

Annual Report

2002

**National Dangerous Drugs
Control Board**

Foreword

The Board reviews national policy, assists various departments and institutions in meeting their tasks in relation to drug abuse prevention and control. Further, it monitors and helps relevant agencies to fulfil obligations under the UN and SAARC Conventions ratified by the government. To that end it provides technical and other assistance, co-ordinates with the government and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), makes representations at the Commission on Narcotics Drugs, engages in drug abuse prevention, promotes treatment and rehabilitation activities, conducts epidemiological studies and maintains databases.

As a result of active interest of the general public, NGOs and various government institutions in drug abuse prevention, new situations and issues coming up with the growing number of substances placed under control, increasing international activities and treaty obligations, the work of the Board is continuously expanding. Existing government regulations require the Board to prepare an annual report on its work.

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Vision and Mission

Vision

Achievement of a state where the public at large works actively and effectively with all concerned agencies to eliminate drug related problems.

Mission

To create a social ethos which discourages drug use and the trade in drugs, to foster national political commitment and international and regional co-operation and assistance to achieve the Board's vision,

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

1. General Review

The drug abuse situation in 2002 remained stable. There were no major shifts in patterns of drug use, kinds of drugs used and the routes of drug administration did not change significantly. Drug seizures by law enforcement agencies continued to increase. The highest number of drug related prison admissions was in respect of narcotic drugs. The highest number of drug related arrests was reported from the Colombo district followed by Gampaha and Kalutara districts of the Western province. The trend in psychotropic substance abuse appears to be contained. Illicit manufacture of "designer" drugs was not recorded. The average diacetylmorphine content or the purity of street heroin was 57% and ranged from 49 to 64% in 2002. This indicates availability of more pure heroin on streets than the previous years. The rate of recruitment of new comers to drug abuse appeared to be stable. Public awareness and participation of various sectors of the society in drug abuse prevention was high.

The Board set out, by the end of 2001, the work plan for 2002. The plans were carried out within the small budget we always had at our disposal, and not through the investment of enormous extra funds. The main contents of the years programme were (a) preventing the spread of drug use through public education and training and demand reduction community projects, (b) reducing the costs associated with the use of drugs through treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependents and supply reduction projects, (c) developing a mechanism for cooperative development through regional and international cooperation, (d) monitoring of drug policy, legislation and compliance with international obligations, (e) human resource development, quality assurance and improving productivity through staff training, development and implementation of quality assurance measures, and (f) maintaining of information base for monitoring, planning and evaluation purposes through strengthening epidemiological information base, publishing statistics, and by generating scientific information. We are justifiably pleased with the results achieved through all those activities. The areas of progress identified in last year's report have generally been consolidated. The system of review and evaluation has become part of regular work. This exercise helped all to obtain an idea of strengths and weaknesses. Decentralization of authority has further progressed. Attempts to measure immediate outcomes of activities as well as more remote results has progressed.

We acknowledge the support of the Her Excellency the President, Ministry of Interior. We are appreciative of the autonomy that has been allowed us to implement the broad policy enunciated by the Government, with complete freedom to workout the details.

3. The Board and Its Powers

3.1 Composition of the Board

The National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (NDDCB) is a Statutory Board established under the Ministry of Defence in terms of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act No. 11 of 1984. It came into operation on 9th April 1984. The Act No. 11 was subsequently amended by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board (amendment) Acts No. 41 of 1986 and No. 21 of 1990. The Board is the national institution charged with the formulation and review of a national policy relating to the prevention and control of drug abuse and the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. The Board works with various departments, institutions, NGOs and other community organizations in meeting their tasks in relation to drug abuse prevention and control. Further it monitors and helps relevant agencies to fulfil obligations under the UN and SAARC Conventions ratified by the government.

The Board consists of (a) one member who shall be the Chairman and three other members to be appointed by the Minister, (b) the Secretary to the Ministry of the Ministry 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 Director General of Customs or his nominee, (f) the Government Analyst or his nominee, (g) the Commissioner for Ayurveda or his nominee, and (h) a representative of the Ministry of Finance.

3.2 Powers of the Board

The powers of the Board are as follows:

- a. to formulate and review a national policy relating to the prevention and control of the abuse of dangerous drugs and to advise and make recommendations to the Minister on such policy;
- b. to call for such information and particulars from individuals, organizations, government departments and public corporations, as may reasonably be necessary to exercise the powers of the Board;
- c. to receive donations and grants from local and foreign sources for the purpose of exercising the powers of the Board;
- d. to co-ordinate the activities of agencies engaged in the prevention and control of dangerous drugs; and
- e. to promote treatment and rehabilitation measures for drug dependent persons and conduct national drug abuse and preventive educational programmes for children and adults;
- f. to conduct and undertake research studies into the prevalence, a etiology and legal, medical, social, cultural and economic implications of the abuse of dangerous drugs; and
- g. to maintain liaison with national, regional and international organizations and agencies involved in drug control activities.

3.3 Objectives

Objectives derived from the powers of the Board are as follows.

1. To monitor, evaluate and make relevant recommendations regarding drug policy, conventions and legislation.
2. To maintain the required information and research bases for planning, monitoring and evaluation.
3. To develop a mechanism for the cooperative development, transfer, and utilization of resources for reducing drug problems among other government, non government, and international agencies.
4. To encourage, engage and improve the capacity of the community to prevent the spread of drug use, promote treatment services, improve quality of services and standards and contribute to reduction of supply of drugs.
5. To liaise with regional and international organizations in drug control activities.

3.4 Drug Policy and Strategies

The Board is responsible for co-ordination of the implementation action based on the policies and guidelines approved by government. Those policies and strategies are outlined in the 'Sri Lanka National Policy for the Prevention and Control of Drug Abuse and the Master Plan for Drug Control in Sri Lanka. The government strategies are based on enforcement, preventive action, treatment and rehabilitation, and international and regional co-operation.

The enforcement strategy is vigorous enforcement of the law in order to reduce the illicit availability of drugs, to deter drug related crime and disease and create an environment favourable to drug abuse prevention. The strategy on preventive education and public awareness is to accept that prevention is more efficient and cost-effective than either enforcement or treatment. It is expected to facilitate better use of all opportunities for the prevention of drug use and to constantly evaluate effectiveness of different prevention philosophies and strategies. Whilst developing and refining strategies, the need to make preventive responses internally consistent, comprehensive, participatory and directed not only to short-term goals will also be respected.

The Treatment strategy is to integrate detoxification, treatment, rehabilitation and after-care facilitating the integration of former drug dependants into society. 'Treatment' should be seen as a field which is open to everybody to contribute to, according to their capabilities, rather than the exclusive territory of 'specialists'. Approaches will be aimed at generating optimism, increasing control that people have over their lives, and demystifying the recovery process or growth. The government believes that no country can tackle its drug problem in isolation.

4. Members of the Board

Chairman

Prof. Ravindra Fernando
Appointed by the Hon. Minister

Head of the Dept. of Forensic Medicine
Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo

Appointed Members

Ven. Kuppiyawatte Bodhananda Thero

Director Mithuru Mithuro Movement

Mr. Palitha Fernando

Deputy Solicitor General

Mr. Sakya Nanayakkara

Attorney at law and Notary Public
Solicitor (Eng.)

Ex-Officio Members

Mr. T.W.P. Peiris

Govt. Analyst (Upto August)

Mr. K Sivarajah

Govt. Analyst (From September)

Mr. H.M.S. Herath

Deputy Inspector General of Police.

Mr. J.R. de.S. Guneratne

Director General of Customs
(Upto September)

Mr.S.A.C.S.W. Jayatilleke

Director General of Customs From October

Dr. A.M.L. Beligaswatte

Director General of Health Services
(Upto June)

Dr. A. Kahandaliyanage

Director General of Health Service
(From July)

Mr. Lal Rupasinghe

Commissioner of Ayurveda (Upto May)

Mr. A. Malimage

Commissioner of Ayurveda (From June)

Dr. G.L.S. Nanayakkara

Addl. Secretary, nominee of the Secretary
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Education and Cultural Affairs (From July)

5. Sub-Committees

The Board is empowered to appoint any sub-committee for the purpose of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board Act, No. 11 of 1984. In 2002 the Board obtained the services of one committee namely Law Enforcement Sub-Committee.

The general powers and duties of the sub-committees are as follows:

1. to assist the NDDCB in formulating specific aspects of national policy relating to the prevention and control of drug abuse.
2. to assist the NDDCB in coordinating the activities of agencies engaged in the prevention and control of drug abuse.
3. to study, evaluate and assist implementation measures, plans and projects in each respective field, as requested by the NDDCB.
4. to submit issues of concern with regard to drug abuse for consideration by the NDDCB.
5. to submit a report of their activities in December each year.

5.1 Law Enforcement Sub-Committee

Areas of concern of the Sub-Committee are as follows.

1. Reporting on production of illegal drugs: exportation of illegal drugs.
2. Development of legislative and administrative programmes to co-ordinate and improve law enforcement activities including operational co-ordination among agencies.
3. Establish procedure for the storage, security and disposal of seized drugs.
4. Requirements of technical assistance and equipment to aid drug law enforcement.
5. Advise the Board regarding necessary legislation or law reform.
6. An exchange of intelligence on major drug traffickers both domestic and international.

5.2 Activities of the Law Enforcement Sub-Committee

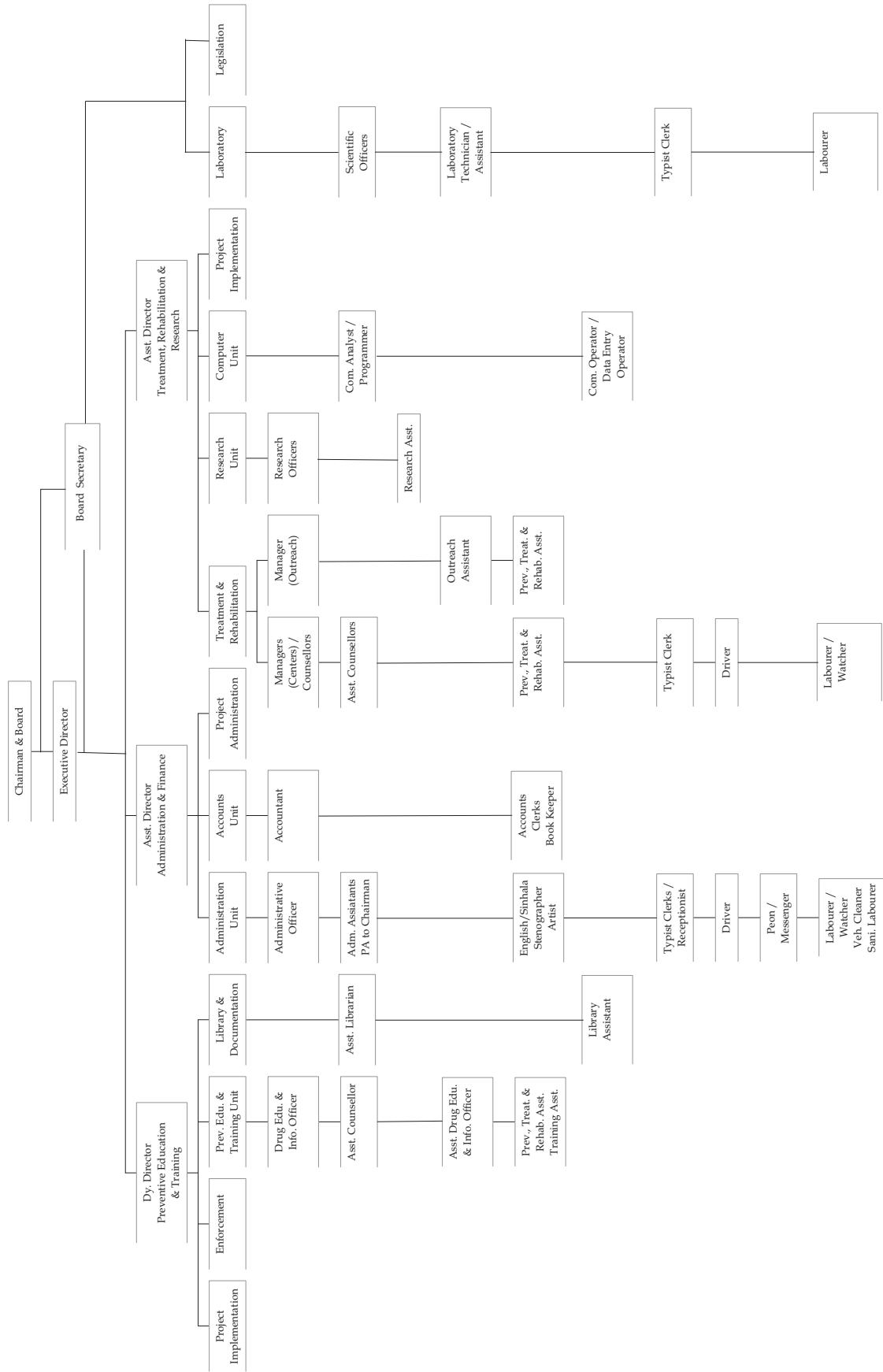
There were altogether 12 monthly sub-committee meetings held during the year 2002. Majority of the members have attended these meetings. Mr. C.L. Ratnayake functioned as the Chairman and Mr. J.H. Abeyratne was secretary to the committee.

At the above meetings, the sub-committee focussed on trends in drug trafficking, enforcement strategies, illegal cultivation of cannabis and cannabis eradication campaigns, assistance for crop substitution, destroying drug productions of court cases, declining rate of convictions of persons accused of drug offences, packing sample in drug cases (use of polythene pouches), treatment centres under forthcoming new laws, and reward scheme for prison officers. Apart from the above, the sub-committee assisted the Chairman, NDDCB in several matters related to narcotic drug control and exchange of views with other agencies.

5.3 Members of Law Enforcement Sub-Committee

1. Mr. R.N. Weerasooriya, SSP, Director, Police Narcotics Bureau
(from 01.01.2002 - 01.02.2002)
2. Mr. Pujith Jayasundara, SSP, Director, Police Narcotics Bureau
(from March 2002 - todate)
3. Mr. K.A.S. Keeragala (Chairman)
Asst. Commissioner of Excise (Crimes & Training)
(from January - April 2002)
4. Mr. S.K.W. Dias, Secretary General CASA
(from January - November 2002)
5. Mr. Kusal Warusavithana, Secretary General, CASA
(from November - todate)
6. Mr. P.P. Hettiarchchi, Director (Industry Relations), Ceylon Tourist Board
(from January - April 2002)
Mr. Sanath Wijethunga, Director (Community & Industry Relations)
(from May 2002 todate)
7. Mr. U. Samaraweera, Commissioner General of Prisons
(from October 2002)
8. Mr. S.C.J. Bandaragoda (Actg. Commissioner of Prisons)
(from October 2002)
9. Mr. Yasantha Kodagoda, State Counsel, Attorney General's Department
Mr. N.M. Mansoor, Security Marshal, B.I.A., Katunayaka
10. Mr. J.M.K.B. Jayasekera, Asst. Controller, Dept. of Immigration & Emigration
Mrs. Chandrani Ukwatta , Senior Asst. Government Analyst
Capt. Jayantha Perera (Director Welfare) Sri Lanka Navy
(from July - todate)
11. Mr. K.A. Dharmasena, Asst. Director of Customs (Narcotics Control) (Secretary)

5. Organizational Structure



7. Staff of the Board

Chairman

Prof. Ravindra Fernando

MBBS, MD, FCCP, FRCP (Lond) FRCP (Glasgow), FRCP (Edin), FRCPath (UK), DMJ (Lond) Professor, Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo.

Executive Director

Y. Ratnayake

B. A. (Honours), University of Ceylon; Master of Social Work (MSW), Bandung School of Social Welfare; Post Graduate Diploma in Statistics and Epidemiology, University of Brussels.

Secretary to the Board

Deepthi Nanayakkara

LL.B. (Cey.), Attorney at Law.

Deputy Director (Outreach and Training)

K. Gamage

B.A. , University of Colombo; Post Graduate Diploma in Writership and Communication

Assistant Director

(Treatment Rehabilitation and Research)

S. G. Rangoda B. Sc, Sri Jayawardanepura; M. Sc, Sri Jayawardanepura

Accountant

Ms. Krishanthi Wijesiriwardana

B. Com., (Honours), Colombo

Administrative Officer

Ms. Samantha Nanayakkara

B. Sc (Sp), (Honours) Sri Jayawardanepura

Managers

S. N. Dinasekera

A.I. Bandara

D.M. Sugathadasa

Sandun Ganegoda

B. Com. , University of Colombo

B.A., University of Ceylon

B.A., (Honours) Sri Jayawardanepura

Research Officers

P. R. Kandiah

Badrani Senanayake

B.Sc (Honours), India, M.Sc , Kelaniya

B.A. (Honours), Sri Jayawardanepura

Drug Education and Information Officers

M. A. Jayasinghe

Duminda Guruge

Diploma in Social Work

B.A.

Other Staff

(Counsellors, Assistant Counsellors, Administrative Assistants, Scientific Officers, Personal Secretary to Chairman, Computer Analyst/Programmer, Assistant Research Officer, Assistant Librarian, Research Assistant, Assistant Drug Education and Information Officer, Outreach.

Assistants, Laboratory Assistant/Technicians, Prevention Treatment and Rehabilitation Assistants, Stenographers, Accounts Clerks, Library

8. Activities of the Board

8.1 Preventive Education

8.1.1. Public education and awareness

Isuru Sevana Radio magazine: Produced and broadcasted 52, half an hour radio programmes (Live) on every Wednesday from 7.15-7.45 pm over the Commercial Service (Pavana) of the SLBC. Estimated number of listeners was 150,000. Isuru Clubs, a by product of the radio programme over the years, continued to grow. There were 100 operational Isuru Clubs in 2002

World Anti-Drug Day (26th June) Campaign

The World Anti-Drug Day activities were focused on improving public awareness on drug related issues and appreciation of preventive efforts of government sector agencies, NGOs and community based organizations. Main activities included a one page newspaper supplement on 26 June 2002 in Daily News (sponsored by UNDCP/WHO project), displaying banners, participating in media programmes, and the National Awards Ceremony held on 26th June. In addition the Board co-ordinated the Anti-drug week declared by Hon. Minister of Interior) activities conducted from 24-30 June by a large number of Government and NGO sector agencies, including law enforcement agencies.

Quarterly News Letter

Two newsletters were published during the year, It was instrumental in publicizing our work and generating public support for drug prevention. The circulation (2,000 copies each) was mainly to GO/NGO institutions, schools and libraries.

Educational Calendar 2003

This activity is continuing from 1998. This years theme was drug policy. The calendar also publicizes our treatment and other services. The single colour 2003 calendar was conceptualized and designed by our staff. 2,000 copies of the calendar were printed and distributed.

Ad-hoc Preventive Activities

Ad-hoc Preventive Activities were conducted on request depending on the resources available. Under this category 14 training programmes (total 443 participants), 12 awareness programmes for Armed Forces (total 7,000 participants) and 26 programmes for schools (total 4,087 participants).

Exhibitions

Five public exhibitions were conducted during the year. These exhibitions were visited by about 50,000 persons.

8.1.11. Drug Prevention in Armed Forces Developing curriculum modules

- a. A curriculum module on drug laws and principles of prevention was developed in collaboration with armed forces. The module will be tested and introduced to training institutions in 2003.

- b. A training curriculum for police officers was developed in collaboration with the Police Narcotics Bureau for their in-service training programmes.

Drug policy

A drug policy for armed forces was drafted in collaboration with the forces. This was a long felt need and will be finalized in 2003.

Counselling and treatment

- a. Trained two groups of Army officers in drug counselling. Now the Army Psychological Directorate runs counselling centres in Ratmalana, Anuradhapura and Trincomalee transit camps.
- b. Trained Navy officers from Rangala, Trincomalee and Boosa camps in drug counselling.

8.1.111. Workplace drug prevention (Drug free workplaces)

Workplace drug policy

Several initiatives were taken to introduce workplace drug policy in order to create drug free workplaces. During the year the staff were working with Ports Authority, Shell Gas Company, Little Lion Ltd., Nayabedda Tea Estate, and Loadstar Ltd. in this connection. The work will be continued in 2003.

8.1.1V. Training manual

A training manual was developed for the National Youth Services Council, for their training programmes. The NYSC has planned to train their staff on this manual in 2003.

Youth camps

Conducted 5 youth camps in Mirigama, Kulyapitiya, Maharagama, Kurunegala and Gampaha for 212 youth leaders.

8.1.V. School drug prevention

A training manual was prepared in collaboration with National Institute of Education (NIE) for teacher training institutions. It was pre-tested and training of trainers commenced.

8.1.V1. Strengthening NGO sector in drug prevention

Provided technical support to a number of NGO's. Identified 14 Community Based organizations and conducted a workshop for them. Assisted NGO's/CBO's by providing them with educational materials and exhibits for their preventive activities.

8.1.V11. Training of Social Work Students

Trained two Social Work Students who were placed at NDDCB for field training in drug prevention. The duration of the training was 8 months.

8.2 Promotion of treatment and rehabilitation services for drug dependents

Treatment services for drug users: The four Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Centres managed by the Board located in Colombo, Kandy, Galle and at Nittambuwa continued their treatment services. All centres offer a variable treatment programme depending on clients

recovery. During the period under review 4,713 were counselled and 2,837 drug dependents were admitted for residential treatment. A total of 120 clients could be accommodated at these centres at any given time. All treatment facilities provided at these centres are free of charge. The centres were open everyday, including public holidays and weekends, for treatment seekers. A brief account of performance of individual treatment centres is given below.

Seth Sevana, Talangama (Colombo): The capacity of the centre is 50 beds. The normal residential period is three to four weeks. During the year the centre has provided counselling services to 1,895 and residential treatment services to 1,072 drug dependents. Follow-up services, for those who received residential treatment, has been provided to 1,525 clients.

Meth Sevana, Handessa (Kandy): The capacity of the centre is 25 beds. The normal residential period is three to four weeks. During the period under review the centre has provided counselling services to 871 and residential treatment services for 635 drug dependents. The follow-up services were provided to 1,151 clients.

Mith Sevana, Unawatuna (Galle): The capacity of the centre is 25 beds. The normal residential period is three to four weeks. The centre provided residential treatment services for 453 clients. The number of clients who have been followed up during the year was 2,763. The number of clients who came for counselling was 672.

Navadigantha, Urapola (Nittambuwa): The capacity of the centre is 50 beds. The normal residential period is three to four weeks. During the year the centre has provided counselling services to 1,275 and residential treatment services to 677 drug dependents. Follow-up services, for those who received residential treatment, has been provided to 527 clients.

After-Care and Rehabilitation: The treatment staff of residential treatment centres follows-up all the clients after their discharge from the centre with the assistance of volunteers when necessary. Contacts are maintained with ex-clients by home visits, letters, telephone calls, follow-up meetings, self-help groups, and through outreach activities. Follow-up staff try to strengthen family and community support towards the well being of the client.

Regular Outreach Work: Five outreach workers operated in Colombo and Anuradhapura. Their work involved (a) imparting objective information to 'high risk' groups (b) working in the community with current users in an attempt to help them gradually gain more control over their lives and their drug use, and (c) monitoring trends and patterns of drug use in respective areas (d) mobilization of local authorities, NGOs and communities to reduce the availability and consumption of drugs in the area.

Outreach activities during the year resulted in reinforcing its reputation as the most cost-effective intervention approach to drug problem. The outreach programme was able to mobilize city administrations in preventive action, to reach about 4,156 drug users and risk groups, and in some cases to reduce significantly drug sales points and to increase treatment seeking behaviour.

The outreach initiatives conducted by outreach unit as well as other units including treatment centres has been able to change the philosophy governing treatment services towards 'reaching out' and away from 'waiting for callers'. The experience of trying to reach all drug users taught us useful lessons and helped us recognize the hurdles to be overcome. Qualitative and quantitative improvements were visible in regular outreach services.

In 2002 the range of treatment approaches available has expanded considerably. Client progress too is judged on a range of criteria rather than just on 'abstinent' or 'non abstinent'. Treatment centres have made progress towards functioning as community centres. The number of preventive activities conducted, number of community projects undertaken, the number of drug users reached, treatment admissions, number of counselling sessions conducted has been increased. Clients, progress after treatment has shown significant improvement.

As a result of treatment and rehabilitation activities of the Board a large number of drug dependents and their families were relieved from many aspects of the problem. Misconceptions about drugs and withdrawal symptoms which were great barriers to client's progress were reduced through the process. The majority of drug users are now aware that it is not essential to be residential in a treatment centre for many of them to recover from drug related habits. Many clients have learnt that giving up smoking helps maintain abstinence from heroin too. The percentage of persons staying drug - free after treatment is growing.

8.3 Developing a mechanism for cooperative development

The Board co-ordinates with UN agencies, the Colombo Plan Bureau and various government and non government agencies in the areas of drug demand reduction and supply reduction.

The Board concluded the implementation of the three year joint project with UNDCP on strengthening selected demand reduction programmes in Sri Lanka) to strengthen achievements of demand reduction work of the Board commenced. The project had UNDCP inputs of US \$ 287,000. Final evaluation will be conducted in first quarter of 2003

The Board has been successful in helping coordination of law enforcement and regulatory authorities in the country. A dialogue on enforcement and related issues was maintained between the Board and law enforcement institutions and regulatory bodies on a continuous basis through its sub-committees namely the Sub Committee on Law Enforcement and the Precursor Regulation Coordinating Committee. The involved agencies are Attorney-General's Department, Excise Commissioner's Department, Sri Lanka Customs, Ministry of Industrial Development, Police Narcotics Bureau, Ministry of Health, Department of Prisons, Import and Export Control Department, Legal Draftsman's Department, Government Analyst, Ministry of Justice.

The Police Narcotics Bureau was provided with Rs. 200,000.00 to facilitate their operations. The Board have been reimbursing monthly expenses of the Federation of Non Governmental Organizations Against Drug Abuse (FONGOADA) up to Rs. 10,000.00 per month. In addition, the FONGOADA was provided with free office space and meeting facilities.

8.4 Drug Policy, Legislation and International Obligations

The following draft legislation has been prepared by the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and has been forwarded to the Attorney General (by the Legal Draftsman ref. LD 56/95).

- (i) ***An act to consolidate the law relating to Poisons and Dangerous Drugs:*** This act is to provide for the repeal of the Poisons, Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, and to provide for matters connected to the subject. The law will impose (a) restrictions on sale and dispensing of poisons, (b) restriction on the manufacturing, sale, supply, distribution, import, export, trafficking and possession of dangerous drugs as defined in the ordinance with particular reference to heroin, cannabis, morphine and opium.
- (ii) ***An act to give effect to certain conventions on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances:*** The purpose of this law is to give effect to United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, signed at Vienna on December 20,1988; and The SAARC Convention on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances signed at Male on November 23, 1990.

The legislation gives effect to the offences covered in the conventions as offences in Sri Lanka. The High Court of Sri Lanka is vested with jurisdiction to hear, try and determine any offence under the act.

The extradition law of Sri Lanka is amended to include the offences under the United Nations Convention and the SAARC Convention. When there is no extradition arrangement in force between Sri Lanka and another state party to the conventions, the Minister is empowered to treat the Conventions as an extradition arrangement between Sri Lanka and such other state party. The draft legislation also makes provision for the rendering of mutual assistance, including assistance relating to taking of evidence, serving of process, the conduct of searches etc. among state parties to the Conventions.

- (iii) ***An act to make provisions for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependent persons:*** This act will enable licensing of private treatment centres, use of services of the Department of Health in the treatment and care of drug dependent persons at treatment centres, and introduction of compulsory admission to treatment centres. This will direct most offenders into a non-penal channel.

The following reports for the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) and Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND) in Vienna were submitted. (a) Form A - Quarterly statistics of imports and exports of narcotics drugs, (b) Form B Annual Estimates; requirements of narcotics drugs, manufacture of synthetic drugs, opium production, cultivation of the opium poppy (c) Form C Annual statistics of production, manufacture, consumption, stocks and seizures of narcotics drugs (d) Form A/P Quarterly statistics of imports and exports of psychotropic substances listed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention (e) Form B/P Assessment of annual medical and scientific requirements for substances in Schedules I, II, and IV of the 1971 Convention (f) Form P Annual statistical report on psychotropic substances (g) Form D Annual information on substances frequently used in illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (h) Form E Annual questionnaire: Part I Legislative, administrative and social measures, Part II Drug abuse, Part III Illicit traffic, and supplementary questionnaires. Much of this information was obtained from the Medical Supplies Division of the Ministry of Health, Police Narcotics Bureau, Sri Lanka Customs, Department of Excise and other relevant GO's and NGO's.

8.5 Human Resource Development, Quality Assurance and Improving Productivity

Evaluation and quality assurance: The treatment staff were trained to evaluate their own preventive and treatment activities through a series of training sessions. A core group from each treatment centre was selected for this purpose and they formed a 'force' which assures the quality of services provided by the centres. These groups undertook evaluation of their treatment programmes and produced evaluation reports based on study findings, which were commended by the Board.

Efforts to improve productivity were carried out in the areas of prevention, treatment, and outreach. In the process those who did not contribute adequately were identified by their peers, resulting in pressure on them to improve. As a result most of the reluctant elements gradually integrated with the ongoing effort to become more productive. Resource allocations for various activities are now being linked to performance criteria. The performance is assessed by looking at the number of persons treated, how long they have remained drug free, and the technical quality of prevention work.

Human resource development was a priority area of the Board's activities. Similar to previous years, the main expectation under this theme was the development of a cadre of trained personnel to undertake the Board's activities. However, in a broader sense the NDDCB is involved in developing human resource in the field of drug abuse prevention and control in the country. The main human resource development activities undertaken during the period under review was ongoing monthly quality assurance sessions attended by representatives from prevention, treatment, outreach, administrative units, all Assistant Directors, Board Secretary, Executive Director and the Chairman. The system of peer review and evaluation has become part of regular work.

8.6 Maintaining the information base for monitoring, planning and evaluation of activities

The Board was able to introduce qualitative improvements to epidemiological studies and data analysis. A survey was launched to assess the prevalence of drug abuse situation in the country for the first time. Qualitative data collection methods were being introduced to the Drug Abuse Monitoring System. Information sources were motivated to supply data regularly to the DAMS. All available information, mainly from official sources, were collected, analyzed and published in the Handbook of Drug Abuse Information 1997-2002, the annual statistical publication of the Board. Collection of information on drug related arrests from Police Stations was maintained and upgraded. Information on treatment seekers was obtained from treatment facilities on a monthly basis. All information was entered into databases.

The Research and Publications Division produced on a quarterly basis the “The Sri Lanka Drug Enforcement Bulletin” on behalf of, and in collaboration with, the Police Narcotics Bureau. This document with restricted circulation was sent to members of the Law Enforcement Subcommittee of the NDDCB, and selected individuals.

The monthly price and purity testing of heroin was continued. The samples necessary for the testing were purchased from Anuradhapura, Badulla, Chilaw, Colombo Central/North/South, Galle, Gampaha, Hambantota, Hikkaduwa, Kalutara, Kandy, Kurunegala, Matara, Negombo, Puttalam, Ragama and Ratnapura with assistance from the Police Narcotics Bureau. In addition, a study on the use of adulterants/cutting agents in street samples of heroin continued.

The price and purity testing scheme resulted in removing misconceptions and speculations on “purity” of street heroin. Further, this information will help in estimation of quantities smuggled into the country annually.

Urine samples, herbal preparations, and suspected drug samples were analyzed for Police, Sri Lanka Customs, Ministry of Health, Foreign Employment Bureau, NGO’s and for medical practitioners.

A research project was conducted on the identification and quantification of adulterants and/or diluents present in street samples of heroin. The identified adulterants are Diazepam, Acetaminophen, Caffeine, Strychnine, Lactose, Glucose and Sucrose.

A research project to examine the multiple drug use was conducted. Urine samples obtained from the clients of treatment centres were subjected to analysis for the presence of Amphetamines.

The research study on “degradation of THC in cannabis sativa L on storage” is being continued.

Conducted a one month training course on identification and analysis of drugs of abuse for three technicians from Maldives.

A paper titled as 'price vs purity of street samples of heroin in Sri Lanka' was presented at SLASS annual sessions.

The Laboratory participated in the International Quality Assurance Programme (IQAP) conducted by the United Nations. The 'seized material' analysis results received a 100% while the rating for 'biological specimen group' was 94.5%.

9 Final Account

NATIONAL DANGEROUS DRUGS CONTROL BOARD 9.1 INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2002

Year Ended 31-Dec-2001

INCOME			
Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
42,543,538.00		30,520,000.00	
4,486,855.28		6,292,522.50	
-		680,268.36	
564,695.69		-	37,492,790.86
<u>47,595,088.97</u>		<u>-</u>	

Less : EXPENDITURE

Administration & General Expenses

13,095,067.30	Salaries & Wages	14,379,673.50	
1,307,459.99	Employees Provident Fund	1,304,998.62	
331,317.30	Employees Trust Fund	330,252.22	
660,500.24	Overtime	711,129.67	
134,256.25	Holiday Pay	128,459.11	
48,883.32	SHE Insurance	101,835.66	
-	Service Gratuity	790,907.40	
24,300.00	Board Meeting Fees	47,000.00	
32,350.00	Sub Committee Meeting Fees	24850.00	
1,773,675.03	Other Allowances/Compensation	76,250.00	
724,672.95	Travelling & Subsistence - Local	726,723.20	
386,622.00	Travelling & Subsistence -Foreign	602,638.50	
29,430.87	Warm Clothing Allowance	10,589.25	
78,753.60	Staff Uniforms	71,506.24	
767,473.18	Printing & Stationery	444,846.53	
1,470,786.70	Vehicle Running Expenses (Fuel & Lubricant)	1,261,126.00	
334,822.88	Laboratory Requisites & Chemicals	499,458.41	
126,046.04	Newspapers, Publications & Periodicals	151,105.53	
2,244,087.42	Maintenance of Fixed Assets - Motor Vehicles	1,234,843.60	
819,165.64	Maintenance of Fixed Assets - Office Equipment	484,298.52	
1,532,286.51	Maintenance of Fixed Assets - Buildings	180,849.50	
-	Maintenance of Laboratory Equipment	26,000.00	
425,344.43	Vehicle Insurance	446,326.66	
240,740.06	Welfare Expenses	239,303.55	
432,380.82	Security Charges	653,647.49	
28,045.00	Secretarial Assistance	-	
885,843.61	Telephone Charges	904,538.66	
9,700.00	Bank Charges	26,799.47	

40,319.00	Postage	15,535.00
167,441.45	Advertisements	13,896.82
1,360,442.76	Electricity	1,607,048.56
69,750.00	Audit Fee	85,387.00
34,972.31	Rates & Taxes	36,430.01
140,426.50	Legal Expenses	139,678.00
476,960.87	Hire of Temporary Staff / Drop-in Centres	1,136,588.82
484,630.40	Water Supply	339,813.90
439,984.54	Janitorial Expenses	404,521.36
1,314,744.71	Miscellaneous Expenses	187,609.68
168,700.00	Lease of Peripheral Centres	232,340.32
19,101.43	Pest Control	9,313.67
473,490.76	Petty Cash Imprest	492,609.00
66,491.61	Internet Charges	372,999.92

Preventive Education, Research & Study, Treatment & Rehabilitation Control Expenses

149,581.00	Staff Training Expenses	62,300.00
9,600.00	Social Work Students Project Expenses	-
3,332,874.00	Preventive Education & Public Awareness Expenses	1,621,922.70
3,083,443.59	Treatment & Rehabilitation Expenses	3,569,373.53
2,192,081.25	Contribution to Local & Overseas Agencies	70,000.00
200,000.00	Drug Law Enforcement Activities	200,000.00
-	UNDCP - Master Plan Project Expenses	-
2,799,895.05	UNDCP - 1995 Project Expenses	5,625,690.07
224,115.50	UNESCO Project Expenses	3,884.58
573,914.75	UNAIDS Project Expenses	275.00
60,861.75	UNICEF Project Expenses	-
<u>6,249,395.78</u>	<u>Depreciation</u>	<u>6,830,467.03</u>
52,077,230.15		<u>48,917,642.26</u>
<u>(4,482,141.18)</u>	Excess of Expenditure Over Income	<u>(11,424,851.40)</u>

Chairman
NDDCB

Board Member
NDDCB

9.2 BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2002

As at 31-Dec-2001

RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
428,165,626.00		Government Contribution	(Note 1)		458,788,411.00
43,729,672.35		Foreign Grant	(Note 2)		50,022,194.85
3,753,064.26		Sri Lanka Sumithrayo	(Note 3)		3,753,064.26
<u>475,648,362.61</u>					<u>512,563,670.11</u>

406,192,864.42	69,455,498.19	Less: Accumulated Recurrent Expenditure	(Note 4)		455,741,039.32
	-	Long Term Liabilities			-

CURRENT LIABILITIES

1,507,373.74		Accrued Charges	(Note 5)	1,750,568.46	
1,296,858.10		Sundry Creditors	(Note 6)	1,288,970.75	
3,254,149.10	6,058,380.94	Provision for Service Gratuity	(Note 7)	3,969,381.50	7,008,920.71
	<u>75,513,879.13</u>				<u>63,831,551.50</u>

RESOURCES UTILIZED

FIXED ASSETS (Note 8)

78,414,043.71		Land & Buildings	78,414,043.71		
25,137,986.97	53,276,056.74	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	29,605,178.73	48,808,864.98	
33,178,314.06		Office Equipment	34,205,954.49		
24,693,738.47	8,484,575.59	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	27,654,665.64	6,551,288.85	
4,073,811.36		Furniture	4,073,811.36		
2,938,396.62	1,135,414.74	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	3,152,979.41	920,831.95	
4,684,011.58		Fixtures	4,700,825.58		
3,715,433.69	968,577.89	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	4,126,311.94	574,513.64	
9,221,051.82		Motor Vehicles	9,221,051.82		
9,041,905.24	179,146.58	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	9,154,547.08	66,504.74	
360,702.03		Library Books	411,676.23		
252,023.84	108,678.19	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	291,240.24	120,435.99	57,042,440.15
		Capital Work in Progress			-
	<u>64,152,449.73</u>				<u>57,042,440.15</u>

CURRENT ASSETS

1,031,636.80		Chemical Stock		1,000,098.60	
162,817.71		Stationery Stock		202,149.92	
837,504.53		Deposits & Pre - Payments	(Note 9)	453,061.20	
1,808,168.50		Advances	(Note 10)	1,807,309.50	
278,000.00		Deposits		-	
3,352,089.23		Employee Debtors	(Note 11 & 12)	2,481,417.13	
37,953.73		Sundry Debtors	(Note 13)	19,432.02	3,853,058.90
3,853,058.90		Bank Balances	(Note 14)	824,919.98	
200.00	11,361,429.40	Cash in hand	(Note 15)	723.00	6,789,111.35
	<u>75,513,879.13</u>				<u>63,831,551.50</u>

Chairman
NDDCB

Board Member
NDDCB



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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



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 எனது இல. } HS/C/NDDCB/
 My number } 2002

ඔබේ අංකය }
 உமது இல. }
 Your number }

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 திகதி } .04.April.2003.....
 Date }

The Chairman,
 National Dangerous Drugs Control Board

**Report of the Auditor General on the accounts of the National Dangerous
 Drugs Control Board for the year Ended 31 December 2002 in terms
 of Section 14(2) (e) of the Finance Act number 38 of 1971.**

The audit of accounts of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board for the year ended 31 December 2002 was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with Section 13(1) of the Finance Act number 38 of 1971. My observations which I consider should be published with the annual report of the Board in terms of Section 14(2)(c) of the Finance Act appear in this report. A detailed report in terms of Section 13(7)(a) of the Finance Act will be furnished to the Chairman of the Board in due course.

1:2 Scope of Audit

Audit opinion, comments and findings in this report are based on a review of the financial statements presented to audit and substantive tests of samples of transactions. The scope and extent of such review and tests were such as to enable as wide an audit coverage as possible within the limitations of staff, other resources and time available to me. The audit was carried out in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, methods and practices to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. The audit included examination of evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in financial statements and assessment of accounting principles and significant estimates and judgements made in the preparation of financial statements evaluation of their overall presentation and determining whether accounting policies adopted were appropriate, consistently applied and adequately disclosed. Sub-section (3) and (4) of Section 13 of the Finance Act number 38 of 1971 give discretionary powers to the Auditor General to determine the scope and extent of the audit.

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 කොළඹ 07, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

දුරකථනය }
 தொலைபேசி. } 691151
 Telephone }

சுதந்திர சதுக்கம்
 கொழும்பு 07. இலங்கை

ෆැක්ස් අංකය }
 பக்ஸ் இல. } 697451
 Fax number }

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,
 COLOMBO 07, SRI LANKA

ඉලෙක්ට්‍රොනික් තැපෑලේ }
 ✉ மெயில் } Oaggov@sltnet.lk
 E-mail }

2 Accounts

2:1 Audit Opinion

Except for the effects of the adjustments arising from the matters referred to in Paragraph 2.2 of this report, I am of opinion that the financial statements have been satisfactorily prepared to present fairly in all material respect, the financial position of the Board as at 31 December 2002 and the results of the operations for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards other than Standard referred to in this report.

2:2. Comments on Accounts

2:2:1 Accounting Policies

The accounting policies adopted by the Board had not been disclosed with the accounts while the financial statements had not been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Public finance Circular number PF/PE 17 of 19 October 2001 and the Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No. 3.

2:2:2 Accounting Deficiencies

The following accounting deficiencies were observed.

- (a) Eight motor vehicles received as foreign aid (1987-02 vehicles, 1989 - 01 vehicle, 1991-02 vehicles, 1993-02 vehicles and 2000-01 vehicle had not been valued and brought to account.
- (b) Foreign travelling advances amounting to Rs. 382,694 had been accounted as foreign Travelling expenses

2:2:3 Accounts Receivable and Payable

- (a) Bills receivable amounting to Rs. 724,420 and bills payable amounting to Rs.1,170,173 had been brought forward for periods over 03 years without settlement.

2:2:4 Lack of Documentary Evidence for Audit

The following items in the accounts could not be satisfactorily vouched or accepted in audit due to the non-availability of evidence indicated against each item.

Item	Value Rs.	Particulars
(a) Advances, Deposits and Debtors	2,279,803	Confirmation of balances
(b) Miscellaneous Creditors	1,288,971	Conformation of Balances
(c) Bank balance	824,920	Confirmation of balances

2:2:5 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations, and Management Decisions

The following instances of non-compliance with rules, regulations and Management decisions observed in audit were brought to the notice of Chairman of the Board then and there.

- (a) Paras 12,13(6) and 14(3) of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971
- (b) Accounting Standards No. 09 and 12 of the Sri Lanka Accounting and Auditing Standards Act No. 15 of 1995.
- (c) Financial Regulations Nos. 212(2), 371, 381 and 488(2)
- (d) Circular of Ministry of Finance and Plan Implementation No. PB/F/53/A of 15 September 1999.
- (e) Circular Letter of Ministry of Finance and Plan Implementation No. MF/6/1/2/98 of 20 April 1999.

3. Financial and Operating Review

3:1 Financial Results

According to the accounts presented, the working of the Board for the year under review had resulted in a deficit of Rs. 11,424,851 as compared with a corresponding deficit of Rs. 4,482,141 for the preceding year, showing a further deterioration in deficit of Rs. 6,942,710 during the year under review. The decrease in Government Grant and the increase in personal emoluments, fuel, electricity and telephone charges had been the main reasons for the increase of deficit during the year under review.

3:2 Uneconomic Transactions

Following observations are made in audit.

- (a) Eventhough the Board had a regular water supply a sum of Rs. 24,408 had been spent for the purchase of bottled drinking water from a private company as per a sample check, carried out for the period up to March of the year under review.
- (b) As a result of not employing the voluntary staff with appropriate service agreements a sum of Rs. 155,200 had been spent as lawyers charges for the cases filed against the Board by the voluntary employees.

3:3 Identified Losses

The Board had spent a sum of Rs. 151,790 to repair a vehicle which met with an accident due to negligence of a driver. But the amount received from the insurance was only Rs. 101,590. Any way the Board had not taken appropriate disciplinary action or to recover the over spent amount of Rs. 50,200 from the relevant driver. Further as per Financial Regulation No. 104 the incurred loss had not been reported to the Auditor General too.

3:4 Un-authorized Transactions

In obtaining the security services by the Board for Head Office and another center a sum of Rs. 43,648 had been over paid than the agreed payment. Further period of services also had been extended up to 01 November 2002 without signing a new service agreement.

04. Systems and Controls

Special attention needed in respect of the following areas of control.

- (a) Stocks
- (b) Administrative Activities
- (c) Payment of Advances
- (d) Vehicles

(S.C. MAYADUNNE)
AUDITOR GENERAL

Sf/hscndr 2

21.04.2003

The Auditor General,
Auditor General's Department,
Independence Square,
Colombo 7.

**The Report of the Auditor General on the accounts of the National Dangerous
Drugs Control Board for the year ending December 31, 2002, in terms of Section
14(2)(c) of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971**

I present the following observations with regard to your report No. HS/C/NDDCB/2003 dated April 04, 2003 on the above matter.

2.2 Comments on Accounts

2.2.1 Accounting policies

Steps have been taken by the Board with regard to the matter mentioned in your Report.

2.2.2 Accounting Deficiencies

(a) Since the ownership of the 8 vehicles (1987 -2 vehicles; 1989 - 1 vehicle; 1991 - 2 vehicles; 1999 - 2 vehicles and 2001-1 vehicle) provided to the Board by the World Health Organization and the United Nations Development Projects under foreign assistance has not been conferred upon the Board, they have not been accounted for under fixed assets.

(b) Steps have been taken to account as foreign exchange released for foreign travels.

2.2.3 Accounts receivable and payable

(a) Steps will be taken by the Board in future with regard to the matter mentioned in your Report.

(b) Steps will be taken by the Board with regard to the balance of Rs.23,023.60 in the Bank Account.

2.2.4 Lack of evidence for audit

(a) Action will be taken by the Board with regard to the matter mentioned in your Report.

(b) Action will be taken by the Board with regard to the matter mentioned in your Report.

(c) Necessary action has been taken to confirm bank balances.

2.2.5 Non-compliance With Laws, Rules, Regulations and management decisions.

(a) Finance Act No. 38 of 1971

Section 12

The Board will take steps with regard to the matter mentioned in your Report.

Section 13(6)

The Board will take steps with regard to the matter mentioned in your Report.

Section 14(3)

Annual Reports from 1998 to 2000 have been submitted by the Board to the Ministry. Action would be taken by the relevant Ministry to present them to parliament. The Annual Report of 2001 has been prepared.

(b) Accounting Standards Act No. 15 of 1995

Accounting Standard No. 09

The Board will take steps with regard to the matter mentioned in your report.

Accounting Standard No. 12

The Board will take steps with regard to the matter mentioned in your Report.

Financial Regulations 371, 488(2)

Payment of Advances has been regularized.
(by Internal Circular No. 2002/9)

Financial Regulations 381

Approval of the Board has been obtained for the maintaining of official Bank Accounts.

(c) Circular No. PB/F/53A dated 15th September, 1999 of the Ministry of Finance and Planning

The necessary approval of the Ministry has been obtained in respect of the officers of the Board going abroad for official purposes.

(d) Circular No. MF/6/1/2/98 dated 20.04.1999 of the Ministry of Finance and Planning

Steps have been taken to account the foreign exchange released to officials going abroad, as advances.

3. Financial and operational review

3.1 Financial Results

Although the government grant saw a decline during the year under review, the deficiency increased since the charges for fuel, electricity, telephones and similar services were increased by the government.

3.2 Uneconomic transactions

- (a) Water obtained from common water pipes cannot be used straight away. It is made potable by boiling by electricity and cooling. When it cannot be done practically, drinking water has to be bought. Thus, drinking water is purchased for the sake of sanitation on occasions when foreigners come and when a large number of persons including those suffering from various ailments attend various programmes.
- (b) Volunteers have been deployed since several years ago. In future, regular steps will be taken in this regard.

3.3. Identified losses

A statement has been obtained from the driver on the accident involving the vehicle bearing No. 32-4516. According to the report of the Welikada police on the accident, the Board has found no prima facie evidence to hold the driver of the vehicle accountable for the accident. Since a reasonable punishment has been meted out to the accused by the court, the Board has been satisfied with it. Furthermore, the vehicle concerned being more than 14 years old, the Board had to bear the difference between the amount mentioned by the National Insurance Corporation as the damage and the estimated amount of United Motors Ltd. The Board has also issued an internal circular with regard to the prevention of motor accidents. (Circular No. 1/2003).

3.4 Unauthorized transactions

Payment of security service charges (inclusive of taxes) in terms of the agreement between the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board and Falcon Security Services (Pvt) Ltd., has been properly done by the Board and the agreement has been renewed since November 01, 2002

4 Systems and Controls

Steps will be taken by the Board to further improve the system in operation at present with regard to items (a) to (c) in your Report.

Prof. Ravindra Fernando
Chairman

Copies to :

- (i) Secretary, Ministry of Interior.
- (ii) Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning.