ANDURIN AALOKAYA" Centre	10	70
03	"MIDUMA" Treatment Centre	10	70
04	POWER HOUSE Treatment Centre, Bandaragama	10	63
05	"KARUNAWA NIWASA" Treatment Centre, Horana	10	63
06	"SENEHASA" Treatment Centre, Piliyandala	10	55
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>391</b>

**Total No. of samples: 60**

**Total No. of Tests: 391**

#### **10.6.1.2.2 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 3,4 – 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 07: No. of samples of psychotropic substances analyzed in the year 2020**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>No. of Cases</b>	<b>No of samples analysed</b>
1.	Methamphetamine	01	01
2.	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA/Ecstasy)	01	09
<b>Total</b>		<b>02</b>	<b>10</b>



#### **10.6.1.2.3 Collaborative Research Project on Capacity Building of Drug Detection Sniffer Dogs in Collaboration with Sri Lanka Air Force.**

Initiative programme of Collaborative Research on capacity building of drug detection sniffer dogs on narcotics detection conducted collaboratively with Sri Lanka Air Force at Air Force Combat Training School, Diyathalawa was held on 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2020. The research project was conducted for eight (08) Air dogs and token of appreciation was awarded for the contribution made by NDDCB.

#### **10.6.1.3 Research Publications**

During the year 2020 two abstracts on the following topics were accepted and published for the 133<sup>rd</sup> anniversary International Medical Congress of Sri Lanka Medical Association (SLMA) and poster presentations were made by the staff of the National Narcotics Laboratory. The details of the abstracts are as follows;

- “Reconstruction of Street Heroin with legitimately used psycho – pharmaceutical & other substances.”  
Suaris V.D., Muthumala K.M., Weerasinghe D.P.P., Welagedara R.L
- “Rapid Increase of Prescription Drug Abuse in Sri Lanka”  
Muthumala K.M, Athauda A.D.Y.K., Suaris V.D., Weerasinghe D.P.P., Welagedara R.L

#### **10.6.1.4 Research Proposals**

The following nine (09) proposals have been submitted to the chairman of the NDDCB, in order to establish national level comprehensive programmes for the prevention and supply control of drugs of abuse.

1. Establishment of drug screening facility for prevention and control of drug abuse among drivers
2. Project on scientific analysis of misuse of drugs by the prison population
3. On call mobile drug screening facility for general public
4. Task groups for drug related intelligence sharing with state intelligence service
5. Proposal on the development and implementation of a curriculum to improve healthcare professional’s self-directed learning skills on drugs of abuse
6. Proposal for strengthening drug law enforcement capacities by the provision of field drug detection kits for the drug identification

7. Proposal for the establishment of the anti-narcotics task force for the effective enforcement of law against illicit drug trafficking and related criminal activities
8. Proposal for analysis of multiple drug abuse (substances abuse) among drug dependent persons in community based treatment programme
9. Strengthening drug law enforcement capacity to develop an effective drug control mechanism in Sri Lanka

Among the above listed proposals, four (04) proposals selected and submitted to the Board of the NDDCB and obtained the approval from the board for the immediate implementation actions with regard to the proposals submitted. The progress of the approved proposals was submitted to the board.

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

##### **10.6.2.1 Analysis of Suspected Drugs**

One hundred and eight (108) suspected drug samples related to 56 cases have been analysed by the NNL during the year 2020. 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 08: No. of suspected drugs samples analysed in the year 2020**

		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
		A	E	A	P	A	U	U	U	E	C	O	E
		N	B	R	R	Y	N	L	G	P	T	V	C
Sri Lanka Police / Police Narcotics Bureau	No. of Cases		01	02									
	No. of Samples		01	05									
Special Investigation Unit, Sri Lanka	No. of Cases		01	01		01	01		02	02	01		
Corps of Military Police	No. of Samples		01	02		02	07		03	02	10		
Sri Lanka Custom	No. of Cases		01				02				01		
	No. of Samples		01				06				01		
Magistrate's Courts	No. of Cases	02	01	02			08	10	02	04	06		01
	No. of Samples	03	01	02			12	11	13	04	06		01
Agro Health Lanka (Pvt) Ltd	No. of Cases										01		
	No. of Samples										01		
DHQC Project, Battaramulla	No. of Cases		01										
	No. of Samples		02										

Sri Lanka Air Force	No. of Cases													02
	No. of Samples													11
<b>Total</b>	<b>No. of Cases</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>03</b>	
	<b>No. of Samples</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>12</b>	

**Total No. of Cases : 56**

**Total No. of Samples : 108**

#### **10.6.2.2 Analysis of Samples of Tobacco and 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. Eleven (11) samples of alcohol related to 09 cases were analyzed during the period and the details of the tests conducted, are as follows;

**Table 09:** No. of alcohol samples analyzed in the year 2020

		<b>J</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>
		<b>A</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>
		<b>N</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>C</b>
Department of Excise	No. of Cases			01			02	01		02			
	No. of Samples			02			02	02		02			
personal	No. of Cases		01										
	No. of Samples		01										
Department of Ayurveda	No. of Cases		01										
	No. of Samples		01										
Police station- Galaha	No. of Cases		01										
	No. of Samples		01										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No. of Cases</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>
	<b>No. of Samples</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>
<b>Total No. of Cases</b>		<b>: 09</b>											
<b>Total No. of Samples</b>		<b>: 11</b>											

### 10.6.2.3 Testing of degree of performance and refilling of Field Test Kits

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

*Table 10: Details of the refilled test kits in 2020*

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Type of Test kits</b>	<b>No. of kits</b>
Sri Lanka Customs	Narcotic Detection kits	03
	Precursor Detection kits	01
Police Narcotics Bureau	Narcotic Detection kits	02
	Precursor Detection kits	01
<b>Total</b>		<b>07</b>

### 10.6.2.4 Other Services: Scientific Support, Recommendations and Technical Assistance

#### 10.6.2.4.1 Provision of technical assistance and scientific recommendations for investigation and operational purposes

The NNL is responsible for providing scientific support with technical assistance and making scientific recommendations relating to control of drugs of abuse.

Provision of information related to identification of drugs and knowledge on effective enforcement of law against production, smuggling, trafficking and use of illicit drugs in accordance with the current legislations, as requested by different police stations through telephone conversations.

#### 10.6.2.4.2 Provision of scientific support to the transport sector of Sri Lanka for identification of metabolites of drugs of abuse in suspected cases of driving under the influence of alcohol/ drugs and fatal traffic accident cases

The increase of the traffic-related deaths and accidents due to driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol has become a serious problem in Sri Lanka in the recent past. Drugs can cause behavioral impairment of the driver's ability to operate safely. That impairment of driving ability can be tested by analyzing the biological specimen of drivers. With regard to this the NDDCB

has taken immediate action to take more effective countermeasures to reduce the number of impaired driving accidents and the problem of driving under influence of drugs of abuse.

NDDCB submitted a proposal to Department of Motor Traffic in this regard and a meeting was held in Ministry of Transport services on 06<sup>th</sup> March 2020 for to get views and comments to selection of suitable device and to prepare the regulations with the scientific recommendations for identification of metabolites of drugs of abuse in suspected cases of driving under the influence of alcohol/drugs and fatal traffic accident cases.

#### **10.6.2.4.3 Provision of scientific support for the Prevention programme on drugs of abuse and Mobile Drug Screening for the Drivers of Sri Lanka Transport Board.**

The NNL staff participated for the prevention programme organized by Sri Lanka Transport Board (SLTB) at National Youth Corps Training Center, Attanagalla on 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2020 and conducted qualitative preliminary test for biological specimens (urine and saliva) of **seventy five (75)** no of bus drivers who participated for the programme with the objective of investigation of the problem of multiple substance abuse among bus-drivers in order to achieve the following expected outcomes.

- Promote scientific evidence based interventions for prevention of substance abuse among drivers and conductors and support them to recover from substance addiction.
- Ensuring the safety of passengers by verification of drivers who are drug free.
- Establishment of a scientific evidence based policy for drug control in the transport sector.

Qualitative preliminary test for saliva was performed by immunoassay technique to screen ten (10) substances of abuse such as morphine, cocaine, methamphetamine, amphetamine, benzodiazepens, tramadol, barbiturates, MDMA, methadone and cannabinoids.

Qualitative preliminary test for urine samples was performed by enzyme immunoassay (EIA) technique to screen twelve (12) substances of abuse such as Opiates, morphine, cocaine, methamphetamine, amphetamine, benzodiazepens, tramadol, barbiturates, MDMA, methadone, cannabinoids and tricyclic antidepressants.



#### **10.6.2.4.4 Provision of Scientific support on the identification of the content of the recent massive seizure made by Sri Lanka Navy.**

Provision of scientific and legal instructions regards for effective enforcement of law.

Research based analysis conducted on **two (02)** suspected samples related to the above seizure 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*.

#### **10.6.2.4.5 Provision of Scientific recommendation for Development and Implementation of Prevention oriented mechanism for Sri Lanka Armed forces to address the issues of substances abuse.**

Discussion was held on 13<sup>th</sup> August 2020 at Board Room, NDDCB and following recommendations were made in order to promote scientific evidence based treatment, rehabilitation, supply control measures and preventive education and training to address the drug abuse problem effectively within the armed forces.

- A Drug screening Policy establishment and Guideline on Implementation of the Drug Screening Policy
- A Memorandums of Understanding between NDDCB and Sri Lanka Armed Forces on Establishment of Drug Screening Policy
- Create awareness particularly among top management of the existence of the problem and for preventive measures to be taken at the work place. The declaration of a “drug –free work place” as a policy endorse by the management.
- The inauguration of employee assistance programmes (EAPs) to assist inter –alia, persons with drug related problems. Such programmes should embrace treatment and rehabilitation as well.
- The training of supervisory and other key personnel in the identification of job performance problems and in referral procedures where employees need assistance to cope with drug related problems.
- Employee education programmes designed to increase awareness of the problem and establish norms for a drug free work place. Appointment of officers as trainers for conducting preventive educational programmes and appointment of coordinators at the

relevant institution to coordinate with NDDCB for matters related to effective implementation of drug prevention and control of activities within the institution.

**10.6.2.4.6 Countermeasures against Internet and Social media drug sale and Postal/Courier drug trafficking**

1. Discussion was made with the coordinator of training, Central Mail Exchange of Sri Lanka Post (CME) for the implementation of training programmes for the officers of Sri Lanka Post all over the country to strengthen the capacity of drug supply control measures.
2. Actively engaged in the Media Team on Communication and media Management
  - Coordination of newly established “Media Team” on Communication and media Management for the effective Prevention of drug abuse through control over the drug promotional messages sharing through media
  - Establishment of an Online google database for media management for identification of media promotion and preventing the misuse of social media, television, radio and other printed publications on drugs of abuse
  - Preparation of Summary report on Media Communication Management from the received responses for implementation of further preventive actions.

**10.6.2.4.7 Provision of technical assistance to accelerating drug supply control activities through effective drug law enforcement and monitoring within the Central Province.**

Providing the technical support for implementation of effective measures for drug supply control and demand reduction in coordination with all relevant agencies within the Central Province, the “Action Plan for Accelerating Drug Supply Control activities through effective drug Law Enforcement and monitoring within the Central Province” was submitted to the Governor of Central Province.

**10.6.2.4.8 Promoting scientific evidence based practices for effective treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons with drug screening facility development within the health system.**

**10.6.2.4.9 Provision of Scientific recommendation on prevention on drug trafficking and abuse by fisheries community.**

**10.6.2.4.10 Provision of Scientific recommendation on Development and implementation of Scientific Evidence based strategies for a drug free prison system.**

**10.6.2.4.11 Provision of Scientific Recommendation on Amendment of the following Acts;**

- NDDCB Act No. 11 of 1984.
- Poison, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance as amended
- Conventions against Illicit Traffic and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act No. 01 of 2008 and regulations
- Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment & Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007 and regulations.

**10.6.2.4.12 Provision of Scientific Recommendations to Attorney General and Sri Lanka Police on enforcement of Law against trafficking of a new psycho-active substance identified and confirmed by the laboratory as Ketamine.**

**10.6.2.4.13 Provision of Scientific recommendation on cultivation and prevent of diversion of cannabis and cannabis related products from medical purposes to illicit drug product.**

**10.6.2.4.14 Other Activities**

1. Provided scientific assistance and technical on importing, storing, selling and using Sodium Cyanide to the Inspector of Police of Aduruppuwidiya Police Station.
2. The “Sahakampana 2020” Community based Prevention Campaign was held on 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2020 at Obesekarapura Siriperakum Vidyalaya. The National Narcotics Laboratory participated as exhibitor and participated laboratory staff has shared the laboratory services provided by the laboratory to the community and the effectiveness on biological specimen screening test for the treatment methods were explained to the medical professionals. **Four (04) biological specimens** were collected from the volunteer participation for the screening test for drugs of abuse **48 Nos of screening tests** were conducted.
3. A conference on prevention of dangerous drugs, which was chaired by the Secretary Defence was held at the Ministry of Defence on 10<sup>th</sup> of March, 2020, subject to the discussion on future projects to be implemented. The National Narcotics Laboratory has involved in the preparation of Presentations in this regard.
  - Emerging challenges on effective enforcement of law against illicit drug trafficking and recommendations to way forward.
  - Strengthening drug law enforcement capacities by the provision of field drug detection kits for the drug identification.

4. Report on “Observation for amendment of poisons opium and dangerous drugs ordinance were submitted with regard to the request made by the Ministry of Defence on observations for expediting legal proceedings on drug related issues.  
Scientific recommendations on monitoring of Diversion of Pharmaceutical drugs were submitted and detailed proposal is being prepared in this regard.
5. Issued a No objection letter for import of fentanyl citrate.
6. Eight (08) staff officers of NNL have been appointed to the Government Analyst’s Department by the order of the Secretary of the Defence Ministry.  
During the period, **586 cases** which were assigned by the Government Analyst’s Department were completed by the NNL staff officers.
7. Submission of a proposal for the establishment of a scientific evidence based mechanism to prevent drug abuse and related management of drug related issues at work places.
8. Recommendation submitted to the Secretary, Ministry of Defence on “PaniPuwak”, a consumer product on which complaints have been made for being abused by school children due to its psychoactive effects.
9. Made a statement for 3<sup>rd</sup> intercessional meeting of the 63<sup>rd</sup> session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs held from 19 – 21 October on the following thematic session on behalf of the NDDCB.  
Drug treatment and health services continue to fall short of meeting needs and deaths related to drug use have increased; and the rate of transmission of HIV, the hepatitis C virus and other blood born diseases associated with drug use, including injecting drug use in some countries remain high.
10. Submission of observations on Joint statement at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Intercessional meeting of the Commission on Narcotic drugs on WHO/ECDD recommendation on cannabis and rated substances and related document preparation.
11. Issued a Certificate of Analysis for a suspicious shipment of precursor chemical objected by Precursor Control Authority

### **10.6.2.5 Group tasks**

#### **10.6.2.5.1 Scientific consultancies for the development, implements, monitor and evaluate drug prevention strategies for treatment:**

Implementation of a national level programme for effective treatment, rehabilitation and skill development.

- Designing a comprehensive database for collection of information from the clients, who contact the Helpline (0710301301), to evaluate complete assessment of the collected data.
- Coordinate nine (09) counseling teams of Fifty (50) counselors in all nine provinces created through WhatsApp group and scientific assistance for legal and scientific clarification on other matters requested by counselors

All the Officers of the NNL has involved in the weekly data collection from Twenty four (24) counsellors in nine (09) provinces for the achievement of identification of Extent of treatment Demand and Priority considerations for treatment service provision.

#### **10.6.2.5.2 Establishment of Management Information System (MIS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) for Drug Prevention and Control Activities**

- Preparation of an outline of laboratory structure and activities for the laboratory Information Management System (IMS)
- Active participation and coordination in proposal making for the development of database (upgrading of the Database Monitoring System (DAMS) for effective collection of information on drug seizure expeditiously)

#### **10.6.2.5.3 Collection of Information of Government officers works collaboratively with NDDCB on prevention activities of Drugs of abuse**

- Coordination with Divisional Secretariats Offices (Nuwaraeliya, Ampara, Batticaloa, Trincomalee) on information collection on divisional wise officers involved in drug prevention activities. Out of fifty one (51) District Secretariats' officers, contacted 50 Divisional Secretariats' offices and the relevant details were submitted to the Information collection database.
- Discussion on suggestions/ Recommendations/ Observations for delivering of scientific services to community level.

#### **10.6.2.5.4 Representation for Committees/ Meetings**

1. The consultative meeting to improve comprehensive prevention services to people who use/inject Drugs (PWUD/PWID), organized by National STD/AIDS Control Programme was held on 21<sup>st</sup> January, 2020 at Waters Edge. Assistant Director – Scientific Research participated to the Meeting, representing National Dangerous Drugs Control Board.
2. Participation for Second Tropical meeting of the Intercessional Considerations of the WHO Recommendation on Cannabis and Cannabis related Substances.
3. Expert Committee for obtaining recommendations for related to control and prevention of diversion of cannabis and related products organized by The Organization of Professional Association of Sri Lanka and GMOA.
4. Expert discussion on analyzing effects of cannabis to Sri Lanka society – GMOA Scientific recommendation.
5. Assistant Director – Scientific Research has participated and provided scientific recommendations for two meetings held at the Attorney General's Department, in accordance to the amendment of legislation framework.

#### **10.6.2.5.5 International Coordination**

Preparation of an Action Plan between Sri Lanka and Iran regarding MOU on cooperation in combating Illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals.

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

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

#### **10.6.3.1 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 knowledge of the participants on new type of drugs and their effect.

#### **10.6.3.2 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 the students of 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 2020 are reflected in *Table 11*.



**Table 11: Details of conducted training programmes**

		<b>J</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>
		<b>A</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>
		<b>N</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>C</b>
Sri Lanka Police	No. of Trainings				01								
	No. of Participants				39								
Department of Sri Lanka coast Guard	No. of Trainings		01										
	No. of Participants		38										
Special Task Force	No. of Trainings					02	06	02					
	No. of Participants					73	60	35					
Special Task Force Training College, Kaluthara	No. of Trainings				02								
	No. of Participants				20								
Air Force Canine Unit, Combat training School Diyathalawa	No. of Trainings							04					
	No. of Participants							30					
Certificate Course on Drug Counselling (NDDCB)	No. of Trainings	01											
	No. of Participants	41											

Pharmacist of Peradeniya and Kandy Teaching Hospital	No. of Trainings	01												
	No. of Participants	14												
Prison Staff	No. of Trainings	01												
	No. of Participants	30												
University of Sri Jayewardene pura	No. of Trainings	01												
	No. of Participants	19												
General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University	No. of Trainings	01												
	No. of Participants	03												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No. of Trainings</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	
	<b>No. of Participants</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	

**Total No. of Training Programmes : 23**

**Total No. of Participants : 402**

### **10.6.3.3 The Computer Based Training Programmes (CBT) for Drug Law Enforcement Officers**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The details of the training programmes conducted are as follows

		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Special Task Force	No. of Trainings	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	-	-	-	-	-
	No. of Participants	-	-	-	-	-	06	06	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	<b>No. of Training programmes</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>01</b>	<b>01</b>	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>No. of Participants</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>06</b>	<b>06</b>	-	-	-	-	-

*Table12: No. of Computer Based Training Programs conducted in the year 2020*

**Total No. of Training Programmes : 02**

**Total No. of Participants : 12**

#### **10.6.4 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 1929 **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 13:** No. of Biological Specimen analyzed in the year 2020

		<b>J</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>J</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>D</b>
		<b>A</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>E</b>
		<b>N</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>C</b>
Government / Private Hospitals	No. of Samples	13	26	15	-	-	10	14	26	26	03	03	-
	No. of Tests	30	54	76	-	-	47	39	75	59	09	03	-
Magistrate's Courts	No. of Samples	02	01	02	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-
	No. of Tests	04	02	14	-	-	-	-	02	-	-	-	-
Law Enforcement Institutions	No. of Samples	09	04	01	-	07	14	21	06	01	-	-	07
	No. of Tests	22	08	12	-	31	157	117	20	01	-	-	07
Individual/	No. of Samples	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No. of Tests	-	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	No. of Samples	03	01	01	-	-	-	-	01	02	-	-	-
	No. of Tests	15	05	04	-	-	-	-	05	10	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>No. of Samples</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>07</b>
	<b>No. of Tests</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>07</b>

**Total No. of Samples : 221**

**Total No. of Tests : 830**

### **10.6.5 Analysis of Performance enhancing drugs in Sports**

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

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

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

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

### **10.6.6 Analysis of Food supplement for prohibited substances**

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

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

During the year 2020 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 14*;

**Table 14:** No. of Food supplements analyzed during the period

<b>Institution</b>	<b>No. of Cases</b>	<b>No. of Samples</b>
Sri Lanka Air Force Headquarters, Colombo	01	01
Sri Lanka Air Force Combat Training School, Diyatalawa.	01	01
Individual	01	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>03</b>
<b>Total No. of Cases</b>	<b>: 03</b>	
<b>Total No. of Samples</b>	<b>: 03</b>	

#### 10.6.7 Quality Testing and Certification of drug detection test kits

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

During the year 2020, quality testing and certification were conducted for drug detection kits/ tools forwarded by the EXEL Trading International (Pvt) Ltd., No.125, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Nawala Road, Narahenpita, Colombo 05. The details of the tests conducted, are indicated in *Table 15*;

**Table 15:** No. Drug Detection Kits tested during the period

<b>Test Kit Type</b>	<b>No. of detection kits</b>	<b>No. of Drug types</b>
Narcotic Drug Detection kits	01	06
Saliva Drug Detection Device	01	05
<b>Total</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Total No of Drug detection kits</b>	<b>: 02</b>	
<b>Total No of Drug types</b>	<b>: 11</b>	



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

### 10.6.8.1 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 allows 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) – 2020

During the period the laboratory completed the documentation part in the Round 1 and 2 of the International Collaborative Exercises (ICE), 2020 for "seized material" group and in the "biological specimens" group.

#### International Collaborative Exercise (ICE) – 2019 Round 2

The quantification results of the assessments in Round 2 of 2019 was encouraging among 213 drug testing laboratories in 67 countries who participated for the ICE programme and evaluation of results are as follows;

**Table 16:** Evaluation results of Round 2 of ICE program 2019

Test	Z Score
3,4-Methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV)	0.17
Cocaine	0.91
Heroin	2.09

**Satisfactory Limit of /Z / Score :< 2**

**10.6.9 Strengthen Resources, effectiveness of the services of NNL and facility development****10.6.9.1 Supply, Delivery, Installation, Commissioning of an Advanced Single Quadrupole Capillary Gas Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer (GCMS) for the National Narcotics Laboratory**

The newly purchased Agilent Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometric System (GC8890/MS5977) was delivered to the National Narcotics Laboratory and verified the item compliance to the specifications provided with the Bidding document.

**10.6.9.2 Laboratory Quality Management Certification - ISO 17025**

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

Preparation of Statement of Purposes (SOP) documents related to Equipment/ Instruments and Laboratory Maintenances regarding the ISO 17025 Acquisition.

1. Proposal writing for the establishment and promoting a Hotline for the NNL to submit information, complaints and for coordination with relevant agencies.
2. Designing, testing, Installation and Maintenance of a Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) for the National Narcotics Laboratory.

The discussion held on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2020 at the NDDCB on “System requirement Specification” and “Store Management” for the Laboratory Information Management System with the participation of the professionals of Science Land IT (Pvt) Ltd.

**Financial Details**

**Table 17:** Amount charged (in Rupees) for the services conducted by the NNL during the year 2020.

<b>Type of Analysis</b>	<b>Rs.</b>
<i>Analysis of Alcohols</i>	44,000.00
<i>Analysis of metabolites of drugs of abuse</i>	260,000.00
<i>Refilling of Field Test Kits</i>	10,000.00
<i>Quality Testing and Certification of drug detection test kits</i>	46,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>360,500.00</b>

## 10.7 Precursor Control Division - 2020

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 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. 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. including as reagents in laboratory researches. Among many industrial applications Acetone & Methyl ethyl ketone are commonly used as solvents in printing ink which are used for date coding in most of the manufacturing industries. Sulphuric acid is mainly used in battery acid manufacturing. Hydrochloric acid and Sulphuric acid are widely used for waste water treatment in industries to adjust the pH and are also used in swimming pool maintenance. Acetone, Toluene & Methyl ethyl ketone are mostly used in paint industries as solvents in thinner and solvent based paint manufacturing processes such as wood coatings. Toluene is also used as a solvent for adhesive manufacturing. Ethyl ether is used in extraction purposes of spices. Piperonal is used in flavor manufacturing industries such as ice cream and essence manufacturing. Potassium permanganate is used in farms for fumigation purposes. Anthranilic acid, Phenylacetic acid, Piperidine, Acetic Anhydride, N-Acetylanthranilic acid, Ephedrine, Ergometrine, Norephedrine, 1-Phenyl-2-propanone and Pseudoephedrine are used in the production of several pharmaceutical drugs. For example Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine are used in the manufacturing of bronchodilators nasal decongestant. Norephedrine is used in manufacturing of nasal decongestants. Ergometrine and Ergotamine prescribed for treatment of migraines. Safrole and Isosafrole are used in manufacturing of perfumes, piperonal and soaps. Lysergic acid used in synthesis of organic compounds.

The Precursor Control Authority was established in 01.01.2011 affiliated to the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (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. Precursor Control Authority (PCA) 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 (6 more chemicals are to be added in the amendment) are controlled islandwide and anyone who violates these regulations of Gazette no 1653/7 of 2010 is subjected to be suspended their license or registration certificate for two year time period. Moreover, PCA is empowered to establish an effective monitoring system in Sri Lanka taking into consideration the Policy outlines in the **Section 2.2 of the national policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse.**

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

### **Activities**

- Monitoring to ensure proper transport, storage, distribution, safeguard and usage of precursor chemical.
- Regularizing the monitoring and control process of precursors.
- Issuing licenses for individuals, institutions, industries who are involved in importing, exporting, trading, and use of precursor chemicals.
- Register storage premises which are maintained by licensed importers and conducting regular inspections at the premises of the importers, end users and dealers.
- Precursor Control Authority being the Competent National Authority exchanging of information regarding the utilization of these chemicals (licit and illicit uses) with local and international agencies.
- 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.
- Recommendation making polices and review regulations and Acts in relation to prevention of illicit manufacture of drugs, precursor chemicals and implement activities.

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

Additionally it takes appropriate measures to make international community more aware regarding utilization of precursor chemicals in the country and awareness of industries on prevention of misuse of precursors by avoiding accumulation of precursor chemical in excess quantities. 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 reports and returns to the INCB (eg: Form D)

### Special Activities of 2020

- ✓ Special investigation was conducted by the Scientific Officers of the Precursor Control Authority (PCA) along with the officers of Consumer Affairs Authority at the premises of Focus Marketing and Advertising, at No. 17th Lane, Nungamugoda Road, Talangama on 08<sup>th</sup> of July 2020.



- ✓ Precursor Control Authority (PCA) of NDDCB has conducted training program for the Chemical Industry and Trade on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2020 at NDDCB auditorium. 28 middle level managers from several companies have participated for the event.



- ✓ Online appointment booking form introduced for the efficient and effective service.
- ✓ Initiatives were taken to introduce online application system.
- ✓ Checklist and application forms updated according to regulation.
- ✓ Chemical requirement verification sheet was introduced to verify the accuracy of the information provided by the applicant.

- ✓ Standard method for disposal of Precursor chemicals has been developed by the Authority under the guidelines of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and draft proposal has been submitted.
- ✓ According to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) guidelines PEN reviewing process has been streamlined.

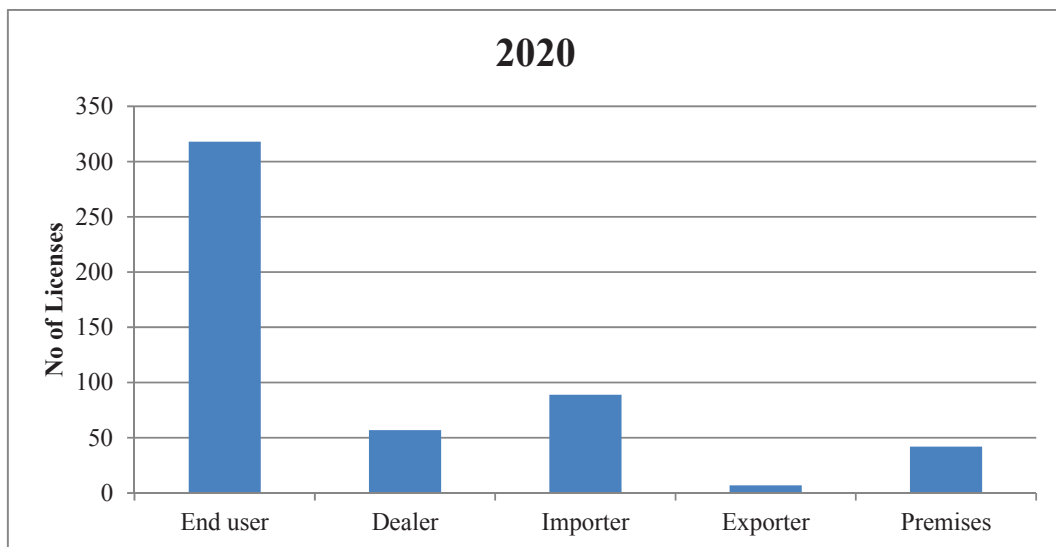
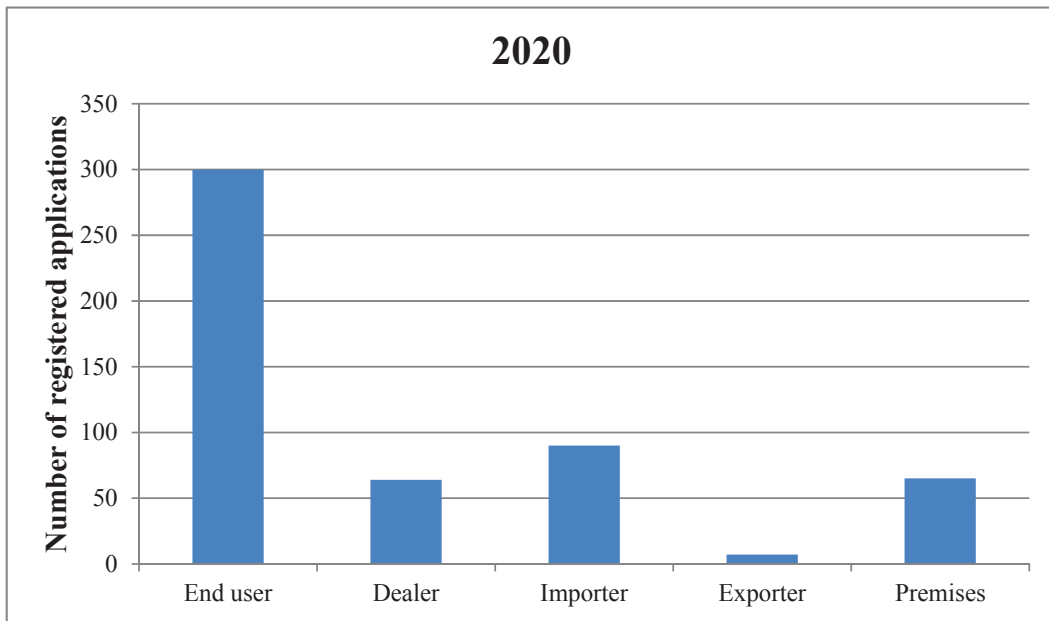
### Ongoing Activities

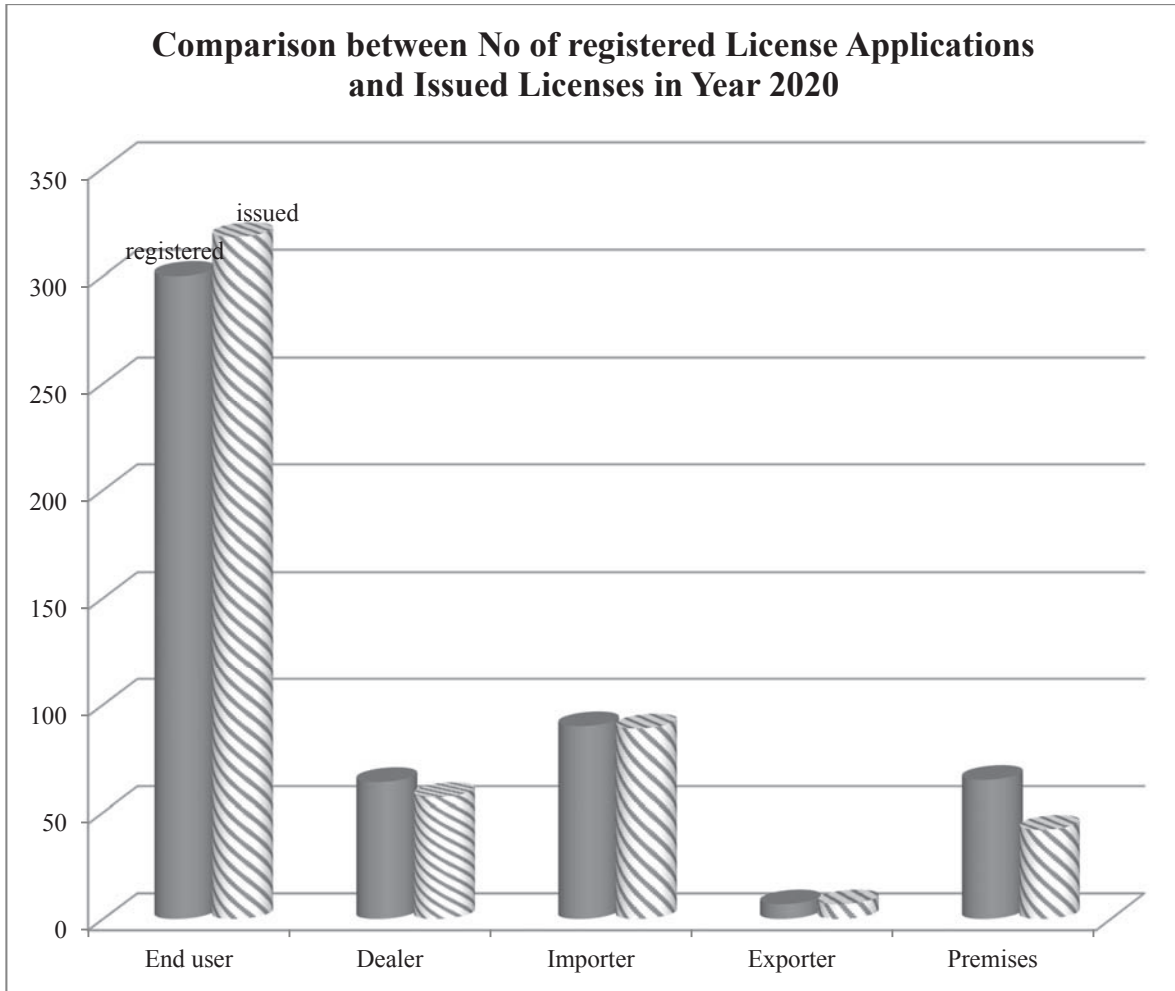
- ✓ Database Development

#### ➤ Precursor Control Authority progress summary 2020

	Area	License Type					
		End user	Dealer	Importer	Exporter	Premises	Total
Year 2020 (As at 31.12.2020)	No of Registered License Applications	300	64	90	7	65	526
	Issued Licenses	318	57	89	7	42	513
	Inspection of Premises						39

➤ Precursor Control Authority progress summary 2020 - Continued

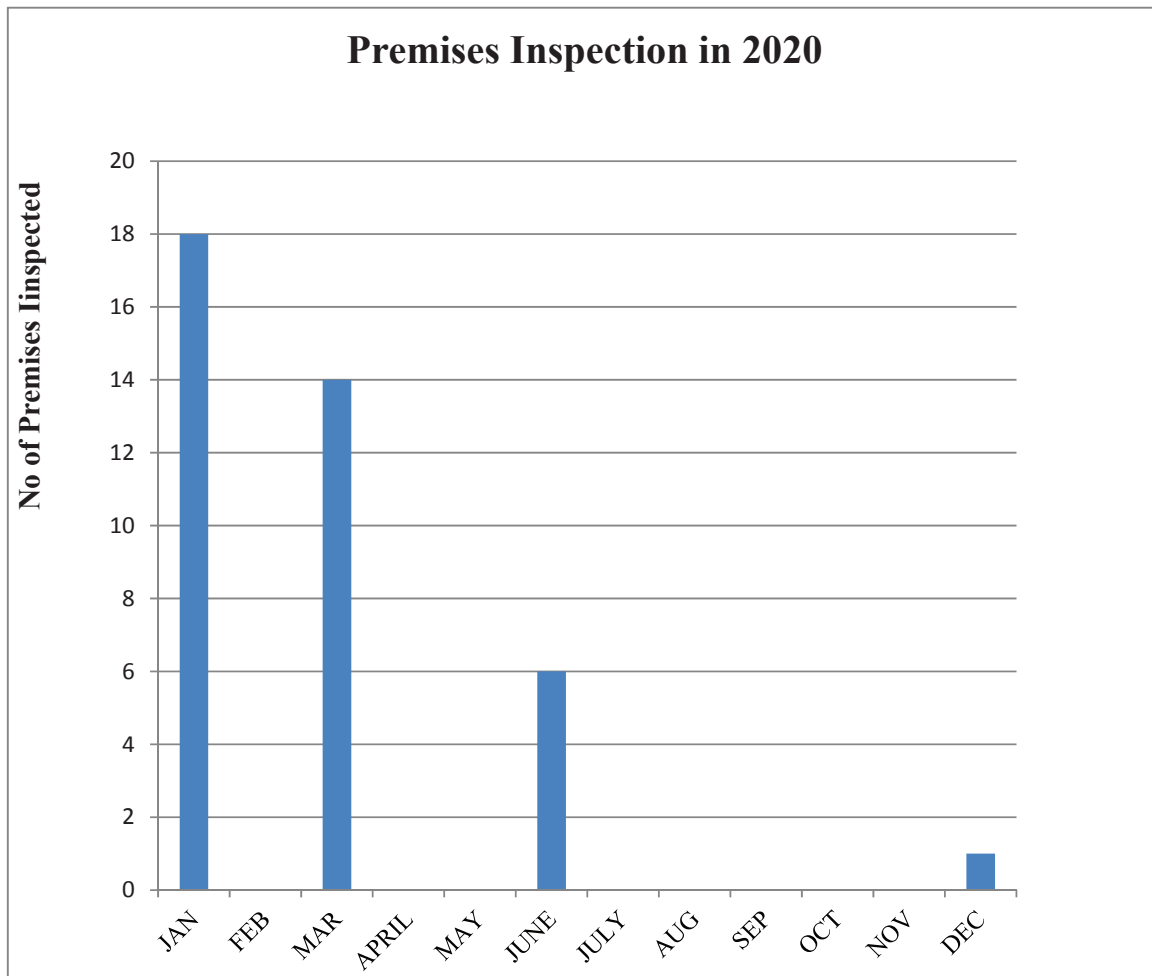




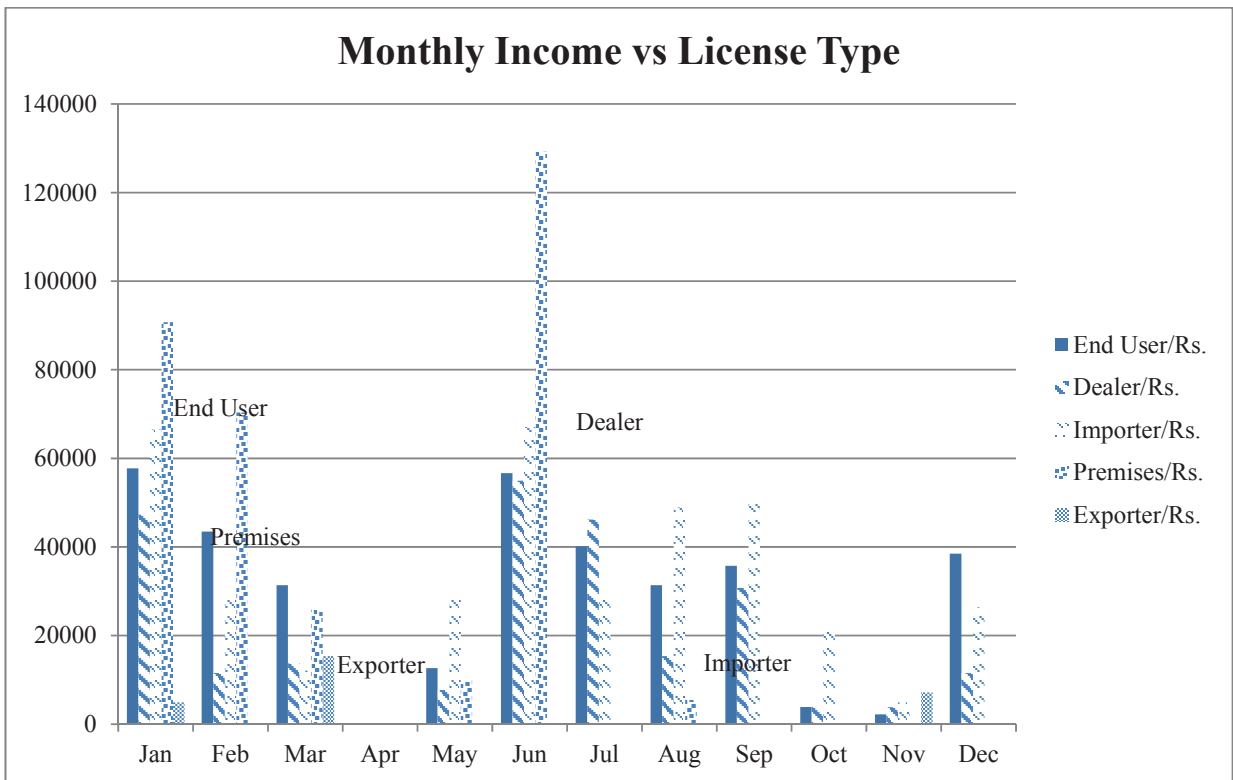
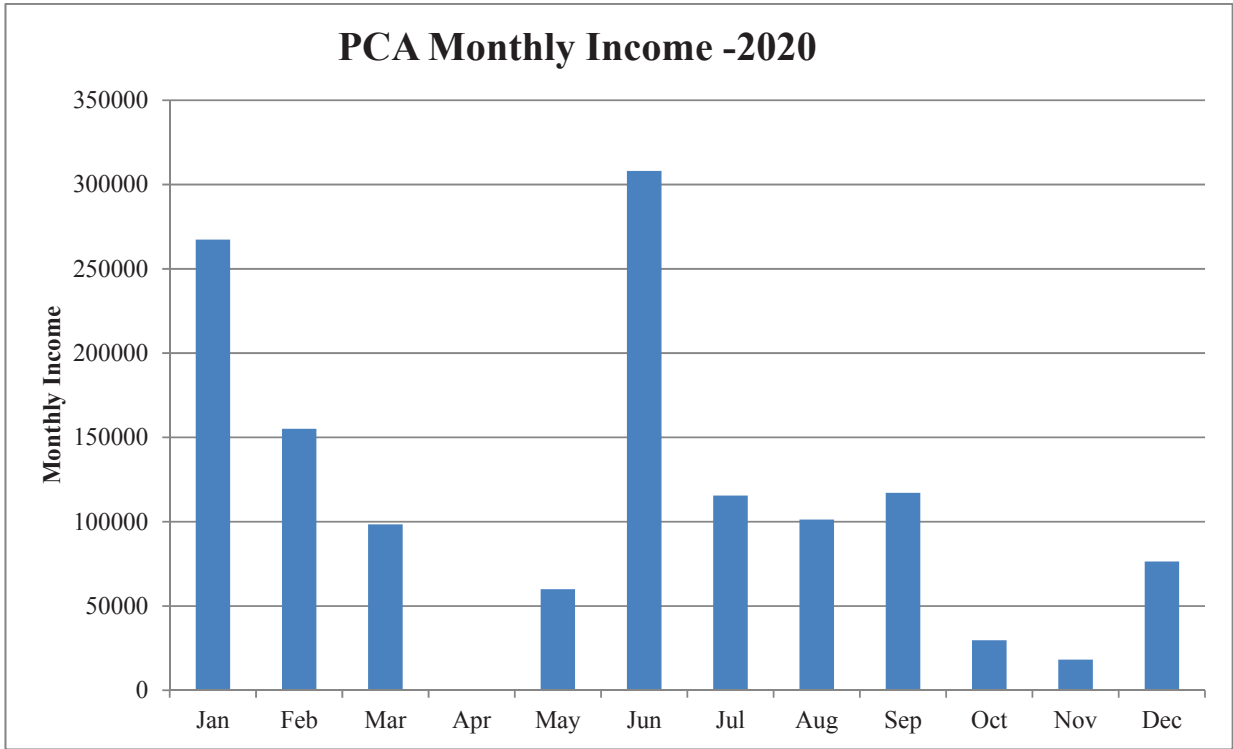
➤ **Premises Inspection data year 2020**

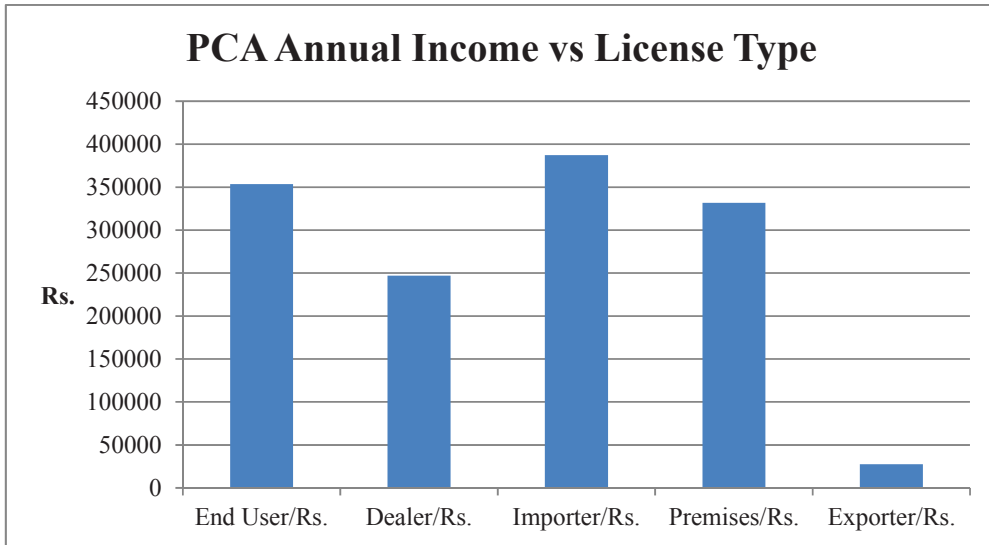
Month	2019	
	inspected	cancelled
January	18	02
February	0	-
March	14	-
April	0	-
May	0	-
June	06	-
July	0	-
August	0	-
September	0	-
October	0	-
November	0	-
December	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>02</b>



**PCA Income -2020**

Month	End User/Rs.	Dealer/Rs.	Importer/Rs.	Premises/Rs.	Exporter/Rs.	Total/Rs.
Jan	57,750	47,300	66,550	90,750	4,950	267,300
Feb	43,450	11,550	29,700	70,400	0	155,100
Mar	31,350	13,750	12,100	25,850	15,400	98,450
Apr	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	12,650	7,700	29,700	9,900	0	59,950
Jun	56,650	55,000	67,100	129,250	0	308,000
Jul	40,150	46,200	29,150	0	0	115,500
Aug	31,350	15,400	48,950	5,500	0	101,200
Sep	35,750	30,800	50,600	0	0	117,150
Oct	3,850	3,850	22,000	0	0	29,700
Nov	2,200	3,850	4,950	0	7,150	18,150
Dec	38,500	11,550	26,400	0	0	76,450
<b>Total</b>	<b>353,650</b>	<b>246,950</b>	<b>387,200</b>	<b>331,650</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>1,346,950</b>





### During Inspection



## **11. Report of the Audit & Management Committee**

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### **Introduction**

As per the section 41 (2) of the National Audit Act No.19 of 2018, it is mandatory requirement to establish an Audit and Management committee within an entity audited by the National Audit Office.

Accordingly, the members of Audit & Management Committee are appointed as per the section 7.4.1 of the Guidelines of Good Governance for State Enterprises and the committee comprises of at least three non-executive board members including a representative from the General Treasury. The Internal Auditor of the Board convenes the quarterly meeting. The representative from General Treasury would act as the chairperson of AMC while the official representatives of the National Audit Office and the Chief Internal Auditor of the line Ministry would participate as the observers of AMC.

According to the section 41 of the National Audit Act, Audit and Management Committee reviews the financial and asset management and all aspects of the audited entity to ensure that the resources are used economically and efficiently for the purpose of achieving the predetermined objectives.

### **The functions and responsibilities of the Audit and Management Committee are as follows.**

- Determination of the scope of the Internal Audit Unit.
- Pre- review and approve the Annual Internal Audit Plan.
- Review and evaluate the Internal control systems based on internal audit report and take immediate actions for deviations.
- Regularly review Auditor General's audit queries, reports and take necessary actions to avoid repetition of deviations.
- Review financial statements including budget review reports and evaluate cost effectiveness, achievement of performance & targets.
- Review Annual Action Plan, Annual Procurement Plan and Performance Reports.
- Monitoring action to ensure timely submission of financial reports, and other monthly, quarterly, biannual and annual reports.
- Make guidance on the necessity of acting in accordance with statutory and other rules, regulations, treasury circulars and other directives.
- Review administration and development of resources including human resources and submit reports for decision making.

- Review employee disciplinary matters to avoid waste & corruption and direct to achieve cost effectiveness of the organization.
- Monitoring the implementation of recommendation given by committee on public Accounts (COPA) and committee on Public Enterprises (COPE).
- Take follow-up actions to ensure expected outcomes of the committee recommendation have been achieved.
- Using as important tool to create effective internal control systems and strengthening existing internal control systems.

### **Performance of the Audit & Management Committee in year 2020**

The AMC of NDDCB assessed the internal control system of the institution in a way that would increase the efficiency and productivity of all functional areas and provided necessary guidance to overcome the deviations observed. Moreover, while reviewing the matters highlighted by internal and external audit reports, steps were taken to suggest appropriate remedial measures to the board of Directors and also to report the progress on the actions taken for the relevant authorities.

It is appreciated the support and contribution extended by the members and observers of Audit and management Committee, the Chairman of NDDCB, Members of the Board of Directors, Senior Staff including the Director General to facilitate the functions and responsibilities of Audit and Management Committee.

C.W.K. Dharmasena

Chairman of the Audit and Management Committee

**12. Income Statement****NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD  
INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

		<u>2020</u> <u>RS</u>	<u>2019</u> <u>RS</u>
<b>INCOME BY NATURE</b>	Note.no		
Govt Recurrent Contribution (Recurrent)	Note. 1	249,463,501.00	218,522,202.00
Other Miscellaneous Income	Note. 2	9,833,084.84	14,034,865.38
Profit on Sales of Fixed Assets	Note. 3	39,755.00	22,063.00
INGSA Grant for NNL		-	-
		<b>259,336,340.84</b>	<b>232,579,130.38</b>
 <b><u>EXPENSES BY NATURE</u></b>			
Personal & Administration Cost	Note. 4	191,990,707.70	174,016,691.33
Other Operating cost	Note. 5	36,027,375.22	39,933,945.76
Contribution To Foreign/Local Agencies	Note. 6	485,000.00	615,250.00
Preventive Education & Training	Note. 7	1,475,765.86	1,174,100.69
Treatment & Rehabilitation	Note. 8	14,650,455.64	21,272,258.00
Research Study Expenses	Note. 9	2,566,710.43	5,098,785.15
Outreach Exepenses	Note. 10	1,773,269.93	3,438,117.70
NNL Lab Exepenses	Note. 11	1,764,061.88	2,764,021.55
Prison & Other Treatment Centers	Note. 12	76,690.00	579,208.50
Human Resources Development Cost	Note. 13	16,640.00	840,691.94
Finance Cost	Note. 14	69,950.00	86,030.00
Depreciation	Note. 15	21,136,992.05	21,019,673.23
Total Operating Exepenses		<u>272,033,618.71</u>	<u>270,838,773.85</u>
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year		<b><u>(12,697,277.87)</u></b>	<b><u>(38,259,643.47)</u></b>

**13. Balance Sheet****NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020**

		<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>	
<u>ASSETS</u>		<u>RS</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RS</u>	<u>RS</u>
<b><u>CURRENT ASSETS</u></b>					
Cash at Bank	Note.16	4,153,453.49		1,706,592.09	
Inventory	Note.17	4,367,293.10		5,034,706.13	
Prepayment	Note.18	363,600.62		1,885,469.16	
Accounts Receivable		1,565,000.00		28,362.39	
Advances	Note.19	<u>1,849,464.50</u>		<u>1,809,704.50</u>	
			12,298,811.71		10,464,834.27
Debtor-Advance payment	Note.20	508,812.96		658,812.96	
Receivable for Distress loan & Festival					
Advance	Note.21	13,597,659.00		7,984,983.00	
WIP new building		556,142.20		556,142.20	
Software		<u>928,085.00</u>		<u>928,085.00</u>	
			15,590,699.16		10,128,023.16
<b><u>NON CURRENT ASSETS</u></b>					
Property, Plant & Equipment	Note.22	<u>503,816,242.08</u>		499,774,058.66	
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>			<b><u>531,705,752.95</u></b>		<b><u>520,366,916.09</u></b>
<b><u>EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>					
<b><u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u></b>					
Creditors	Note.23	168,040.00		69,220.00	
Accrued Expenses	Note.24	8,313,128.63		18,909,399.91	
Retention Money	Note.25	<u>274,459.00</u>		<u>344,946.55</u>	
			8,755,627.63		19,323,566.46
<b><u>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</u></b>					
Gratuity	Note.26	61,566,421.25	61,566,421.25	53,385,440.75	53,385,440.75
<b><u>EQUITY</u></b>					
Govt.Capital Grant	Note.27	90,264,946.94		65,348,000.00	
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>(157,586,785.82)</u>		<u>(146,395,634.07)</u>	
Total Equity			461,383,704.07		447,657,908.88
<b>EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			<b><u>531,705,752.95</u></b>		<b><u>520,366,916.09</u></b>

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 2020 and of its Surplus / (Deficit) for the year ended. These financial statements are in compliance with the requirements of the Government rules and regulations.

**Director Finance (Acting)**  
**NDDCB**

**Chairman/Director General**  
**NDDCB**

The Accounting policies and noted on pages 1 to 4 form an 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**



## **14. Significant Accounting policies**

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### **14.1 Corporate Information**

#### **14.1.1 Domicile & Legal Form**

National Dangerous Drugs Control Board is a statutory board in Sri Lanka formed under Act no 11 of 1984. The Institute is located at 383, Kotte Road, Rajagiriya.

#### **14.1.2 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

## 14.2 Accounting Policies

### General

#### 14.2.1 Basis of Preparation

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

#### 14.2.2 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.

#### 14.2.3 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	05
Furniture	10
Office Equipment	20
Fixtures	20
Library books	25
Vehicle	25
Kitchenware	20
Garden Equipment	20
NNL Equipment	20
Other Plant & Equipment	20

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

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

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

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

Following assets were bought under lease/purchase.

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

#### 14.2.4 Leasehold Property

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

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

#### **14.2.5 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.

#### **14.2.6 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.

#### **14.2.7 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.

#### **14.2.8 Events after the Balance Sheet date**

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

#### **14.2.9 Liabilities and Provisions**

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

#### **14.3 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.

**14.2.11 Income****14.2.11.1 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.

**14.2.11.2 Grants in the nature of Capital**

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

**14.2.12 Expenses**

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

**14.2.13 Inventories**

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

**14.2.13.1 Dangerous Drugs inventory at the National Narcotic Laboratory**

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

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

**14.2.14 Revaluation**

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

Asset category	Effective date of revaluation	Revalued party	Revalued amount Rs
Land	28-03-2018	Provincial valuer, Valuation Department	365,000,000.00
Building	28-03-2018	Provincial valuer, Valuation Department	81,418,000.00
Motor vehicles	19-02-2014	S Godwin Yapa Associates	
WP KR 4875			4,200,000.00
WP KF 2801			2,300,000.00
301-9695			1,600,000.00
19-9679			1,000,000.00
64-4315			1,700,000.00
32-4515			2,000,000.00
WP NB 1258			7,000,000.00
129-7344			20,000.00
WP XC 8708			135,000.00
51-7214			1,400,000.00
WP HQ 6503			35,000.00
WP HQ 6505			40,000.00
WP YU 6932			350,000.00
WP YU 6934			350,000.00
WP YU 6938			390,000.00
WP YU 6933			375,000.00
54-0014			1,200,000.00
WP PB 4613			2,500,000.00
WP XC 8705			70,000.00

**14.3 Changes in Accounting Policy****14.3.1 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.

**14.4 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.

## 15. Report of the Auditor General



# ජාතික විගණන කාර්යාලය

## தேசிய கணக்காய்வு அலுவலகம்

### NATIONAL AUDIT OFFICE



මගේ අංකය  
எனது இல.  
My No. }

HSM/H/NDDCB/  
FS/2020/04

ඔබේ අංකය  
உமது இல.  
Your No. }

දිනය  
திகதி  
Date }

19 May 2021

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 2020 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 2020 comprising of the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020, statement of income, statement of changes in net assets and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies, was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with provisions of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018 and Financial Act number 38 of 1971. My report under Article 154 (6) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka will be tabled in the parliament in the due course.

In my opinion except for the effect of the matters described in the chapter, Basis for Qualified Opinion in my report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Board as at 31 December 2020 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.



## 1.2 Basis for Qualified opinion

- (a) According to paragraph 49 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards 7, even though all assets belonging to one class should be fully revalued, but it had been revalued only land and building total cost of Rs.10,447,264 out of from the land and building total cost of Rs.73,583,056 as at 31 December 2017. As a result, the total cost of land and buildings Rs. 63,135,792 at to the cost and the total cost of land and building Rs. 10,447,264 at to the revalued amount had been disclosed in the financial statement as at 31 December 2020.
- (b) It had not been taken actions to state the value by revising the estimation error of useful life time of the assets of the cost of Rs.184,019,059 according to the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 3, as the reason of not conducted the annual review of useful life time of the non-recurrent assets according to the Paragraph 65 of Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No.7.
- (c) The liability of retirement benefits had not been valued basis on the discounting method according to the paragraph 96 of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No.20 and that liability had been disclosed as Rs.61,566,421 in the financial statement.
- (d) It had not been deducted the annual depreciation by assessing the useful life time of the cost of Rs.928,085 Software which had identified as Intangible Assets According to paragraph 96 of the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards No. 20 as at 31 December 2020.
- (e) It was observed a differences respectively Rs.8,757,184 and Rs.7,437,768 although the cost of property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2020 and the provision for the commutative depreciation respectively Rs.761,855,148 and Rs.258,038,906 and as those amounts were respectively Rs.769,292,916 and Rs.266,796,090 according to the relevant schedules. It had not been taken action to make necessary adjustment after examine the reasons.
- (f) Although the credit balance of the suspense account was Rs.480,900, it had not been taken actions to identify it and make necessary adjustments there on as at 31 December 2020.
- (g) It has not been furnished the adequate information for confirm the existence and the accuracy of balances of advances Rs.1,782,060 older than 20 years which had mentioned as the advance receivable in the financial statement as at 31 December 2020
- (h) The value of the new building constructed by a philanthropist at the Nawadigantha Rehabilitation Center had not been assessed and accounted as at 31 of December 2020,



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

### **1.3 Other information included in the Annual Report 2020 of the Board**

The meaning of the other information is the information which are not included in financial statement and my audit report there on but the information are included in the annual report 2020 of the board which is willing to submit to me after the date of this audit report. Management is responsible for this other information.

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

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

If, after reading the Board's 2020 Annual Report, I conclude that there are quantitative errors, those matters should be communicated to those who charged with governance for correction. If there are any further unresolved errors, they will be included in the report that I will table in Parliament in due course in accordance with Article 154 (6) of the Constitution.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements, which give a true and fair presentation in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards and for such internal controls as management determine, is necessary to enable the preparation of Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to Fraud or errors.

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

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

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

### **1.5 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, or the override of internal control.
- Obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Board.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- It has been concluded, the appropriateness of the management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the

Board's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate to modify my opinion. However, future events or conditions may cause the Board to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in an appropriate and reasonable manner.

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

## **2. The report regarding other legal and monitoring requirements.**

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

2.1.1 According to the requirements of the section 12(a) of the National Audit Act No19 of 2018, in spite of the effect of the points described in the section of, Basis for Opinion of my report, I have been obtained all the details and explanations which were required for the audit and the board has maintained the relevant financial records with respect to my examination.

2.1.2 The financial records presented by the board according to the requirements mentioned in the section 6(1) (d) (iii) of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018, are compatible with the previous year.

2.1.3 Accordingly to the requirement of section 6(1) (d) (IV) of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018, the recommendations done in the previous year by me have been included in the Financial Statements.

2.2 To state any of the following, my attention has not been paid for anything, within the restriction of qualitative data and depending on the evidence obtained and the following procedures.

2.2.1 According to the requirement of the section 12(d) of the National Audit Act No19 of 2018, any member of the controlling board of the Board is having a connection excepting the normal business affairs directly or indirectly regarding, particular agreement in connection with the board.

2.2.2 According to the requirement of the section 12(f) of the National Audit Act No 19 of 2018, it has been acted without adhering to the other common or special orders issued by the controlling board of the Board or any other written laws excepting the following observations.

**Reference to laws , regulations / directives**

**Observations**

Reference to laws , regulations / directives	Observations
<p>a) Drug Dependent persons (Treatment and Rehabilitation) Act No 54 of 2007 Section 7</p>	<p>Assessment panels have not been appointed as per this section.</p>
<p>b) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">i) Financial regulations 381</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">ii) Financial regulation 395(h).</p>	<p>Although a request had to be made from the Treasury to open an official bank account, it had not been made such a request to opened current account during the year under review.</p> <p>Although the preparation of the bank reconciliation and the maintenance of the cash book should be done by two independent officers that two functions had been carried out by one officer.</p>

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

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

W.P.C. Wickramarathne  
Auditor general

## 16. Financial Highlights in Ten Years

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### Finance Summary

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

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

#### Grants from Treasury from 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Government Recurrent Grant	86,574,000.00	92,758,500.00	129,407,000.00	139,123,000.00	170,633,833.00
Government Capital Grant	7,161,320.00	6,709,000.00	18,400,000.00	30,000,000.00	17,233,000.00

#### Grants from Treasury from 2016-2020

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Government Recurrent Grant	201,401,000.00	194,098,000.00	208,723,999.00	218,522,202.00	249,463,501.00
Government Capital Grant	20,000,000.00	3,500,000.00	27,448,000.00	14,400,000.00	24,916,946.94

#### Content of Income from 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Residential and Administration Fees	1,173,800.00	1,790,655.00	2,651,000.00	2,156,000.00	2,004,000.00
DCC Course Income	-	999,500.00	1,182,000.00	2,232,000.00	3,564,000.00
Coconut Income	-	904,621.50	1,060,703.00	1,257,350.00	968,591.00
NNL Lab Income	-	474,750.00	313,250.00	640,000.00	594,750.00

**Content of Income from  
2016-2020**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Residential and Administration Fees	2,375,000.00	3,750,000.00	4,785,000.00	3,885,000.00	1,976,000.00
DCC Course Income	5,642,950.00	5,514,475.00	5,492,000.00	5,391,450.00	2,311,525.00
Coconut Income	805,294.00	937,983.00	1,717,699.25	1,334,435.99	1,091,357.00
NNL Lab Income	659,500.00	713,250.00	703,000.00	655,750.00	430,500.00

**Analysis of Total Income and Expenses for Last Ten Years**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Income	90,323,460.00	99,670,714.00	139,410,619.00	147,355,485.00	178,809,437.00
Total Expenditure	109,000,325.00	114,684,195.00	145,857,377.00	163,262,111.00	192,920,272.00
Deficit for the Year	18,676,865.00	15,013,481.00	6,446,755.00	15,906,626.00	14,110,835.00

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Income	224,954,432.00	218,035,628.00	226,783,685.18	232,579,130.38	259,336,340.84
Total Expenditure	262,137,446.00	252,116,456.00	255,075,406.03	270,838,773.85	272,033,618.71
Deficit for the Year	37,183,014.00	34,080,828.00	28,291,721.85	38,259,643.47	12,697,277.87

## **17. Sustainability Report**

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### **Introduction**

The availability and access to scientific evidence-based intervention for treatment of drug use disorders remains limited in many countries. Global standards developed by UNODC and the World Health Organization (WHO) on the treatment of drug use disorders need to be better integrated within health-care systems across all countries to ensure that the policies and interventions available are effective and based on scientific evidence.

Having introduced SDG Goals in Sri Lanka, NDDCB have adopted three goals to significantly increase its capacity both supply and demand control initiatives. An internal circular has been issued in this regard and necessary guidelines have been issued to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals under all technical aspects. Accordingly, the activities implemented by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board in the year 2020 are listed below.

### **Preventive Education and Training Division**

Preventive Education and Training Division of National Dangerous Drugs Control Board in year 2020, the contribution of the three main goals out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals was primarily utilized in the launch of preventive education and training programmes. Relevant three goals were named in order, Goal no 03 – would work to ensure a healthier life and promote the wellbeing, Goal no 10 - work for the elimination of inequality and Goal no -16 would work for peace and justice as well as strong institutional system.

The Preventive Education and Training Division implements preventive, education and training programmes in conjunction with six key sectorial units based on United National International Standards on drug prevention. These six sectors are 01: School Based 02: Youth Based 03: Family Based 04: Media Based 05: Environmental Based and 6: Larger Workplace Base prevention education and training programmes.

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

## **Treatment and Rehabilitation Division**

- Sustainable Development Objectives No. 03 and 10 / Action Plan No. 01, 02 and 03
- Motivate clients to live a physically and mentally healthy life at all times

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

### **Counseling, treatment and rehabilitation programmes**

Conducting counseling programmes for 2073 drug addicts. Up to 69% of the annual target amount has been achieved.

So far this year, 740 clients have been provided with treatment facilities. Up to 57% of the annual target amount has been achieved.

After care services have been provided to 3925 persons who have been rehabilitated and into society, 98% of the annual target amount has been achieved.

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

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

## **Outreach Division**

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

- Initiation of hospital related treatment system
- Community based camps - Community based camps were conducted in Kandy and Anuradhapura under the leadership of Outreach Officers

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

In order to achieve this objective, Outreach Officers continued their services islandwide by the year 2020, during which 5213 new identities and 3268 follow up services were formally provided by the year 2020. Also, the establishment of the 1927 hotline in the year 2020 was essentially to make our services accessible to



anyone as soon as possible. In order to extend the 1927 telephone number throughout the island, the following activities were carried out:

- Installation of Bill boards at the local level - Boards in 9 districts are currently on display.
- Mobile Programmes (Leaflet Distribution Programmes)

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

- 486 Development Officers from 15 Districts were trained under the National Program for Training of District Secretariats, Divisional Secretariats and Other Development Officers in the Drug Treatment, Rehabilitation and Prevention Divisions.
- 292 awareness programmes in government and non-government sectors and 19,929 persons have been made aware.

**Designated & Private Treatment Centers Division**

- SDG 03/ Action Plan

Ensure Healthy Lives & Promote well - being for all at all ages

Objective- To reduce personal and social disruptions, loss of quality of life, loss of productivity and other costs associated with use of drugs.

Treatment and Rehabilitation Services

**The programmes conducted in the Designated and Private Treatment Centers during 2020**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Number of programmes</b>	<b>Participants</b>
Individual Counseling	1165	1165
Group Counseling	42	420
Special Programme (Sathi pasala) (Prisons & Private Treatment Centers)	10	450

Staff Training Programme (Prisons & Private Treatment Centers)	04	394
Prevention Programmes (Prisons & Private Treatment Centers)	11	400

- SDG No 10 - Reduce Inequalities Within and Among Countries

Objective- To Ensure gender equality and reduce social stigma to drug use individuals and their families

Programme	Number of programmes	Participants
Family Counseling	90	150

### Research Division

Sustainable Development Goal 3: The Research Division has played a supporting role in ensuring a healthy life and promoting well-being for all ages, strengthening the prevention of drug abuse and the implementation of treatment services in the year 2020.

Evidence has been provided to expand the scientific evidence-based interventions and treatments for drug abuse by conducting assessments on the current situation and limitations. That is, statistical analysis of the number of drug addicts in need of treatment, the number of people addressed under the existing treatment services at the age level, and the extent to which treatment services are provided through the prison system is provided.

Recommendations for the detection of drug addicts in prisons and directing them to remedial interventions according to the level of drug use and addiction and introduced to the relevant Ministry as a pilot project.

Presenting evidence and directions for programme planning by conducting timely statistical analytical research and publications - research related to drug use among university students, youths and adolescents

### National Narcotic Laboratory

During the period the NNL conducted study on analysis of multiple drug abuse (Substances Abuse) among drug dependent persons in rehabilitation centers in addiction treatment settings by analyzing 60 samples from six (06) private treatment centers. Scientific evidence

based recommendations and technical assistance were given to Ministry of Health for effective treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons for drug screening facility development. NNL provided Scientific Recommendation on Amendment of the Drug Dependent Persons (Treatment & Rehabilitation) Act No. 54 of 2007 and regulations conducted routine analysis and issued reports on identification and analysis metabolites of drugs of abuse of 221 samples for the diagnosis and prescribing medical treatment for the drug dependent persons and their rehabilitation process.

To ensure the effective regulation mechanism for cannabis, NNL participated for second tropical meeting of the Intercessional Considerations of the WHO Recommendation on Cannabis and Cannabis related Substances and submitted observations and represented expert discussion on analyzing effects of cannabis to Sri Lanka society – GMOA Scientific recommendation. Provision of Scientific recommendation on cultivation and prevent of diversion of cannabis and cannabis related products from medical purposes to illicit drug trafficking. Scientific recommendations on monitoring of diversion of pharmaceutical drugs were submitted and detailed proposal is being prepared in this regard. Training programmes on awareness of drug law enforcement on new psychoactive substances inducted and 23 training programmes were held and 402 officers were participated. To strength global cooperation for Supply control an Action Plan prepared between Sri Lanka and Iran regarding MOU on cooperation in combating illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals. NNL has participated and provided scientific recommendations for the amendment of legislation framework. **Countermeasures were taken against Internet and social media drug sale and Postal/Courier drug trafficking** by implementing of training programmes for the officers of Sri Lanka Post and actively participated in the newly established Media Team for Prevention of promotion of drug abuse through media, social media, television, radio and other printed publications and submitted reports with scientific recommendations.

**NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020**

	<u>Year Ended</u> 31/12/2020	<u>Year Ended</u> 31/12/2019
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Excess/ (Deficit) for the year	(12,697,277.87)	(38,259,643.47)
<b>Adjustment For</b>		
Depreciation	21,136,992.05	21,019,673.23
Provision for Gratuity	12,498,013.00	7,706,935.49
Prior Year Adjustment	1,506,126.12	135,409.89
<b>Operating Income Before Change in Work in Capital</b>	<b>22,443,853.30</b>	<b>(9,397,624.86)</b>
Receivable for Distress loan & Festival Advance	(5,612,676.00)	(63,559.00)
WIP on new building	-	-
Software	-	(528,085.00)
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in working capital</b>	<b>16,831,177.30</b>	<b>(9,989,268.86)</b>
Inventories	667,413.03	(436,560.56)
Prepayments	1,521,868.54	243,428.28
Advances	(39,760.00)	19,009.00
Accounts Receivable	(1,536,637.61)	(28,362.39)
Debtor-Advance Payment	150,000.00	70,000.00
Trade and Other Payables	98,820.00	20,000.00
Accrued Expenses	(10,596,271.28)	9,304,439.70
Retention Money	(70,487.55)	165,406.55
Cash generated from operations	7,026,122.43	(631,908.28)
Gratuity paid	(4,317,032.50)	(1,631,821.50)
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>2,709,089.93</b>	<b>(2,263,729.78)</b>
<b>Cash Flow from /(Used in) investing Activies</b>		
Acquisition of property, Plant and Equipment	(25,179,175.47)	(16,661,559.45)
Sales Proceed from Disposel of Plant and Equipment	-	-
<b>Net Cash flow from /(used) in investing Activites</b>		
<b>Cash flow from /(Used In) Financial Activies</b>		
Net Fund Received/(used) During the year	24,916,946.94	14,400,000.00
<b>Net Cash flow from /(used) in financial Activites</b>		
<b>NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>2,446,861.40</b>	<b>(4,525,289.23)</b>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR A	<b>1,706,592.09</b>	<b>6,231,881.32</b>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR B	<b>4,153,453.49</b>	<b>1,706,592.09</b>

**NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS /EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020**

	Attributable to owners of the controlling entity					Total net asset/Equity
	Contributed Capital	Other Reservers	Translation Reservers	Accumulated surplus/ (Deficits)	Total	
Balance as at December 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	
Capital Grant for the Year	24,916,946.94				24,916,946.94	
Prior Year Adjustment (Note 28)				1,506,126.12	1,506,126.12	
Net surplus/deficit for the year				(12,697,277.87)	(12,697,277.87)	
Balance as at December 2020	90,264,946.94	462,720,932.38	65,984,610.57	(157,586,785.82)	461,383,704.07	

**NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BC  
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2020**

**Note 01****Government Contribution Recurrent**

	2020	2019
	RS	RS
January	19,300,000.00	14,770,000.00
February	17,800,000.00	15,115,500.00
March	17,474,500.00	17,535,000.00
April	17,800,000.00	22,238,500.00
May	19,600,000.00	15,086,284.00
June	17,800,000.00	22,571,117.00
July	26,012,334.00	19,761,950.00
August	21,282,667.00	15,025,284.00
September	22,100,000.00	19,815,117.00
October	18,200,000.00	17,338,617.00
November	25,047,000.00	18,964,833.00
December	27,047,000.00	20,300,000.00
	<b>249,463,501.00</b>	<b>218,522,202.00</b>

**Note 02****Miscellaneous Income**

	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Coconut income	1,091,357.00	1,334,435.99
Distress and Festival Loan Interest	313,510.23	333,722.99
Drug Councelling Course	2,311,525.00	5,391,450.00
Government Charge on Vehicle	4,750.00	3,850.00
Misc - Income & Cheque Cancelled Income	166,200.98	98,632.50
NNL Lab income	430,500.00	655,750.00
No Pay Charges and Returned Salary	532,191.63	292,823.90
Non Refundable Tender Deposit	53,000.00	59,000.00
PCA Income	1,360,750.00	1,971,000.00
Residential & Administration fees	1,976,000.00	3,885,000.00
Sale of Research books	1,200.00	6,800.00
Sale of Vocational Items	2,100.00	2,400.00
Donation - N'dig.	25,000.00	-
Applicants Fee	1,565,000.00	-
	<b>9,833,084.84</b>	<b>14,034,865.38</b>

**Note 03****Profit on Disposal**

	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Cost of disposal Fixed Assets	787,952.42	1,377,057.44
Accumulated Depreciation of Fixed Assets	(787,952.42)	(1,377,057.44)
Sales Proceeds of Disposal of Assets	39,755.00	22,063.00
	<b>39,755.00</b>	<b>22,063.00</b>

**Note 4**

<b><u>Personnel &amp; Administration Cost</u></b>	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Audit & Management	54,000.00	84,000.00
Board Meeting Fees & Sitting Allowance	707,750.00	683,575.00
Employee Trust Fund	4,145,215.21	3,667,683.82
Employees Provident Fund	16,508,172.24	14,630,161.22
Enforcement Sub Committee Fees	4,000.00	140,680.00
Overtime	7,053,262.47	6,628,943.40
Salaries & Wages	139,879,129.07	124,926,331.41
Service Gratuity	12,498,013.00	7,674,885.99
SHE Insurance	4,653,251.43	5,334,232.38
Transport & Hiring of Motor Vehicles	3,151,428.61	3,581,873.81
Travelling & Subsistence-Foreign	1,706,537.33	4,168,917.30
Travelling & Subsistence-Local	1,629,948.34	2,495,407.00
	<b>191,990,707.70</b>	<b>174,016,691.33</b>

**Note 05**

<b><u>Other Operating Cost</u></b>	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Advertisements	882,881.64	450,658.25
Audit Fee	1,000,000.00	850,000.00
Electricity	4,365,655.22	5,390,580.65
Fuel Lubricants	4,991,587.23	5,097,791.60
Internet & Email charges	1,531,198.84	1,941,523.18
Janitorial expenses	2,213,280.00	2,466,181.84
Lease of peripheral centers & PCA expenses	610,250.00	1,802,400.00
Maintenance of Buildings	507,136.87	511,268.16
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	4,409,033.26	3,244,784.59
Maintenance of Office Equipment	1,988,273.60	3,055,984.00
Miscellaneous and Refreshment expenses	1,015,249.43	485,813.00
Newspapers, Publications & Periodicals	92,512.00	106,310.00
Pest Control	64,900.00	81,367.00
Postage	139,775.03	197,536.60
Printing, Stationery & Office Requisites	3,492,833.03	4,383,092.56
Rates & taxes	231,457.32	325,472.63
Security Expences	5,018,450.00	5,318,350.00
Staff Uniforms	120,000.00	120,000.00
Telephone Charges	1,939,501.63	2,028,038.79
Translation, Inquiry, Legal & Technical Fees	174,168.00	333,079.00
Water Supply	1,239,232.12	1,743,713.91
	<b>36,027,375.22</b>	<b>39,933,945.76</b>

**Note 6**

<b><u>Contribution to Foreign/Local Agencies</u></b>	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Contribution to N.G.O.(SLFONGODA)	360,000.00	360,000.00
Drug Law Enforcement Activities (PNB)	125,000.00	255,250.00
	<b>485,000.00</b>	<b>615,250.00</b>

**Note 7**

<b><u>Preventive Education and Training</u></b>	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Preventive Education & Public Awareness	544,033.30	403,050.00
Anti drug day programme	383,756.42	39,765.00
Preventive education Field allowance	547,976.14	731,285.69
	<b>1,475,765.86</b>	<b>1,174,100.69</b>

**Note 8**

<b><u>Treatment and Rehabilitation</u></b>	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Rehabilitation of drug dependance - Meals	13,038,417.75	19,312,853.00
Rehabilitation of drug dependance - Food stuff	380,342.00	3,304.00
Rehabilitation of drug dependance - Other	824,381.55	639,454.89
Rehabilitation of drug dependance - Medicine	175,590.60	137,557.65
Rehabilitation of drug dependance - Doctors fees	16,250.00	60,000.00
Rehabilitation of drug dependance - Sports Items	-	-
Rehabilitation of drug dependance - Vocational Training	55,000.00	270,000.00
Follow up, Parents Prog & Other Programmes	160,473.74	849,088.46
	<b>14,650,455.64</b>	<b>21,272,258.00</b>

**Note 9**

<b><u>Research Study Expenses</u></b>	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Research & Study	1,368,490.00	1,804,864.75
Drug Councelling Course Expenses	1,198,220.43	3,293,920.40
	<b>2,566,710.43</b>	<b>5,098,785.15</b>

**Note 10**

<b><u>Outreach Expenses</u></b>	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Outreach mobile Programmes & Others	410,425.00	1,419,964.00
Outreach Field Allowance	1,362,844.93	2,018,153.70
	<b>1,773,269.93</b>	<b>3,438,117.70</b>

**Note 11**

<b><u>NNL Lab Expenses</u></b>	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Laboratory requisits & Chemicals	1,764,061.88	1,182,726.26
NNL Lab Training programmes	-	85,374.89
INGSA Expenses	-	1,495,920.40
	<b>1,764,061.88</b>	<b>2,764,021.55</b>



**Note 12****Prisons & Other Treatment Centers**

	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Prisons & other treatment Centers Programmes	76,690.00	579,208.50
	<b>76,690.00</b>	<b>579,208.50</b>

**Note 13****Human Resources Development Cost**

	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Staff Training Expenses	48,000.00	718,441.94
Staff Recruiting Chargers	(31,360.00)	122,250.00
	<b>16,640.00</b>	<b>840,691.94</b>

**Note 14****Finance Cost**

	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Bank charges	69,950.00	86,030.00
	<b>69,950.00</b>	<b>86,030.00</b>

**Note 15****Depreciation & Others**

	2020	2019
	RS	RS
Depreciation As per schedule	21,136,992.05	21,019,673.23
	<b>21,136,992.05</b>	<b>21,019,673.23</b>

**Note 16****Cash at Bank & Hand**

	2020	2019
	Rs	Rs
Stamp Imprest	-	-
B.O.C. Corporate 1643	2,907,147.99	532,357.23
B.O.C. Rajagiriya - 0003270702	165,220.90	118,150.26
NDDCB Treatment & Rehabilitation - 0071810523	1,056,084.60	1,056,084.60
BOC-Rajagiriya-86774069	25,000.00	-
	<b>4,153,453.49</b>	<b>1,706,592.09</b>

**Note - 17****Inventory**

	2020	2019
	Rs	Rs
Chemical Stock	2,442,804.25	2,518,193.98
Stationery Stock	1,924,488.85	2,516,512.15
	<b>4,367,293.10</b>	<b>5,034,706.13</b>

**Note - 17****Inventory**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>
Chemical Stock	2,442,804.25	2,518,193.98
Stationery Stock	1,924,488.85	2,516,512.15
	<b>4,367,293.10</b>	<b>5,034,706.13</b>

**Note - 18****Prepayments**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>
Vehicle Insurance & Licence Fees		
BAP-5320 Ins	1,564.57	1,869.72
BAP-5320 Lic		
BAP-5324 Ins	1,564.57	1,869.72
BAP-5324 Lic		
BAP-5328 Ins	1,564.57	1,869.72
BAP-5328 Lic		
BAQ-4028 Ins	1,394.48	1,484.04
BAQ-4028 Lic		
BAQ-4032 Ins	1,394.48	1,484.04
BAQ-4032 Lic		
BAQ-4023 Ins	1,394.48	1,484.04
BAQ-4023 Lic		
BAQ-4037 Ins	1,394.48	1,484.04
BAQ-4037 Lic		19.64
BAQ-4020 Ins	1,394.48	1,484.04
BAQ-4020 Lic		
YU-6932 Ins	2,293.86	1,922.67
YU-6932 Lic	38.32	59.15
YU-6933 Ins	2,173.19	1,784.51
YU-6933 Lic		
YU-6934 Ins	2,278.77	2,144.02
YU-6934 Lic		59.15
YU-6938 Ins	2,218.45	1,836.45
YU-6938 Lic		

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PF-9007 Ins	14,399.63	11,436.57
PF-9007 Lic		
51-7214 Ins	5,114.38	3,713.62
51-7214 Lic	1,844.38	1,701.37
301-9695 Ins	4,874.25	6,056.18
301-9695 Lic	895.89	1,247.67
PB-4613 Ins	8,595.99	6,717.53
PB-4613 Lic	7,298.63	-
19-9679 Ins	3,817.03	3,567.82
19-9679 Lic	1,940.82	-
32-4515 Ins	7,591.22	7,344.37
32-4515 Lic	7,013.70	-
64-4315 Ins	6,383.92	4,954.58
64-4315 Lic	2,301.37	2,654.36
CAG-1776 Ins	5,251.30	5,002.97
CAG-1776 Lic	772.60	1,256.00
CAG-2548 Ins	5,251.30	5,002.97
CAG-2548 Lic	794.52	1,256.00
KF-2801 Ins	7,289.58	9,423.01
KF-2801 Lic	2,432.88	
KR-4875 Ins	11,516.23	8,993.00
KR-4875 Lic		
155-9003 Ins	905.30	459.01
155-9003 Lic		-
XC-8699 Ins	1,336.22	1,351.38
XC-8699 Lic		-
XC-8705 Ins	1,336.22	1,351.38
XC-8705 Lic		-
XC-8708 Ins	1,163.86	958.87
XC-8708 Lic		-
NB-1258 Ins	18,340.70	12,317.04
NB-1258 Lic	6,595.89	-

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NB-7948 Ins	17,576.08	14,179.07
NB-7948 Lic	3,317.81	4,071.12
SO-7385 Ins	342.74	3,749.43
SO-7385 Lic		712.60
Terrorist Cover		4,947.06
KQ 7547 Ins	56,804.97	
<u>Maintenance of Office Equipment</u>		
Ceylon Business Appliances	16,200.00	4,876.55
Gestetner of Ceylon	8,068.93	2,603.10
Metropolitan	20,913.18	-
Trade promoter	84,650.40	-
<u>T &amp; R-Beverages</u>		
Nawadiganthaya	-	29,613.00
Colombo	-	19,460.00
Galle	-	21,770.00
SHE Insurance	-	1,661,866.58
PNB contribution	-	-
<b>Total prepayments for the year 2020</b>	<b>363,600.62</b>	<b>1,885,469.16</b>

**Note 19**

**Advances**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>
Drug Abuse Information Rehabilitation & Research Centre	747.00	747.00
National Institute of Education	27,725.50	27,725.50
Institute of the study of Drug Dependence	4,572.00	4,572.00
National Housing Development Authority	15,000.00	15,000.00
Director - Department of Buildings secretariat	138,800.00	138,800.00
Colombo PTR Centre	1,160,250.00	1,160,250.00
Navadigantha PTR Centre	337,800.00	337,800.00
Indosol (Pvt) Ltd	6,652.50	6,652.50
Brunner Mazel Publishers ( Book order U.S.A)	4,867.00	4,867.00
School of Co-operation Polgolla	9,725.00	9,725.00
Deputy Director	1,800.00	1,800.00
Election Duties	5,617.50	5,617.50
Manager - Kandy Centre	32,553.00	32,553.00
Manager - N'digantha Centre	15,700.00	15,700.00
State Printing	19,750.00	19,750.00

Manager-Galle Centre	500.00	500.00
R.M.S. Rathnayaka	-	3,600.00
M.M.S.K. Mahalekam	6,000.00	-
R.C. Pandithavidana	8,505.00	-
B. Senanayaka	-	24,045.00
M.D. Wickaramage	52,900.00	-
	<b>1,849,464.50</b>	<b>1,809,704.50</b>

**Note 20****Debtor-Advance Payment**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>
<u>Daya Builders 9 ( P A Ariyadasa &amp; 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 &amp; 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 &amp; 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
Ceylon Oxygen Ltd- Cylinder Deposit NNL	152,000.00	152,000.00
	<b>508,812.96</b>	<b>658,812.96</b>

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

Cost/Valuation	Land RS	Buildings RS	Office Equipment RS	Furniture RS	Fixtures RS	Motor Vehicals RS	Full Amount
Balance as at 01.01.2020	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
Additions	48,600.00	3,272,198.86	2,204,144.20	720,021.20	1,436,718.53		7,681,682.79
Adjustments		1,800.00	130,498.00		10,067.00		142,365.00
Disposals			521,629.71	249,572.71			771,202.42
Balance as at 31.12.2020	371,096,669.80	140,023,314.07	101,161,761.69	21,869,447.88	16,393,898.45	43,265,362.00	693,810,453.89

**Depreciation**

Balance as at 01.01.2020		52,860,178.22	86,382,951.93	12,315,035.70	12,791,794.54	43,095,457.08	207,445,417.47
For 2020		5,067,131.15	4,643,041.22	1,625,256.98	1,313,114.21	88,179.92	12,736,723.48
Adjustments		314.11			1,411.18		1,725.29
Revaluation & For Disposals			521,629.71	249,572.71			771,202.42
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2020		57,926,995.26	90,504,363.44	13,690,719.97	14,106,319.93	43,183,637.00	219,412,035.60
Written down value as at 31.12.2020	371,096,669.80	82,096,318.81	10,657,398.25	8,178,727.91	2,287,578.52	81,725.00	474,398,418.29

Cost/Valuation	Library Books RS	Kitchen Ware RS	Garden Items RS	NNL Lab Equipment RS	Other Plant Equipment RS	Leasehold Property RS	Full Amount
Balance as at 01.01.2020	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
Additions	-	14,400.00	-	17,326,940.55	65,040.00	82,142.20	17,488,522.75
Adjustments			44,688.75		176,986.75		221,675.50
Disposals		16,750.00					16,750.00
Balance as at 31.12.2020	1,484,155.67	506,782.08	238,001.75	44,601,066.82	20,226,911.28	987,777.20	68,044,694.80

## Depreciation

Balance as at 01.01.2020	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
For 2020	155,985.16	21,508.22	30,382.75	4,758,640.88	3,250,554.13	183,197.43	8,400,268.57
Adjustments			4,162.79		4,162.79		8,325.58
For Disposals		16,750.00					16,750.00
Accumulated Depreciation as at 31.12.2020	1,250,128.33	473,160.55	146,493.12	20,020,550.71	15,860,095.89	876,442.41	38,626,871.01
Written down value as at 31.12.2020	234,027.34	33,621.53	91,508.63	24,580,516.11	4,366,815.39	111,334.79	29,417,823.79

Total Net Asset for the Year 2020

503,816,242.08

Depreciation

21,136,992.05



**Note 23****Sundry Creditors**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>
A.A.K. Akurandeniya	20,000.00	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
H.M.C.C. Bandara	20,000.00	-
G.U.A. Perera	10,000.00	-
Samaka Cleaning	23,820.00	-
P.P.D.N.S. Muthukumara	30,000.00	-
A.P.P L. Gunarathne	30,000.00	-
	<b>168,040.00</b>	<b>69,220.00</b>

**Note 24****Accrued Expenses**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>
Advertisement	-	68,465.25
Annual Service Agreements	34,553.42	1,118,460.06
Audit Fees	1,000,000.00	1,600,000.00
Consultation Fees	-	25,000.00
Daily Wages & Allowances	-	26,843.77
DPTC Programmes	-	2,500.00
Drug Councelling Course	3,000.00	877,315.00
Electricity	400,886.62	370,067.53
EPF & ETF Payable	-	7,824.15
Fongoda Rental	-	90,000.00
Fuel & Lubricants	275,966.00	956,806.00
Gratuity Payment	2,356,360.00	208,247.00
Holiday pay	149,773.25	222,603.15
Internet Email	175,331.32	217,051.15
Janitorial	197,760.00	201,895.20
Laboratory Requisites and Chemicals	-	590,398.57
Lease of peripheral Centres	-	150,000.00
Maintenance of Building	-	42,150.00
Maintenance of Motor Vehicles	118,759.72	392,940.20
Maintenance of Office Equipment	-	503,874.37
News papers	7,015.00	22,940.00
NNL Training	-	-
Outreach field allowance	104,738.07	169,142.83
Outreach Mobile Programmes & Others	-	388,800.00
Overtime	1,415,448.67	2,658,893.40
Parents, Follow Up and other Meetings	-	139,850.00
PAYE Payable	-	53.00
PEST Control	-	6,732.00

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Preventive Education & training	-	198,240.00
Prevetive Education field allowance	98,666.65	84,000.00
Printing, Stationery & Office requisites	-	788,314.80
Research Study	-	470,350.00
Security Charges	872,850.00	943,500.00
Stamp fees payable	-	72,175.00
Salary & Wages	10,260.00	-
Telephone Charges	193,008.68	612,461.86
Translation and Technical Officer Fees	1,600.00	117,140.00
Transport	5,100.00	3,850.00
Travelling & Subsistance - Foreign	-	798,627.57
Travelling & Subsistance - Local	238,805.00	1,044,202.00
Tre & Reh Doctor charges	-	17,500.00
Tre & Reh Meals & Meals for Programmes	424,073.00	1,457,891.00
Tre & Reh Other Items	-	148,500.00
Tre & Reh Vocational Training	1,000.00	106,000.00
Vehicle Hiring Charges	80,934.68	793,315.42
Water	73,888.55	194,479.63
Welfare Society	23,500.00	-
Kitchenware	14,400.00	-
	<b>8,277,678.63</b>	<b>18,909,399.91</b>

**Note 25****Retention Money**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>
HO Patition-S L S Kumara	-	-
Galle Dining Hall Construction	274,459.00	169,540.00
N'dig client bathroom phase ii	-	104,919.00
N'dig water tank	-	70,487.55
	<b>274,459.00</b>	<b>344,946.55</b>

**Note 27****Government Capital Grant**

	<b>2020</b>	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Rs</b>	<b>Rs</b>
Brought Forward Balance	65,348,000.00	50,948,000.00
January	-	-
February	-	-
March	-	-
April	-	-
May	-	-
June	117,346.94	-
July	-	-
August	5,000,000.00	4,400,000.00
Sptember	-	-
October	-	4,000,000.00
November	-	5,000,000.00
December	19,799,600.00	1,000,000.00
	<b>90,264,946.94</b>	<b>65,348,000.00</b>





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