

Drug Trend in Korea and ASEAN project

#2

This is the outline of the Korean drug control system.

The drug elimination committee operates under the supervision of the Prime minister. However, it hardly operates in the field and mostly delegates the work to the Prosecution.

The customs inspects possible drug trafficking cases within customs area, while the police investigates individual abuse cases and partly small scale distribution cases. The maritime police is responsible for drug trafficking on the sea and the Food and drug administration is in charge of regulating precursor trading and conducting administrative matters related to rehabilitation centers, while the NIS manages intelligence gathering regarding drug crimes.

Mostly, the prosecution investigates international trafficking organizations or big-scale distribution cases.

However, the most important aspect in the Korean investigation system is that all drug control agencies are instructed by the prosecution during every stage of the process of investigating. Regardless of the outcome, after closing the investigation, they must hand over the case to the prosecution. Moreover, the prosecution makes the final decision whether or not a crime has been committed, and conclude the case by filing an indictment if this is deemed necessary. Of course, no indictment is filed if the prosecution believes no laws have been violated. Even if found guilty, it is possible that an abuser be sent to a rehabilitation center instead to prison if there is a reasonable chance that he can reintegrate into society.

A major goal of the prosecution is the elimination of corruption by establishing check and balances while protecting human rights during the investigation process.

How can the prosecution be controlled? The court scrutinizes every procedure of the investigation after the case has been concluded. This is one of the main principles of the Korean criminal investigation procedure.

#3

This graph explains the organizational structure of the narcotics division of the prosecution.

Under the umbrella of the Narcotics and Organized Crime Department the SPO operates the Narcotics Division. 18 district offices, 21 branch offices and 12 drug squads with 40 prosecutors and 255 investigators are established throughout the country.

The prosecutor within each office instructs the police and the customs within his own jurisdiction while being in direct charge of drug investigation.

#4

The main responsibilities of the Narcotics Division, SPO, are as follows:

First, it controls and supports the investigation of all concerned agencies and provides information, especially about international drug trafficking. For example, in case of trouble between law enforcement agencies the Narcotic division intermediates to find an efficient way to minimize such frictions.

Second, it establishes drug-related laws and strategies to eliminate drugs. For example, the prosecution prepares drug-related laws, discusses them with relate agencies and submits a draft via the Ministry of Justice to the National Assembly. Moreover, it conducts anti drug campaigns.

Third, the Narcotics Division takes the initiative in international cooperation. Nowadays, the need for international cooperation has increased. Taking part in international conferences, organizing international conferences, establishing international drug control campaigns, collecting information regarding international drug trafficking, launching hotlines and providing related information are activities conducted by the Narcotics Division.

#5

As you can see, the number of drug related offenders decreased to under 10.000 after 2003.

However, the number is on the rise after 2006 due to increased international trafficking using internet-based drug transactions. The trend continued in 2007.

However, having just 2 offenders from 10.000 persons means the drug situation in Korea is far better than in other countries, and Korea is recognized as a drug-free country from the international community.

We are very proud of this fact because it proves that the Korean drug investigation system functions very successfully.

#6

The graph shows that Methamphetamine, a subtype of Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS), is the main drug in Korea.

There are a lot of names concerning Methamphetamine depending on the country. For example, it is called "Crystal" in the U.S while the inhabitants of South East Asian nations call it "Yaba".

In Korea, it is called Philophon or Pong. Philophon means "I love work", Pong means something like "going into ecstasy without delay."

Korea became a drug-free country especially due to the sharp reduction of ATS abuse. However, Korea has not been always a drug free country.

Korea even exported drugs in the past.

Before the 70's, opium was the main drug in Korea. During the 70's and 80's, Korea produced methamphetamine for export to Japan while the abuse of cannabis among people in the entertainment industry increased. This led to the establishment of the Narcotics Division in the SPO to control production and smuggle of drugs.

During the 90's, the prosecution intensified the drug control and began to arrest abusers, too.

Between 2002-2003, all sources of drug production have been eliminated.

After 2003, almost no cases of drug production have been reported.

#7

In 2007, we don't see a remarkable change in proportion of offenders by drug type as compared with that in previous year, 2006. ATS, especially methamphetamine still remains the drug of choice, followed in popularity by cannabis and narcotics.

This slide proves that ATS should be a priority target by law enforcement in Korea. ATS and Narcotics offenders have increased slightly in proportion, while Cannabis offender have reflected decreasing level compared to the previous year.

#8

In terms of methamphetamine, while more than 95% of total seizures made in 2007 was smuggled from China, the rest came from the Philippines. A majority of MDMA seized in 2007 was believed to have originated in Germany. Yaba, sporadically seen in Korea, was mostly from Thailand this year.

In 2007, we detected 2 cases involving methamphetamine and GHB manufacture. While Korean prosecution seized 50g of methamphetamine and a vehicle equipped with processing facilities for the manufacture of methamphetamine and ephedrine, the police agency dismantled a illegal GHB-producing lab disguised as a private business office with the seizure of 37 liters of GHB. Suspects of both cases produced methamphetamine and GHB by obtaining the manufacturing process from the website for the medical and scientific research.

The number of criminals illicitly manufacturing or trafficking drugs have increased in line with the overall increase of drug offenders. So far, simple drug abuse was the main criminal act, but more sophisticated cases regarding trafficking seems to be increasing.

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The popularity of Korea as a transit nexus may lead to greater volume of drugs entering the Korean market, which may increase drug accessibility and lower prices stimulating domestic drug abuse.

The increase of Methamphetamine seizure can be attributed to a surge of internet-based drug transactions. Korea has the highest computer and internet penetration rate in the world.

In these days, cases using Korea as a transit point for drugs have increased. I will elaborate on that later.

Moreover, one of the main reasons for the increase of Methamphetamine seizure is the changing drug trend in countries surrounding Korea.

#10

It is important to know the drug trend of Korea's neighboring countries. This picture shows you the drug trend of some Asian countries.

Up to now, the main drug in China and in South-East Asian countries was

heroin, based on opium produced in the "Golden Triangle Region."

The attribute "Golden Triangle Region" is credited to Marshall Green and consists of Myanmar, Thailand and Laos.

During the last 10 years, the opium production in the Golden Triangle Region has almost disappeared. Afghanistan took the initiative in global opium production, producing more than 80% of the entire global amount. Most opium fields in the Golden Triangle Region have changed to coffee plantations, and it is hard nowadays to find opium fields.

#11

As you can see, the main drug in the former opium producing countries have changed from opium to methamphetamine.

The sharp reduction of opium production changed the entire consumption pattern of countries neighboring Korea. It means that the consumption of ATS is rising in all but a few countries.

#12

This graph shows you the number of foreign drug offenders in Korea.

As you can see, the number of the offenders declined after 2004, but even the numbers from 2005 and 2006 still exceeded the one from 2003.

Especially foreign instructors teaching in private English institutions or academies have been reported to abuse cannabis. It has been a big social issue.

Korea is a paradise for foreign English instructors. The Korean people spend a huge amount of money for studying English, although the results are rather mediocre. Many foreign instructors, including some dubious persons suffering from drug problems, came to Korea to exploit this fact.

The Samsung economic institute reported that the Koreans spent 15.6 Billion Dollars for English education in 2007 alone.

To profit from the boom, banks establish foreign study centers and supports the families to find suitable schools and to make international remittances.

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The number of foreign drug offenders was well under 100 until 2003, but it is on the rise since 2004. Cannabis offenders were the majority among foreign drug offenders, but in 2007, the number of ATS abusers exceeded the number of cannabis abusers for the first time. The increase of cannabis

offenders was due to the influx of foreign instructors from countries like the U.S., Canada or Australia, while Chinese or Thai industrial trainees or illegal immigrants contributed to the increase of Methamphetamine trafficking and abuse.

#14

As I already mentioned, Korea once was a drug producing and exporting country.

However, after the establishment of the Narcotics Division in 1989 and the Prosecution taking charge of drug investigations, drug production almost completely vanished and the number of offenders decreased to below 10,000. Within a short period, Korea became a drug-free country by international standard.

On the other hand, Korea is often used as a transit point for international trafficking organizations. The main reason is illegal transshipment laundering. As you can see on the picture, the main drug in Korea, Methamphetamine, is produced in China or South East Asian countries and is transferred to the U.S or another destinations by using Korea as the transit point. The amount of smuggled Methamphetamine in 2007 was 18.5kg, 21.1% higher than the amount in 2006. Seizures rose 25.4% to 17kg in 2007. 99.6% of the smuggled Methamphetamine came from China, but it is estimated that a sizeable amount has been produced in South East Asian countries. To summarize, Korea transformed from a producing and distributing country to a trafficking and transiting country for drugs.

#15

Next, I will move to international cooperation.

First of all, I would like to introduce the ADLOMICO. It stands for Anti-Drug Liaison Officials Meeting for International Cooperation. This conference was set up in 1990, a year after the establishment of the Narcotics Division in the SPO. It began with 5 countries. The purposes of it's creation were: sharing information about international drug trafficking, sharing modern drug investigation techniques and setting the foundation for a real-time international cooperation network.

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Today, after 18 years, the number of participating nations increased to 21 countries and 3 international organizations.

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Next, I would like to introduce to you an international cooperation program launched by the SPO in 2007.

In this year, the SPO expanded its working area into the international arena by establishing the "ASEAN-ROK Knowledge Transfer on Narcotics Crime." which makes 2007 a very significant year for the Narcotics Division of the SPO.

#18

From now, I will refer to the "ASEAN-ROK Knowledge Transfer on Narcotics Crime" as the ASEAN-PROJECT.

Next, I'll be talking about the Project-summary, Preparatory-activities, details of implementation, and its results by the ASEAN workshop, respectively.

#19

This screen you're just watching shows 4 Periods.

The first Period deals with how the project was born From 2005 to 2007, the second Period shows a month preparation prior to the project, the third Period demonstrates what we have accomplished during the project, while the last period focuses on the evaluation of the project.

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As I just mentioned, it is necessary that we need to consider the background and the purpose of ASEAN project.

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In my opinion, all of you are aware of the severity of the drug-problem worldwide.

Unfortunately, the ASEAN countries are not immune from these predicaments, which includes the existence of many drug addicts. These problems aggravate the labor shortage and decadence problems in these countries and is one of the main reasons of stagnating economic growth.

Moreover, some member countries facing economic hardships, undeveloped infrastructure and lack of public awareness have difficulties in drug control against more and more organized, sophisticated drug trafficking cartels operating in the region.

This is the very reason why we have to increase international cooperation.

As a part of this international cooperation, Korea wanted to participate in the challenging counter-narcotic struggle of ASEAN member countries by providing its scientific investigation techniques, equipment and experience in various types of international cooperation.

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Laos was the-first-counterpart country for this project because, according to our field trip's result, Laos faced many challenges in drug-control despite its aggressive enforcement and strong determination to fight against drugs.

Based on this fact, our first goal was to enhance the capability of Lao-drug control authorities by supporting counter narcotic strategies and equipment to enhance their drug enforcement technique to suppress illegal drug supply and demand and to intensify Laos' and Korea's control over drug trafficking syndicates involved in production and distribution by sharing intelligence on drug production and trade in the region.

It was our intention to strengthen the international surveillance on drug trafficking and international rings.

#23

Narcotics Division of SPO has devoted itself for a long time to regional and international cooperation.

Our contribution and various experiences in the fight against drugs has made Narcotics Division of SPO qualified to implement the project.

We launched the project, recognizing the seriousness of the drug problem in ASEAN countries and the need for mutual international cooperation.

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Now we'd like to take a closer look at how the project was born between 2005 and 2007.

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During the ASEAN+3, SOMTC, ASEAN secretariat and ROK representatives had a discussion to support ASEAN member countries in the fight against transnational crimes.

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Korean law enforcement agencies first selected "Drugs" as the

ASEAN-ROK target crime.

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In the AMMTC (ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime) in Vietnam, SPO was assigned to support the project.

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Our Project proposal was delivered to the ASEAN secretariat.

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During the SOMTC+3 working group meeting on narcotics, all member countries unanimously agreed to support the ASEAN Project.

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The ASEAN secretariat officially informed us that Project was approved from the ASEAN Member Countries.

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The Narcotics Division of the SPO established a Task Force Team which should be in charge of the ASEAN Project.

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As you can see,
It took one and a half years, from June 2005 to January 2007,
for us to get approval for this project.

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After the approval, we had a preparation period for one month.

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As a part of our preparation, four officials conducted a field survey in Laos on 8 February 2007.

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This Field-survey had the following purposes.

The First purpose was to understand the drug situation in Laos while the second purpose was to draw an agreement on which particular activities to undertake during the project.

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In order to achieve these purposes, we visited the Lao National Commission for Drug control and Supervision - the LCDC - to fully understand the drug-situation in Laos. During the field trip, we witnessed a serious ATS problem in cities of major provinces.
I will give you details on our experience later.

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During the meeting with our counterpart LCDC, we discussed and decided on what we should do to fulfill the project.

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While we were staying in Laos, as you can see, we met some experts to facilitate the implementation of the project. In detail, we spoke with the following experts:

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We met the chairman of the [LCDC](#).

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We also paid a visit to the Director-general of police.

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And we also met the Korean ambassador in Laos.

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As I mentioned earlier, we traveled a distance of 1,400km from Kong district, bordering Cambodia, to Vientiane, the capital of Laos.

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On the way, we met with heads of Provincial Committee for Drug Control and Supervision (PCDC) in Champassak and Savannakhet provinces.

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We also visited the border liaison office near the Lao-cambodian border and made a field-trip along a drug trafficking route.

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We also went to another border liaison office on the second friendship bridge between Laos and Thailand and visited the Rehabilitation Center for the ATS addicts as well.

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Lastly, the SPO decided-to establish a L/O and checked for a suitable

location for operating the L/O.

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From the field survey in Laos which took about 1 week, we could come to the conclusion that Laos suffered from the following problems:

First, ATS was proliferating very fast.

Second, The Lao people lacked public awareness regarding the dangers of drugs.

Third, the Lao law enforcement agencies suffered equipment shortages.

#48

Through the mutual understanding between Korea and Laos,

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we discussed and agreed that multilateral cooperation, counter-narcotic campaigns and equipment support were priorities in initiating the project.

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After the project plan has been established, two investigators were dispatched to Laos to start activities.

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The project was executed for a period of 8 months from March to November 2007.

The main contents of the Project were the following:

First, civil awareness campaign to eliminate drugs.

Second, support of Drug control equipment,

Third, information sharing by multilateral cooperation and last,

Mutual visits of Lao and Korean officials for a better understanding.

Now I would like to elaborate on the project.

#52

The main focus of the project was on the civil awareness campaigns. However, before discussing the campaign, I would first like to explain the MOU for the joint organization of the civil awareness campaigns among the SPO L/O, the LCDC and the Lao offices of UNODC.

The SPO L/O was responsible for the budget of the campaign and other general affairs.

The LCDC was in charge of locating and selecting campaign

participants, while the UNODC created audio-visual material and supported us with experts, vehicles and drivers.

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We began our campaign to enhance awareness of the danger from drugs to the Lao people on 26 April 2007.

#54

We have continued to expand campaigns at the national level, joined by about 10,000 participants in 17 major provinces throughout the country. Our main activities in Campaign were as follows:

1. Explaining the current drug situation in Laos
2. Introducing the ASEAN Project and Narcotic-related laws
3. and Showing real cases of drug addiction.

By these activities, we could enhance the awareness of drug damage to the Lao people.

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Laos has a population of 5 million people.

The fact that 10,000 of them participated in the campaign is, in my opinion, very meaningful.

I sincerely welcome this fact and I'm confident of positive impact of campaigns we performed.

#56

As you can see on the screen, most participants in the campaigns were students and lower middle class people vulnerable to drugs.

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We held the campaigns throughout the entire country, divided into 17 sessions.

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The campaigns were held continually during the Project.

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Now, I would like to change the subject.

When we visited LCDC and PCDC offices during the preliminary trip

and campaigns across the nation, we felt the lack of communication equipment and transportation to implement drug control activities. We also saw an officer using his private car for drug control, and his office lacked a computer.

Therefore, we supported transportations and communication equipment like vehicles, motorcycles and computers, which has improved the mobility and communication network of relevant agencies involved in drug control matters.

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Now, you can see the chart of the Items we supported.

#61

We distributed more than 3,000 units of that VCD for publicity on drug elimination throughout the country, running them during the campaign.

Let's watch this 10 more second.

#62

Geographically, Laos is surrounded by China, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam.

Contiguous borders with those countries combined with undeveloped security and infrastructure add to its vulnerability to drug trafficking, and significant seizures of various drugs still continue to be made along the borders.

Therefore, cross-border cooperation is thought to be the key factor in counter-narcotic efforts.

#63

As part of the counter-narcotic cooperation, we participated in several bilateral meetings held between Laos and its neighbors. During the bilateral meeting between Laos and Thailand,

we gathered information about the drug trafficking trend across the border and about drug control policies.

#64

The bilateral meeting between Laos and China gave us the opportunity to visit alternative crop cultivating area in northern Laos as well as to obtain information about drug control across the borders

of the respective countries.

#65

In addition to that, during the SOMTC+3, ASOD held in Laos and Vietnam,

#66

We delivered a progress report on the project and learned about various items related to our project from participating countries.

#67

During the execution of the project, drug control officials from Korea and Laos visited each other's countries.

Five Lao drug control officials visited Korea and they:

1. Appeared on Arirang TV,
2. Visited the Forensic Drug Laboratories of the SPO,
3. Participated in the ADLOMICO, and
4. Visited advanced industrial complexes.

By the end of the trip, they had the opportunity to get a first-hand experience to obtain the know-how of Korean drug investigation.

#68

Let me give you more details about Lao officials visit. The chairman of the LCDC and the former director of the Narcotics Division appeared together on the television show "Heart to Heart" of Arirang TV, which was broadcasted nationwide. They introduced and promoted the project to the public.

#69

While visiting the SPO, the Lao delegation had a meeting with the Korean Prosecutor General to discuss the project and the cooperation between both countries.

#70

On the same day, the delegation made an inspection to the Narcotics Division and the forensic drug laboratories.

We introduced the Korean drug investigation system, scientific drug identification methods and DNA-identification techniques and also agreed to solidify cooperation by sharing information with Laos.

#71

Furthermore, they participated in the 17 ADLOMICO, joined by 170 attendees from 21 member countries and 3 international organizations.

The delegation enjoyed the opportunity to understand global and regional drug trends as well as to create a cooperation network based on trust and friendship between member countries.

#72

The Lao delegation also visited Korean advanced industry Facilities of Hyundai Motors and Hyundai Heavy Industries.

#73

On the other hand, the Korean drug control officials participated twice in the Lao civil awareness campaign, thus contributing to enhance cooperation between both countries.

#74

The first campaign was held in front of 500 students in the Lao National University located in Vientiane.

#75

We also participated in the campaign in Luang Prabang and Xayabory.

#76

Finishing the 8-month counter narcotics project in Laos on 11 November 2007, we reviewed its results and whether we have attained our goals.

And We decided to organize the ASEAN workshop to deliver the results and evaluation of the project to the AMCs (ASEAN Member Countries)

#77

The ASEAN Workshop was held from 21 to 22 January at Western Chosun hotel in Seoul and All ASEAN Member countries's delegates and an ASEAN secretariat official attended the workshop.

#78

In the workshop, both SPO and the Lao delegate evaluated the project, and some ASEAN Member countries introduced their drug trends. Lastly, we announced the project plan for 2008 and selected the project partnership countries for 2008.

#79

So far, I've introduced the implementation of the project. Now, as you can see on the screen, we derived the following results from the project.

#80

First, we have provided personnel to the Laos region instead of the traditional method of just providing equipment and funds.

We think that providing personnel instead of only providing material goods has increased efficiency while operating at a lower cost.

In this aspect, this project can be regarded as a new model of cooperation, much different from existing and previous ones.

#81

It is important that we were able to improve LCDC's capacity to control drugs through campaigns, equipment support and information sharing.

#82

During the course of campaign, so many Lao people attended and showed great interest.

We felt impressed by their valuable attendance that made our campaign more meaningful and successful.

#83

The last result of this project is that we have advanced a future oriented relationship based on mutual collaboration.

Exchanging visits and having productive discussions by officers with relevant authorities of Korea and Laos has deepened bilateral understanding and trust between both countries.

We are currently in the process of MOU for cooperative relation in counter narcotic activities between the SPO and LCDC.

#84

The official from LCDC, representing the Lao government, has also evaluated the results of the ASEAN project. Their evaluation was very similar to ours.

Moreover, the Lao officials expanded the Drug elimination campaign throughout the country. I will elaborate on this.

#85

Lao provincial committees for drugs implemented a drug elimination campaign after being informed about our campaign knowhow and obtaining relevant equipment. Around 180,000 students took part in this campaign. This is a huge number as it represents around 85% of all students in Lao PDR. As Laos has a much smaller population than Korea, it is equivalent to 1.2 million Korean students taking part in the campaign. Now you can imagine the great scale of this campaign.

#86

During the workshop, the ASEAN member countries introduced us to the recent drug trends in their respective countries. They all emphasized the need for close international cooperation as the drug problem cannot be dealt by a country alone.

#87

We explained our plan for the Project in 2008 and exchanged ideas with the other participant countries to improve the efficiency and the transparency of the project.

All member countries unanimously agreed to choose Cambodia and Vietnam as the project counterpart countries for 2008. Cambodia lacks proper infrastructure and an effective drug investigation system,

while Vietnam suffers from various drug trafficking issues after the rapid opening of its economy and society to the outside world.

Now, we have come to the end of the ROK-ASEAN Knowledge Transfer on Narcotics Crime for 2007.

From now on, I will be talking about the project we have been implementing in Cambodia and Vietnam this year.

#88

Unlike 2007, we chose 2 countries as our counterparts in 2008 to give as many ASEAN membership countries as possible the opportunity to benefit from our Project.

#89

I would like to introduce you to the Project we are currently conducting in Cambodia, one of the two counterpart countries.

#90

First, I would like to talk about the field survey before proceeding to the opening ceremony of the Liaison Office. The next topic will be our visit in the northern part of Cambodia.

#91

Four investigators visited Phnom Penh from the 18th February to 20th February to implement the Project.

#92

The group visited the Director of National Authority for Combating Drugs (NACD) to have a discussion about the project in 2008 and to be briefed about the recent drug trend in Cambodia. Moreover, we met the officials in charge of the project to work out the details of the Project.

#93

Thereafter, we visited the Korean ambassador in Cambodia to introduce him

to our project and to discuss how the embassy could support our project.

#94

We have dispatched two investigators to Cambodia to implement the project and set up a Liaison office. Thus, we finished the preparations for the Project in 2008.

#95

The Director of the Narcotics Division, SPO, and 2 investigators visited Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to take part in the opening ceremony of the Liaison office.

#96

The opening ceremony was held in the office of the NACD on March 24. The Secretary-General of NACD and the Director of the Narcotics Division, SPO, participated in this ceremony.

#97

On the next day, on March 25, we organized the ceremony for launching the ASEAN project in 2008. This event was held in the meeting hall of the Ministry of Interior.

On behalf of the Cambodia, the Vice Prime Minister and the Chairman of NACD attended the ceremony.

On behalf of the Korea, the Korean Ambassador in Cambodia and the Director of the Narcotics division attended the ceremony.

#98

From 23th April to 24th April, we visited drug trafficking routes in Cambodia.

The representative of the Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific of UNODC, Akira Fujino, and the Director of the Cambodian drug enforcement agency accompanied us during this visit.

#99

We visited the Stung Treng region, which is near the Mekong river which acts as a natural border between Cambodia and Laos.

This region is used as a trafficking route for drugs coming from Laos or Myanmar. Especially after 2003, when Thailand declared its "war against drugs", this region has seen a strong upsurge in drug trafficking.

#100

Cambodia has installed border guards near the Mekong river and around the border with the help of the UNODC. However, as you can see, the border protection is rather weak, and they lack experts of scientific equipment to stop illegal drug trafficking.

#101

Together with The representative of the Regional Centre for East Asia and the Pacific of UNODC, Akira we could assess the situation of drug trafficking near the Cambodian border. During the visit we explained him our project to eliminate drugs in Cambodia.

To avoid overlapping with other Projects and to use the funds in an efficient way, we proposed a joint support program.

#102

Now I would like to talk about our project in Vietnam, the other counterpart country.

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Four investigators visited Hanoi from 21th February to 23th February to implement the project.

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The group visited the Standing Office on Drugs Control of Vietnam to

discuss the project for 2008 with the Vietnamese officials and work out the details for the implementation.

#105

Thereafter, we visited the Korean ambassador in Vietnam to introduce him to our project and to discuss how the embassy could support our project.

#106

We held a drug elimination campaign in front of 600 elite students in Kimson High school prior to the start of the official opening ceremony of the Liaison Office.

The vice director of the Standing Office on Drugs Control and vice president of the peoples committee participated in this meeting.

#107

The vice director of the Standing Office on Drugs Control held a speech about the drug problem in Vietnam, while a Korean investigator discussed the ASEAN project and reported about the severity of the drug problem in South East Asian Countries.

To attract interest from the students we also held a quiz about drugs and awarded the winner with small prizes. Moreover, we distributed information pamphlets we produced in the Liaison Office, and donated a TV and promotional VCD's to the school.

When we finalize the "ROK-ASEAN Knowledge Transfer on Narcotics Crime" in Cambodia and Vietnam this year, we will be able to report more details next year.

Thanks for listening. From now on, if you have questions regarding my presentation, I will try my best to answer them.