

Foreword

During the past decade, the world has faced natural disasters such as earthquakes and tsunami. Moreover, terrorism, starvation, war between humanity and species has threatened the history of humanity. As mankind's common menace and enemy, drugs also threaten to destroy not only the pure human nature of individuals but traditional families and societies as well. International drug cartels involving narco-terrorism are always trying to expand their sphere throughout illegal activities in defiance of boundaries and laws, which makes it tough for a single country to fight drugs.

The world has tried to address drug problems as a common goal unceasingly; however, transnational crime syndicates are still posing as a serious danger to the economy, security and welfare in all nations through the development of sophisticated trafficking methods, new types of drugs and diverse smuggling routes.

The Korea Prosecution Service, by setting up a Narcotics Division within the Supreme Prosecutors' Office (SPO) in 1989, has incessantly devoted itself to eliminating illicit drugs on its territory under a major proposition to cut off supply of and to reduce demand for narcotics. Consequently, over the past 20 years, the SPO has laid out intensive and effective counter-narcotic measures such as specialized drug law enforcement and active public relations for drug abuse prevention.

However, international drug-trafficking organizations have always tried to find new ways to expand their sphere of activity beyond national boundaries and legal systems, which means that the drug problem is no longer limited to one country.

In 1999, a 'National Drug Control Strategy' (NDCS) was established by SPO as a systematic, long-term and pan-governmental countermeasure based on past experience and performance. The Narcotics Division has been executing this strategy. Furthermore, for mankind's common goal, the Korea Prosecution Service works closely with national enforcement authorities, including Customs, to enhance operational capability at sea and air ports. It has also been supporting drug control efforts in ASEAN member countries, doing its pivotal role in trans-boundary cooperation with international partners including UNODC. For regional-level cooperation, the SPO has been annually organizing Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation(ADLOMICO) since 1990.

We will do our best to make drug-free society based on sound mind and body for the people and coming generation.

National Drug Control Strategy

- **Cut-off of Illicit Drug Supply**
- **Drastic Reduction in Demand for Drugs**
- **Raising Public Awareness about Drug Problem**
- **Bolstering International Cooperation**

Goal 1 Cut-off of Illicit Drug Supply

(1) Resolute, ceaseless enforcement of relevant laws against drug offenses

■ Objectives

- Enhancing the capability of expert investigation of drug-related crimes.
- Complete eradication of drug distribution including illegal production and sale.
- Blocking smuggling by bolstering surveillance at ports and airports.
- Stronger cooperation with nations where drugs are smuggled into Korea.
- Stronger cooperation with drug enforcement agencies within the nation
- Maintenance of harsh punishment against drug suppliers, and blocking the chance of repetition of such crimes.
- Destruction of economic basis of drug-related criminals by strong enforcement of punishment such as asset forfeiture or additional collection of tax for illegal proceeds.

In an effort to enhance the capacity of drug

investigations by law enforcement authorities and actively cope with well-organized and systematically-structured international drug cartels, a Narcotics Division was set up on February 13, 1989, within the Supreme Prosecutors' Office. The Division serves as both a major policy-making body and a channel for international cooperation.

The Prosecution Service, the Police and Customs are planning to enhance the capability of expert investigation against drug-related crimes by strengthening investigation organizations. This will be carried out particularly through the training for expert investigation, digitalization of information, and development of forensic science including drug profiling.

Also, to cut off drug smuggling, actions will be taken for bolstering the Prosecution's drug squads and "Joint Operation Team" consisting of the Prosecution and Customs stationed at sea ports and airports. Persistent and thorough collection of

information and stalking investigations will bring a powerful crackdown.

In the meantime, both the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Korea Food & Drug Administration concentrates on the prevention of unauthorized leakage of legal narcotics through control and management. The National Intelligence Service, for its part, fully cooperates with other investigation institutions including the Prosecution, providing information on international drug-related crimes, especially drug trafficking into Korea.

The relevant government offices not only activate inter-ministry coordination of opinions and policies pertaining to drugs, but also exchange information and cooperate in investigations.

The Prosecution also sticks to the harsh punishment of drug suppliers by seeking heavy penalties in court and staying with the system depriving them of the chance of being released on parole in cooperation with the Correction Bureau.

A powerful crackdown on the chance of repetition of such crimes will be maintained by depriving criminals of an economic base. This will be carried out through asset forfeiture and the additional collection of taxes and penalties through persistent follow-up on illegal proceeds from drug crimes. For this, wide-ranging preventive procedures have been stipulated in the “Special Act against Illicit Drug Trafficking”

(2) Complete cut-off of organized crime

syndicates’ involvement in drug-trafficking

■ Objectives

- Increasing the surveillance of the organized crime group’s movement and strengthening information gathering activity

- Complete cut-off of organized crime syndicates’ involvement in distribution of drugs
- Complete investigation of possible involvement in drug transactions by organized crime syndicates
- Sticking to present policy of harsh punishment and blocking the chance of repeated offenses
- Cut-off of fund sources and tighter surveillance of money-laundering

Actions will be taken to block the chance of organized crime from getting involved in drug transactions through constant surveillance, powerful crackdown and harsh punishments. For this, the Prosecution’s “Drug Investigation Team” and “Organized Crime Investigation Team”, which once belonged to the Narcotics Department and Violent Crimes Department respectively, and were run independently, were merged into the “Violent Crimes Department.” Moreover, the Police’s man-to-man watch of the criminals will be strengthened.

Efforts will be concentrated on wiping out organized crime all together through a strengthened crackdown in the beginning stages and blocking fund sources.

Actions will also be taken through gathering information, monitoring activity and international cooperation concerning either departure from or arrival to the country of organized crime syndicates likely to be involved in drug-trafficking or attempts to connect with foreign organized crime groups.

An investigation into organized crime shall be made to automatically check whether organizations are involved in drug-trafficking. Harsher-than-normal punishment will be sought for drug-trafficking by organized crime and utmost efforts will be made to prevent repeated offences by denying drug-related criminals’ the chance for parole.

Goal 2 Drastic Reduction in the Demand for Drugs

(1) Preventing Access of Drugs to Youth

■ Objectives

- Backing of activities for prevention of drug abuse and relevant education for the youth by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Korea Food and Drug Administration, the Youth Protection Commission and the Korean Association Against Drug Abuse(KAADA)
- Active public relations for prevention of illegal use of drugs by the youth in cooperation with the mass media, the athletic circle, the entertainment industry and amusement spots
- Supporting preventive education for youth at facilities such as Juvenile Correctional Institutes or Detention Centers accommodating juvenile delinquents
- Strong crackdown and punishment on drug-related crimes perpetrated toward youth

It goes without saying that youth drug abuse is a terrible loss not only for the youth themselves, but for their families and the whole society. This could threaten the foundation of a country. Youth may sometimes be enticed into drug abuse through casual circumstances like the recommendation from their friends. Drug abuse can be attributed to their ignorance of drugs' bad effects and the indifference of adults.

The relevant government ministries shall take steps to have youth correctly informed about

drugs through school or social education. They will train counselors and educators and actively develop preventive programs, inspiring youths to avoid drugs voluntarily.

Actions shall also be taken to spread public awareness about the dangers of drug abuse. This shall be done in collaboration with the press, sports stars and the entertainment industry, which highly influence the youth. Owners of amusement spots will also be encouraged to participate in such preventive programs. Special education about the negative effects of drugs at juvenile delinquent-accommodating facilities shall also be provided.

The current policy to harshly punish offenders engaged in the sale or distribution of drugs targeting youths or forcing or encouraging the youth to use drugs will continue to be enforced.

A flexible judicial system has been applied for young drug abusers, based on comprehensive data such as their criminal records, motives for such actions, and the chance of returning to a normal life. A chance for treatment will be given whenever possible.

(2) Carrying out a pan-governmental, comprehensive policy for treatment and rehabilitation of drug-addicts

■ Objectives

- Development and implementation of programs for treatment, rehabilitation,

relapse prevention, aftercare and social reintegration of drug addicts

- Implementation of a system for national-level treatment or rehabilitation for young offenders for inhaling adhesive, thinner and other harmful chemical materials
- Flexible judicial action toward drug addicts
- Provision of assistance to help drug addicts return to a normal life, positively utilizing systems like suspended indictment on condition of compulsory treatment, and care and protection for treatment. A heavy case of habitual addiction shall be strictly subjected to care and custody for treatment
- Supplying information and education for the prevention of drug abuse and repetition of the crime at reformatory facilities

The Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Korea Food and Drug Administration shall take actions to improve the capability of treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts in cooperation with experts in relevant fields. They shall put emphasis on the active promotion to systematic, efficient treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Furthermore, they shall take positive action for provision of treatment or rehabilitation facilities for the youth caught in the act of inhaling adhesives, thinners or other harmful chemical materials and actively encourage and support counseling activities on the part of civilian groups.

In order to promote the social reintegration of drug abusing offenders, judicial action for drug addicts shall be made flexibly, giving priority to treatment rather than criminal punishment. This shall be done if treatment and rehabilitation is judged to be more effective than criminal punishment according to each individual's record and in

consideration of the dual aspects of the patient and criminal.

In a bid to give users of illegal drugs more chance to rehabilitate themselves, the Prosecution Service has designated 3 months from April to June since 2001, which has been extended from one month(each June) in previous years as the Special Period for Self-Surrender for Illegal Use of Drugs.

Assisting drug addicts return to normal life, positively utilizing systems like suspended indictment on condition of compulsory treatment and care and protection for treatment shall be provided. A heavy case of habitual addiction shall be strictly subjected to care and custody for treatment.

Provision of special education for prevention of drug abuse and repeated offenses will be directed toward the inmates at reformatory facilities.



Rehabilitation of drug-addicts

Goal 3 Raising Public Awareness about Drug Problems

(1) Raising Public Awareness about Drug Problems

■ Objectives

- Encouragement, support and activation of anti-drug movement on the part of Non-Governmental Organizations, social leaders and the press.
- Creating an atmosphere against drugs in the society and powerful crackdown on harmful places encouraging drug abuse.

For more positive public relations and civilian-led activities for prevention of drug-related crimes, a wide range of social groups, health and community professionals, the private sector, the mass media and NGOs such as the Korean Association Against Drug Abuse(KAADA), will support and encourage people to participate.

Actions will also be taken on a campaign to reign in rampant materialism and hedonism, together with a full-blown crackdown on illegal amusement spots creating a decadent atmosphere.

Efforts will be made to induce people to cooperate and voluntarily report crimes. The anonymity and safety of reporters of drug crimes will be guaranteed. Vigorous public relations will also be taken to keep people informed of rewards and contact numbers for reporting and counseling in drug-related matters.

The “Special Period for Self-surrender for Illegal Use of Drugs” will be more actively utilized, encouraging the user to surrender himself or herself. It will also facilitate his or her family members, parents, teachers or medical and paramedical professionals to report for the user or to persuade the user to report voluntarily.

The government will support civilian anti-drug group movements in cooperation with the mass media, developing a social atmosphere resistant to drugs in order to raise public awareness and enhance public awareness and enhance the public’s participation.

(2) Establishment of a nationwide cooperation system

■ Objectives

- Stronger establishment of a system of voluntary cooperation such as reporting criminal action to authorities
- Implementation of a system of rewards and provision for tight security to those who make reports

Goal 4 Enhancing international cooperation

(1) Establishment of an International Cooperation system

■ Objectives

- Establishing and Enhancing an international cooperation system for exchange of information and mutual assistance with foreign government agencies concerned
- Solidification of sub-regional cooperation mechanism like ADLOMICO

Considering the fact that most of the drugs distributed in Korea are smuggled from outside and those criminals are using Korea as a transit route, it is very important that efficient surveillance and crackdown techniques be set up at seaports and airports. And these should be backed up by the establishment of an international system of mutual assistance with relevant countries and their relevant agencies for prompt information exchange and wide-ranging cooperation for joint operations.

In this regard, stronger cooperation shall be sought with foreign drug-related agencies. In September of 2000, the Supreme Prosecutors' Office established an informal network composed of working level officials from competent national law enforcement offices among 6 countries, including China, Japan, the Philippines, Thailand and the U.S. for the purpose of legal assistance and information sharing on drug investigations. This network has been successfully activated so far.

Further efforts will also be made for more solid regional cooperation through ADLOMICO (Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation), an

international conference against drugs founded in 1989, and operated by the Supreme Prosecutors' Office.

(2) Active International Cooperation through International Agreement or Organizations

■ Objectives

- Faithful Observance of drug-related international conventions like the "1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances" or resolutions by international organizations
- Enhancing mutual assistance with and support of activities of drug-related international organizations like the UNODC(United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
- Active participation in and contribution to international conferences like the UNCND

Korea, a signatory to the 1988 UN Convention and other UN conventions, as well as a member of the CND(Commission on Narcotic Drugs), will take positive steps to solidify the existing structure for international cooperation by making bilateral or multilateral treaties with relevant nations. This includes extradition treaties and mutual legal assistance treaties.

Resolutions by international organizations will be thoroughly carried out and activities of international organizations like the UNODC will be supported and assisted.

We will also actively participate in international conferences such as the UNODC or HONLEA, (Meeting

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of head of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific) showing our firm resolution and effort to stamp out the use of illegal drugs.

And by doing so, the nation will continue to enhance and publicize its status as a model nation in eradicating illegal drugs.

(3) Supporting Regional and International Anti-Drug Activities

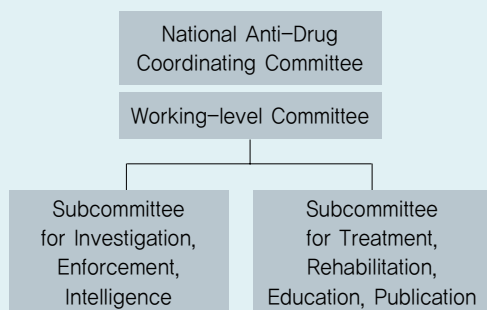
■ Objectives

- Participation in various counternarcotics programs with international organizations like UNODC, ASEAN as a member of a global community
- Complying with requests from ASEAN to cover law enforcement efforts in ASEAN member countries(AMC) by implementing “Knowledge Transfer Program on Narcotics Crimes”(shortly called as ‘ASEAN Project’) with AMC since 2007

Drug Control Structure

1. National Anti-Drug Coordinating Committee

In order to coordinate drug-related policies to reduce possible conflicts among the national drug enforcement agencies and to enhance pan-national capabilities against the global spread of drug crimes, the National Anti-Drug Coordinating Committee was established under the Office of Prime Minister by the proposal of the Supreme Prosecutors' Office in December 2001.



The Committee is headed by the Minister of the Office for Government Policy Coordination and manned by 14 vice ministers.

The main functions are as follows;

- Devising and prompting a comprehensive anti-drug policy
- Enhancing coordination between the agencies and strengthening anti-drug partnership in fields such as drug-related data sharing, international cooperative investigation, treatment, rehabilitation, education, publicities etc.

2. Prosecution Service

■ Organization and Function

The Korean Prosecution Service has a pyramidal

structure consisting of the Supreme Prosecutors' Office (SPO), 5 High Prosecutors' Offices (HPO), 18 District Prosecutors' Offices (DPO), and 38 branch offices of the 18 District Prosecutors' Offices.

The role of the prosecutor under the criminal justice system of Korea may be categorized into three fields; investigation, prosecution and execution of sentence.

Additionally, as the representative of public interests, it also performs various duties including the role as human rights protector in the criminal proceedings and that of state counsel in protecting properties and the rights of the public.

The Constitution and the Code of Criminal Procedure of Korea confer authority upon prosecutors to initiate and conclude criminal investigations under the principle of the rule of law. As a result, the prosecutors are vested with sole authority and responsibility for carrying out criminal investigations and all investigators including police officers are required to conduct such investigations under the direction and instruction of the public prosecutor.

The reason for the foregoing arrangements is to charge the prosecutors with the responsibility of ensuring that law enforcers observe the law and due process by giving them instructions in advance, and to prevent the violation of human rights during the investigation process by investigators.

However, since it is not practical for the prosecutors to

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direct investigators on all cases, in reality, prosecutors direct investigators, especially, police officers with instructions only on cases that are deemed to be of importance or significantly involving human rights of citizens, such as the detention of suspects.

Nevertheless, since the investigation can be concluded only by the prosecutor, all cases investigated by investigators must be brought to the prosecutors for their final decision.

Once a case is forwarded to the prosecutors, a thorough examination is made of whether the law enforcer adequately investigated the case, and whether all the relevant laws and regulations relating to due process have been observed. If the foregoing is not the case, the prosecutors will order the law enforcement officer in charge to reinvestigate the case or will work on their own to correct the faults.

In addition, prosecutors take the lead in securing social justice by directly investigating cases which have a significant impact on the social security and peaceful lives of citizens, such as cases of major economic improprieties, public corruption, drugs, organized crime, etc.

As of 31 December 2008, the total number of prosecutors in Korea, which is growing annually, is approximately 1,750 and they are assisted by the staff of about 7,680 including investigators, administrative clerks and secretaries.

■ Violent Crimes Department, Supreme Prosecutors' Office

The SPO is, as the headquarter for all kinds of

prosecutorial activities, responsible for the establishment and enforcement of the fundamental policies on the functions and duties of prosecutors, and it directs, supervises and supports all prosecutors' offices across the nation.

The SPO consists of 7 Departments and 1 Bureau; the Department of Planning & Coordination, Central Investigation, Criminal Affairs, Violent Crimes, Public Security, Criminal Trial & Civil Litigation, Inspection and one Administration Bureau. Each department and bureau has several divisions which respectively specialize in specific fields.

Among them, the Violent Crimes Department, as a drug policy-making body and a channel for international cooperation, supervises all the investigations by drug squads in each District Prosecutor's Office and the police.

Until 1989, the working structure of the investigation of drug crime had belonged to the jurisdiction of the police and the Ministry of Health and Welfare respectively. The main agency in charge of drug investigation was the Ministry of Health and Welfare even though they conducted investigations under the direction of prosecutors.

Recognizing that this separated working structure had been an obstacle to an effective investigation, the Government reorganized the drug control structure by establishing the Narcotics Division within the Supreme Prosecutors' Office and the drug squad in each District Prosecutors' Office in February of 1989.

Meanwhile, in October of 1995, the Supreme

Prosecutors' Office initiated a new drug investigation system with increased manpower and budget. 267 special drug investigators are now devoting themselves to the fight against drugs as invincible warriors in the line of duty.

In addition, the Joint Drug Intelligence Task Force manned by the Prosecution and Customs was established in the SPO in February of 2002. The Task Force is to gather and analyze information to detect emerging threats in the rapidly developing world of drugs.

Furthermore, as more and more violent criminal organizations are getting involved in the drug business, the Narcotics Department and Violent Crimes Department, which had been independently operated within the SPO were combined into a Narcotics & Organized Crimes Department in February 2005 and it was renamed as the Violent Crimes Department from 2010, out of the urgent need of establishing an unified investigative cooperation system between "the drug investigation team" and "organized crime investigation team." The Department is tasked with the responsibility for international cooperation against the growing threat of drug and transnational organized crimes. That was one of our efforts which timely responded to the changing drug trend. In this way, both effective control on drug organizations and efficient administration of drug law enforcement officials are expected.

On May 2, 2006, in an effort to curb down a variety of money-laundering activities and to increase the effectiveness in the nation's law enforcement activities, the Korean government established an "Illegal Proceeds Forfeiture Task Force" under the High-Tech & Financial Crimes Investigation Division within the SPO, by 13 persons from various agencies including the Prosecution Service, the National Tax Agency and the Korea Deposit Insurance Corporation. Emphasizing the importance of

disrupting crime organizations at their financial core, the task force focuses on identifying and attacking the financial structure supporting crimes, thus seizing and forfeiting proceeds from illegal activities such as corruption, illegal political fund crimes, speculation-related activities, drug trafficking, etc.

3. National drug-related agencies

■ National Police Agency

The Korean National Police also plays an important role in enforcing the drug law. In Korea, the police initiate the investigation of most criminal cases including drugs. However, since prosecutors have the authority to supervise and direct the police investigation under the Criminal Procedure Act, the police should report important cases to the prosecutors and conduct investigations under the instruction of the prosecutor.

While drug squads in each Prosecutor's Office have concentrated in the investigation of drug supply such as illicit manufacture and smuggling, the police have conducted the investigation of drug abuse mainly. Recently, the police have been getting more active in drug control.

■ Customs Service

Customs officers did not have the power to investigate drug offenses until 1990. In August 1990, however, the government vested customs officers the authority to investigate drug offenses within the customs area. They now investigate drug offenses regarding smuggling under the direction of prosecutors.

■ Korea Coast Guard

In August 1996, The Korea Coast Guard, which belonged to the Korean Police Agency previously, was instituted as an extra-ministerial agency of the Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs. It now has the power to investigate drug crimes committed on the sea.

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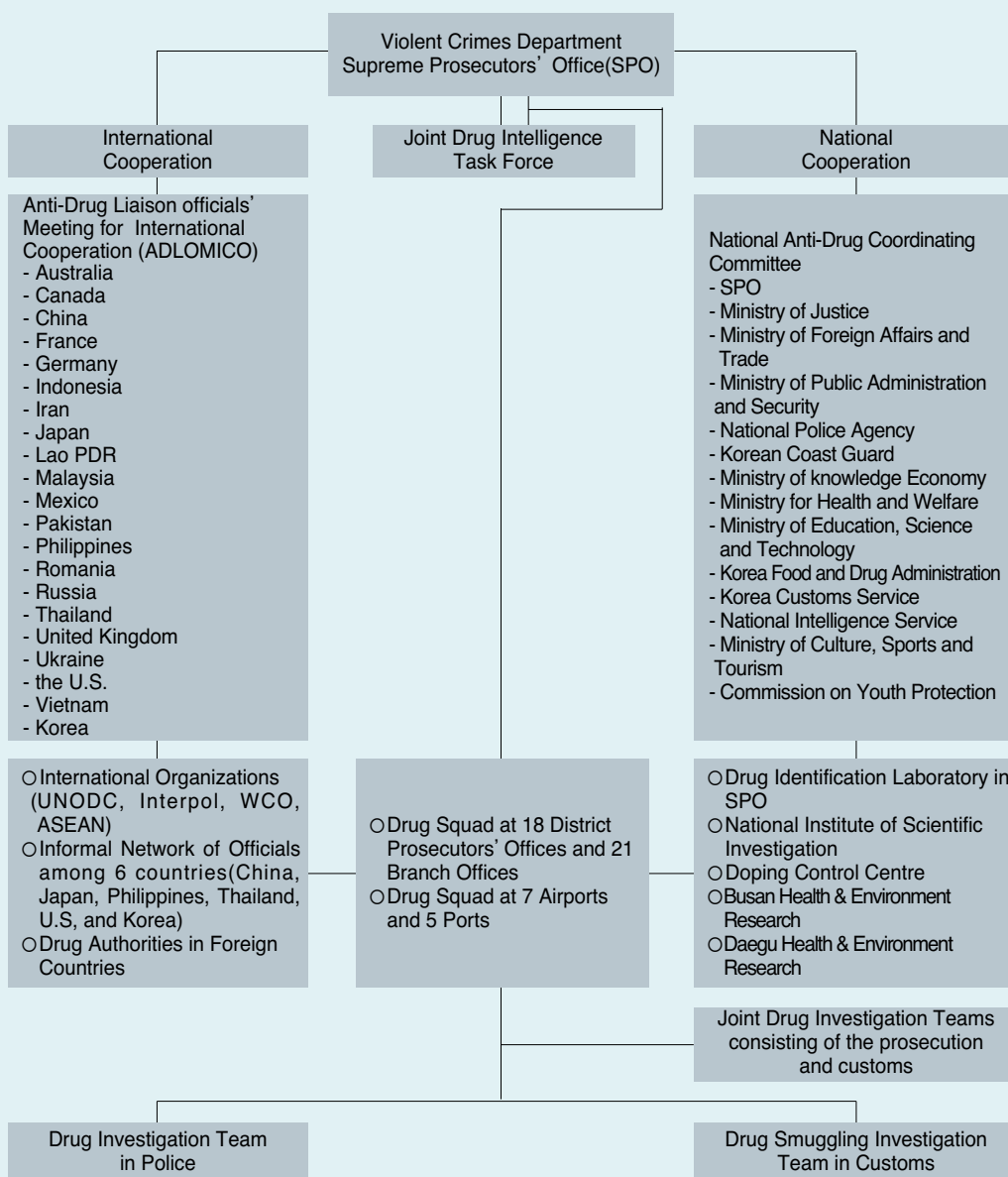
■ Ministry of Health and Welfare

The primary responsibility of The Ministry of Health and Welfare is to develop and adjust a comprehensive plan on policies regarding pharmaceuticals. These include medical drugs and treatment, rehabilitation for drug addicts, conducting a survey to identify current drug abuse pattern and prevalence, etc.

■ Korea Food & Drug Administration

The Korea Food & Drug Administration (KFDA) is responsible for controlling and regulating drugs and precursor chemicals. The other functions of the KFDA are to develop activities on drug prevention and its public relations and to perform working-level matters.

Drug Control Structure



(as of June 2007)

Legislation

■ Act on the Control of Narcotics

Act on the Control of Narcotics has been effective to control cannabis, narcotics and psychotropic substances since July 1, 2000. The former 3 Acts (Cannabis Control Act, Narcotics Act and the Psychotropic Substances Control Act) dealing with narcotics issues were combined into this law.

■ Special Act against Illicit Drug Trafficking

This law, which has been effective since December 6, 1995, contains the provisions concerning money laundering, controlled delivery, asset forfeiture, international legal assistance and so forth. From the beginning, this Act has been prepared to be compatible with the UN Convention against Drug Abuse and Illicit

Trafficking of 1988.

According to this law, financial institutions are required to report financial transactions which may involve proceeds of unlawful activities to the Prosecutor-General.

Meanwhile, in November 2001, the new anti-money laundering bills came into effect, which are the Financial Transaction Reports Act and the Proceeds of Crime Act. The new laws stipulate the establishment of the Korea Financial Intelligence Unit (KoFIU), the introduction of Suspicious Transactions' Reporting System and the facilitation of information exchange with overseas FIUs. Furthermore, the extent of predicate offenses has been enlarged to 36 serious crimes.

Penal Provisions

Drug Type			Penalties
Cannabis	Cocaine • Heroin	Methamphetamine	
Smuggling	Smuggling/ Manufacturing/ Trafficking	Smuggling/ Manufacturing	Life sentence or Imprisonment for 5 years or more
Cultivation	Possession	–	Imprisonment for 1 year or more
–	Use	Trafficking/ Possession/Use	Imprisonment for 10 years or less
Use	–	–	Imprisonment for 5 years or less

International Cooperation



■ Signing drug-related international conventions and treaties

Korea has implemented its obligations under the three major UN Conventions as a member to all these conventions (that is, 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and 1988 Convention against Drug Abuse and Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances)

When it comes to international cooperation in the fight against drugs, we are considering every possible measure to promote judicial cooperation, which includes extradition, mutual legal assistance, and other forms of cooperation.

Extradition is a key tool in judicial cooperation and the Korean government has adopted a national legislation on extradition in 1989, and had entered into agreements with 30 States; Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, France, Guatemala, Hong Kong SAR, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Mexico, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Thailand, Uzbekistan, USA, Vietnam, Algeria, South Africa, Kuwait, Bulgaria and Cambodia (As of January 2010)

Also, deeply recognizing that mutual legal assistance is very essential to make a global impact against drug trafficking, Korea has adopted a national legislation in 1990, permitting and

facilitating cooperation in the field of mutual legal assistance with 27 countries in this area; Algeria, Australia, Brazil, China, Canada, France, Hong Kong SAR, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Mongolia, New Zealand, Philippines, Russia, Thailand, Uzbekistan, USA, Vietnam, Belgium, South Africa, Kuwait, Peru, Bulgaria, Spain and Argentina (As of January 2010).

■ ADLOMICO

Since April 1989, the Supreme Prosecutors' Office has organized quarterly meetings with drug-related officials from several embassies in Seoul with the purpose of strengthening international cooperation and facilitating information exchange on international drug crimes. The meeting is entitled "ADLOMICO" which stands for Anti-Drug Liaison Officials' Meeting for International Cooperation.



Emblem of ADLOMICO

In observance of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (June 26), the June ADLOMICO meeting was extended for 3 days to include not only members of the ADLOMICO in Korea, but also executive drug enforcement officials from their own respective countries as well as working-level senior officials of the agencies

concerned in Korea and some experts at international organizations such as UNODC, ICPO, WCO and ASEAN.

The extended ADLOMICO meeting, first held in Jeju in 1990, has taken place in a variety of beautiful cities in Korea such as Gyeongju, Sokcho, Busan, Jeju and Seoul.

ADLOMICO has developed into an anti-drug international conference worthy of the name, as to bring together 183 drug-related senior officials from 22 countries and 4 international organizations at the 19th ADLOMICO, held in Busan 2009, compared with only 25 participants from 5 countries at the first ADLOMICO.

As of June 2010, the member countries are 21; Australia, Canada, China, Germany, France, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Romania, Russia, Thailand, United Kingdom, Ukraine, USA, Vietnam, and Korea.

Meeting	Year	Date	Venue
1st	1990	June 15~16	Jeju
2nd	1991	June 14~15	Gyeongju
3rd	1992	June 12~13	Jeju
4th	1993	June 25~26	Gyeongju
5th	1994	June 17~18	Jeju
6th	1995	June 16~17	Sokcho
7th	1996	June 13~15	Gyeongju
8th	1997	June 18~20	Busan
9th	1998	June 17~20	Jeju
10th	1999	June 2~4	Seoul
11th	2000	June 14~16	Busan
12th	2001	June 13~15	Seoul
13th	2003	Sept. 24~26	Jeju
14th	2004	June 16~18	Gyeongju
15th	2005	June 16~18	Jeju
16th	2006	June 14~16	Busan
17th	2007	June 13~15	Jeju
18th	2008	Sept. 24~26	Busan
19th	2009	Sept. 16~18	Busan
20th	2010	Oct. 4~6	Seoul

* In 2002, the ADLOMICO was not held because of The Korea-Japan Worldcup of 2002



The 20th ADLOMICO Meeting in Seoul

■ ASEAN-ROK DRUGS CONTROL SUPPORT PROGRAM(hereafter referred to as “ASEAN Project”)

A. Principal objectives

- Establishing a regional cooperation mechanism against drugs on a regular basis with AMC members
- Supporting the drug control efforts of the program counterparts just managing to weather the lack of manpower and material resource to combat drug problems among the AMC
- Curbing circulation and availability of illicit drugs in the region by stemming the flow of drugs entering or exiting S.E. Asia

B. Strategic countermeasures

- Sharing experience and knowledge learned from drug control
- Supporting trainings and high-tech equipment for better response to threats arising from drugs
- Conducting public relations campaign and media programs on the consequence of drug abuse as a preventive strategy
- Promoting MOUs for mutual assistance in counternarcotics cooperation between ROK and AMC

1. ASEAN Project in LAO PDR, 2007

(1) PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT

- 2005.6.

Drug Control in Korea

During the ASEAN+3 SOMTC (Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime), the Korean government was asked by ASEAN secretariat to support ASEAN Member Countries(AMC) in fighting drugs.

- 2006. 8.

The Supreme Prosecutors' Office(SPO), representing ROK, introduced a pilot plan to realize the "ASEAN Project" for the understanding of AMC delegations during the SOMTC meeting. The SPO and ASEAN secretariat discussed the availability and feasibility of the ASEAN Project designed by SPO. The AMC and ASEAN secretariat unanimously agreed to the proposed plan.



- 2007. 1.

The SPO has received an official approval from the ASEAN secretariat to carry out the ASEAN Project with AMC. At the inception of the project, Lao PDR was selected as the first counterpart country in 2007.

(2) ACTIVITIES and ACHIEVEMENTS

- SPO has set up a liaison office, entitled "LOICOG"(Liaison Office for International Cooperation in Golden Triangle Region), in Vientiane, Lao PDR on March 12, 2007, for two staffs from the SPO to implement the ASEAN Project for 10 months.



- In April, 2007, the SPO has delivered investigative vehicles to increase a role of mobile law enforcement of LCDC(Lao National Commission for Drug Control), identifying insufficient infrastructure in Laos has made it tougher for Laos to effectively monitor drug trafficking.

- Additionally, on August 2 2007, digital equipments such as computers, notebooks and cameras instrumental in operating the narcotics investigation were also handed over to LCDC.



- The SPO and LCDC have jointly conducted a campaign for drug abuse prevention targeting students, teachers and important figures in Dongduk University, Vientiane of Laos on April 26 2007, joined by Chairman of LCDC, Director of Narcotics Division of SPO, vice President of Dongduk University.

- In return for the role and contribution of ASEAN project to the LCDC, Chairman of LCDC has attended the 17th ADLOMICO to seek a more promising area for bilateral

partnership against drugs, signing a MOU with SPO and UNODC in June 2007.



2. ASEAN Project in CAMBODIA and VIETNAM, 2008 (1) PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT

- 2008. 1.

The SPO has organized “ASEAN+ROK Workshop” held in Seoul joined by ranking drug officials from AMC and ASEAN secretariat. Cambodia and Vietnam were nominated unanimously as counterpart countries for the 2008 ASEAN Project during the workshop.



(2) INTRODUCTION OF ACTIVITIES IN CAMBODIA, 2008

- The SPO and National Authority for Combating Drug(NACD) of Cambodia have established the LOICOG in Phnom Penh on March 24, 2008. SPO has also made a vehicle support targeting the ground mobility of law enforcement operation for NACD at the opening occasion.
- The SPO and NACD had a signing ceremony on March



25, 2008 to launch the ASEAN Project with the participation of Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Interior, Minister of Justice, Secretary-General of NACD, Cambodia and Director of Narcotics Division of SPO, ROK at the auditorium of Ministry of Interior, Cambodia.



- From April 23 to 24 2008, liaison officials of the LOICOG joined the news coverage of UN-TV team reporting emerging trends on illicit drug trafficking routes along the Mekong River bordering Laos and have visited Border Liaison Office(BLO) and rehabilitation center in Phnom Penh operated under the auspice of UNODC to support a skill training for social reintegration of drug dependants.

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- While conducting a public-relations campaign held in June 23 2008, at the Olympic stadium in Phnom Penh in observance of “UN International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking”, the LOICOG introduced its counternarcotics activities in Cambodia through the ASEAN Project toward closer bonds between both countries.

(3) INTRODUCTION OF ACTIVITIES IN VIETNAM, 2008

- In May of 2008, SPO organized an anti-drug campaign in Ninh Binh province with Standing Office on Drugs Control of Vietnam(SODC) to raise awareness among Vietnamese people on drug harms and its



terrible consequence. This campaign has promoted a public understanding of the ASEAN Project and its counternarcotics efforts made by the SPO and SODC for the healthy communities of Vietnam.

- SPO has opened the LOICOG to implement the ASEAN Project in Hanoi on June 25 2008, in the presence of the Deputy Minister of Public Security, Deputy Director-General of Police General Department of Vietnam and Director-General of Violent Crimes Department, SPO and Director of Narcotics Division of SPO, ROK.

- For the successful ASEAN Project, SPO has done a deal with SODC to jointly stand up to transnational crimes including drug trafficking posing a threat to both countries' security.



3. ASEAN Project in the PHILIPPINES, 2009

(1) PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT

- 2008. 8.

The SPO has briefed the progress report of the ASEAN Project implemented in Cambodia and Vietnam for 2008, during the 4th SOMTC+3 Working Group Meeting on Narcotics organized in Bandar Seri Begawan. Based on experience and achievement of the project in Lao PDR(2007), Cambodia and Vietnam(2008), the SPO made a proposal to work with the Philippines for the 2009 ASEAN Project and it was accepted fully by

AMC and the ASEAN secretariat.

(2) INTRODUCTION OF ACTIVITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES, 2009

-The SPO and Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency(PDEA) have carried out a LOICOG-opening ceremony at PDEA in Manila, joined by many notable participants including the Director General of Violent Crimes Department, SPO, the Director of Narcotics Division, ROK SPO, Director General of PDEA, the Korean Ambassador to the Philippines, the Deputy Commissioner of Philippine National Police, and Customs Commissioner etc. SPO supported vehicles, underwater operational equipment for law enforcement, ground investigation tools and computer equipment for PDEA and it also set up a library equipped with books and electronic products including computers etc for Manila's narcotic rehabilitation facility on April 22, 2009.



- On April 23 2009, the SPO and PDEA have jointly staged a publicity campaign to raise awareness of the Philippine citizens on the danger of drugs at Holly Angel University, Angeles city. The Director General of the Violent Crimes Department, presented a speech on the irreparable harm of drugs and progress in counternarcotics cooperation that both countries have developed.

- As a part of the ASEAN Project, the SPO designed a training program for PDEA chemists and investigators in a drug analysis laboratory of the SPO and Seoul Central District Prosecutors Office respectively

between June and September 2009. While the PDEA investigators have experienced strategic, tactical and operational application for drug law enforcement in Korea, Chemists learned a forensic science on how to support evidence-based technology of drug identification and profiling for field drug investigation.

- Additional technical assistance was rendered by the SPO to PDEA. On October 14, 2009, SPO established a drug analysis laboratory within PDEA, installing high tech analytical equipment for drug identification and a chemical analysis application to help develop the narcotics investigations.



4. ASEAN Project in INDONESIA, 2010

(1) PRELIMINARY DEVELOPMENT

- 2009. 10.

While participating in the 5th SOMTC+3 Working Group Meeting on Narcotics organized in October, 2009 in Cambodia, SPO has introduced its cooperation activities with the PDEA and their accomplishments during the 2009 ASEAN Project in the Philippines. For the consideration of the project impacts and spread in drug control of a counterpart country for the ASEAN Project of 2010, the National Narcotics Board(NNB) of Indonesia was selected as the project partner with the support of AMC and ASEAN secretariat.

(2) INTRODUCTION OF ACTIVITIES IN THE INDONESIA, 2010

- Between June 25-26, 2010, SPO has performed a

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LOICOG-opening ceremony in Jakarta to operate the ASEAN Project in the presence of the Director-General of violent crimes department, SPO ROK and Executive Director of NNB. They also participated in a campaign hosted by the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia in commemoration of International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.



- The SPO and NNB have co-hosted a workshop to beef up a drug control capacity from 28-29 June, 2010 in Bali, Indonesia with more than 40 participants from AMC and UNODC. It was the first international occasion SPO has organized outside the Korean territory since its creation of the Narcotics Division in 1989.

- During the workshop, the evaluation work to identify challenge and opportunity of the ASEAN Project over the past 4 years was made and SPO set forth its blueprint to establish a clearinghouse tentatively named as APICC(Asia-Pacific Information &

Coordination Centre for combating drug crimes) for better regional cooperation system. Arrangement issues to draft and finalize a MOU document regarding the APPIC operation and schedule for the MOU-signing with AMC was fully discussed.



- The SPO has also provided a 2-month training course for NNB staffs consisting of drug investigator and chemist to understand emerging drug trend in Korea and its drug control system like forensic science, multi-level cooperation etc at SPO, Seoul Central District Prosecutors' Office and Incheon International Airport.

(3) THE CLOSURE CEREMONY OF PROJECTS IN THE INDONESIA, 2010

- The SPO and NNB have co-hosted the closure ceremony and handover of investigation equipment at November 9, 2010 in the NNB auditorium, Indonesia. Approximately, 60 People including the Director of Narcotics Division, Head of NNB, Manager of KOICA Indonesia Office, and officers from Korean





Embassy and NNB attended the ceremony to celebrate the successful projects. A commemorative speech addressed by the Director of Narcotics Division and the Head of NNB.

■ The Second Phase of the Project, ‘Capacity Building for National Drug Control Coordinating Institute in Vietnam’

1. Background

In November 2006, the Vietnam Standing Office on Drugs and Crimes(SODC) proposed that the Korea International Cooperation Agency(KOICA) resume creating an opportunity for SODC to grow its administrative capacity for strict response to all drug matters in Vietnam after ending the first project from 2004 through 2005 with Korean National Police Agency in order to lay the groundwork for locating a drug database network in primary drug enforcement agencies in 63 provinces of Vietnam.



On August 14, 2009, KOICA determined to develop the second project funded by ODA(Official Development

Assistance) from the Ministry Foreign Affairs and Trade of Korea with an estimate value of 2.4 million US\$ for 3 years(2009-2011) with the SPO as a main counterpart after reviewing the findings of a nearly 3-year feasibility study performed in Korea and Vietnam.

2. Developing Process

The SPO held an occasion to launch the project with the participation of the Director of Narcotics Division, SPO and Deputy Director-General, General Department of Vietnam Police etc. on March 19, 2010 and a partner company to design and provide software programs and materials including computer hardware was selected in June 2010.

From June 27 to July 11, 2010, as the first technical assistance of the project, SPO has provided invitation training at the Digital Forensic Center of SPO in Seoul for electronic data specialists from the Ministry of Public Security of Vietnam to optimize the drug information network tailored to the priority needs of the project.



3. The Signing Ceremony of APICC MOU between SPO And SODC

In November 17, 2010, there was The Signing Ceremony of APICC MOU at Sheraton Hotel in Hanoi, Vietnam. SPO has made the evaluation work to identify challenge and opportunity of the ASEAN Project over the past 4 years in East-Asia countries, also had conducted the Project of ‘Capacity Building for National Drug Control Coordinating Institute in Vietnam’ from 2010. Based on such Projects, SPO had set forth its blueprint to establish a

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clearinghouse tentatively named as APICC for better regional cooperation system. After discussed fully about arrangement issues to draft and finalize a MOU document regarding the APICC operation with SODC, Director-General of violent crimes department in SPO ROK and Deputy Director-General of Police General Department in Vietnam were signed on APICC MOU. 40 people including the Director of Narcotics Division, Director of SODC and Police General Department had celebrated APICC MOU.



4. Road Ahead

The joint project with officially titled “2nd Phase of the Project for Strengthening the Capacity of the National Drug Control Coordinating Institutions in Vietnam” was being materialized in Vietnam since December in 2009.

During the 2010 season, SPO contributed to improvement of the accuracy of the situation analysis in the area of national drug control and to the capacity building of the national drug control coordinating institutions in order to develop sound national policies in the area and to set up a database system on drug with a proper application, and building the capacity for system maintenance.

The project is scheduled to continue until the year of 2011 being sponsored by KOICA with budget of USD 3.0 mil. During the period of the project, Korean experts will be stationed in Jakarta, Indonesia to conduct managerial activities, and to provide technical advice for the implementation of the project.



■ ROK-Cambodia NEEDS Project

1. Background

In obedience to a MOU signed in 2008 to unite to fight transnational narcotics and organized crimes between ROK and Cambodia as a result of the ASEAN project implemented successfully in the same year, SPO and NACD(National Authority for Combating Drugs) of Cambodia have designed a new project, termed “NEEDS”(New Enhancement to Encounter Drug Spreading) financed by the Justice Ministry’s ODA(Official Development Assistance) of Korea.



2. Objectives

- Sharing expertise and experience of drug law enforcement
- Providing various investigative equipment and tools
- Orchestrating public relations campaign against drugs
- Supporting invitation training in SPO

3. Activities in Cambodia, 2010

On June 26, 2010, in observance of International Day against Drug abuse and Illicit trafficking, SPO and NACD have conducted a campaign to create awareness of people of all social standings on damages of drug abuse, and Vehicle contribution to the NACD was made.

Between May 10 and 11 September, 2010, SPO has invited a total of 8 drug officials to a training program in ROK. During the training course, while Cambodian drug enforcers joined the prosecution's drug investigation units in Seoul and Incheon International Airport to experience Korean drug control system including controlled delivery, drug analysts took classes in forensic science like drug profiling etc at the Digital Forensic Center of SPO.



For one month, from July 21 to August 21, SPO has carried out its drug awareness campaign for the people ranging from young students to all sorts of grown-ups in the north western province of Cambodia, supporting drug test kits and investigation products. An additional anti-narcotics campaign targeting southwestern area and Phnom Penh of Cambodia has been carried out from September to November of 2010. As supporting the traditional Khmer boxing of Cambodia, the SPO has promoted the menace and harmful effect of narcotics to Cambodian through the Bayon TV. Especially, during '2010 Water Festival', the SPO and NACD had co-conducted big anti-drug campaign for three days.



4. The Closure Ceremony of Projects in Cambodia, 2010

The SPO and NACD have conducted the signing ceremony and handover of investigation equipment at

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November 12, 2010 in the auditorium of Minister of Interior, Cambodia. 40 People including the Director of Narcotics Division in SPO, Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Interior, the major of the province in Cambodia, vice-chairman of NACD, Manager of KOICA Indonesia Office, and officers from Korean Embassy have celebrated the successful NEEDS Projects and Ceremony.



■ Model cases of International Cooperation

- In September 2008, ROK received a head of a Korea-based Nigerian trafficking group from China. This group has distributed cocaine(32kg) and marijuana(60kg) targeting black markets in UK, Brazil, Netherland, Argentina, Japan and France etc. during 2002 by using female Korean couriers, who were mostly arrested and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 3 to 8 years. In 2003, German Interpol has arrested him and a year later, he was extradited to Denmark. But he escaped from the jail in Denmark and fled to China. The cooperation launched by ROK and China since 2006,

has resulted in his arrest in China 2007. He has been handed over to Korea to face his charges in 2008 under a bilateral treaty on extradition between ROK and China.

- On August 17, 2009, acting on a tip-off from Korea National Intelligence Service(NIS) regarding a possible chemical diversion for trafficking by Korean and Pakistani nationals, the T/F team consisting of Seoul Central District Prosecutors' Office, the Customs and DEA Seoul Country Office made chemical tracking operations at Incheon seaport, which resulted in the seizure of 10.64 tons of Acetic Anhydride(AA) concealed in with piles of fabrics loaded in a China-registered vessel, "XIANG TAI" bound for Kabul, Afghanistan via Bandar Abbas, Iran and the arrest of a male Korean national, owner of a textile fiber company.

On August 19, 2009, with the help from DEA, Korean authority requested cooperation from Pakistan Anti-Narcotic Force(ANF) to further investigate two Pakistani accomplices involved in the case.

According to the investigation, on 13 February 2009, they have trafficked another 6.6 tons of AA mislabeled as textile into Kabul, Afghanistan via Karachi, Pakistan from Incheon seaport, Korea.





- Advised on heroin smuggling by a Taiwanese trafficking organization from Cambodia to Taiwan via Korea, a task force by the Korean prosecution and Customs at Incheon International Airport made a search on luggage arriving from Cambodia, which resulted in 5 arrests of Taiwanese nationals on the spot and the seizure of 1.2 kilos of heroin concealed in their bodies on 4 July 2009.



A joint investigation between Korean Prosecution Service and Taiwan Prosecutors' Office has made additional six arrests in both countries, identifying that they got involved in heroin trafficking five times earlier and as Taiwan enhanced its enforcement, they chose to route drugs transiting Korea. So, such trafficking was done from either Cambodia or Thailand to either Taiwan or Korea.

- In November 2010, with an intelligence advised from US DEA, Task Force, consisting of the prosecution service and customs of ROK, arrested three Singaporeans who attempted to smuggle out Methamphetamine(1kg) from South Korea into

Malaysia. They concealed Methamphetamine in the sweet jelly of red bean and soap box as wrapping to avoid scan testing in Airport. According to the investigation on this case, they are member of East-Asia Trafficking Organization. The route of trafficking was turned out from Taiwan to Malaysia via Korea as transit. SPO, US DEA seoul Country Office and ICPO are currently furthering a joint operation to trace drug cartels and the members behind the illicit trafficking by sharing updated case statuses.



■ Anti-Drug International Meetings

- **Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies, Asia and the Pacific(HONLEA)**

During the 34th HONLEA, Asia and the Pacific to have been held between November 30 and December 3, 2010, in Bangkok, Thailand, ROK delegation was comprised of several drug law enforcement agencies including SPO, Customs, Police, KFDA. The head of delegation, Director of Narcotics Division of SPO(Mr. PARK, SungJin) introduced the 20th ADLOMICO's activities and stressed the importance of international cooperation, too. He also expressed the ROK SPO's commitment for the Asia-Pacific region as shown by its joint cooperation through the ASEAN+ROK anti-drug projects. The related matters regarding the APICC MOU has been discussed with the delegations from Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia and Singapore and the other issues were talked about with the participants from China and Lao PDR.

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- **Asia-Pacific Operational Drug Enforcement Conference(ADEC)**

The ROK delegation headed by the Director(Mr. PARK Sung-Jin) of Narcotics Division of SPO was present to the 16th ADEC to be organized by the Japanese National Police Agency. During the conference, ROK delegation made a presentation about drug trend and joint operational cases in Korea in the year of 2009, including the 10.4metric ton-AA smuggling case, the Heroin DTO case(Taiwanese-involved) and the bilateral meetings with NACD(Cambodia), PDEA(Philippines), FSKN (Russian Federation) and French delegation were conducted.



- **IDEC Far East Regional Working Group**

On the 2nd of March, 2010, IDEC FERWG(Far East Regional Working Group)was held in Bangkok, Thailand. 60 drug related officials from 16 countries got together and shared information about on-going case involving west african DTO and it's illegal activities. From 21 through 22 August, the second IDEC FERWG took place in Batam, Indonesia. In the meeting, participants did presentation on updating operational target and the issue about diversion of cold medicine named 'ColColco' for methamphetamine producing was dealt seriously among delegates from Korea, Cambodia and Thailand.



- **United Nations Commission on Narcotics Drugs (CND)**

The 53rd Commission on Narcotic Drugs was convened in Vienna from 8-12 March, 2010. Based on the newly adopted political declaration and action plan for the next decade during the 52nd CND of 2009, member states including Korea, regional

and international organizations have designed and developed various counternarcotics measures in response to drug-related problems such as a growing drug demand, supply and emerging threat identified as coming from their own regions. The Korean delegation led by Supreme Prosecutors' Office serving partly as a financial supporter also attended an advisory group meeting for the Global SMART program to enhance a regional capability to counter varied synthetic drugs like ATS and reaffirmed its commitment to international cooperation in the fight against drugs through the ADLOMICO.



- **High Level Planning Session for Operation TARCET Phase II**

A precursor-controlling program, the Operation TARCET(Targeted Anti-trafficking operation in the region that will enhance Communication, Expertise and Training) meeting organized by UNODC ROCA(Regional Office for Central Asia) has taken place for 2-3 August 2010 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. During a high level consultation session of the meeting to plan the continuation of the Operation TARCET, Korean Prosecution Service has made a presentation on its a couple of follow-up investigations into chemical(acetic anhydride) diversion occurred in Pakistan and Iran and has shared findings accomplished within Korean territory. As a member of the TARCET program since 2009, Korea has been in the forefront of efforts to beef up its role and function to stem the flow of

illicit precursor trafficking in and out of Afghanistan as a final destination and its neighboring countries.



- **The 8th SOMTC+3 and the 5th SOMTC+ROK Consultation**

During the said consultation meeting to have been held in Manila, Philippines between 27 and 28 October 2010, SPO on behalf of ROK Government, attended and made a few presentations which were focused on SPO's international activities regarding the transnational crimes. The recent development and accomplishments of the ASEAN+ROK joint drug projects which has been initiated and materialized since 2007 were debriefed and the draft plan of SPO to build up a regional drug operational organization called Asia Pacific Information and Coordination Centre for Combating Drug Crime, APICC was introduced for the interest of participating delegations.



Current Drug Situation

Until the late 1980s, Korea was a major factor in the regional drug market, serving as an important producer and exporter of Amphetamine-Type Stimulants(ATS), especially crystal methamphetamine. As a result of government-led aggressive drug control and NGO's anti-drug publicity to enhance public awareness and prevention education on the dangers of drug abuse in the 1990s, Korea has made a significant progress in the fight against narcotic drugs since 2000.

However, recently, Korea has been a tempting target for illicit drugs and especially, illegally-diverted precursor chemicals destined to primary source countries for heroin. Transnational traffickers are trying to exploit the Korean peninsula as an emerging transit route, which may fuel domestic drug consumption. In response, the Government continues to take various steps to actively involve Korea in national, regional and global counter-narcotics efforts with appropriate

authorities at home and abroad.

■ Summary of drug trends in 2010

1. Drug-related Arrest

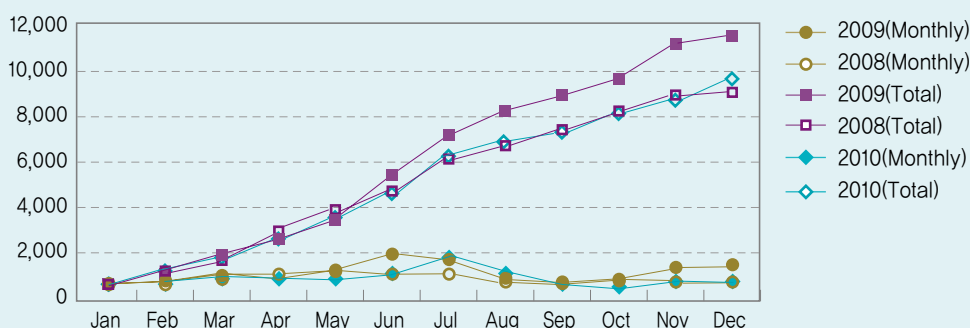
Owing to the extensive crackdown by the Korean drug law enforcement agencies in the early 2000's, the number of annual drug offenders has been hovering under 10,000 until the year of 2006. In contrast to the total number in 2009, the total number in 2010(as of November) declined to 9,732, slightly up from 11,875 in 2009. By the three categories of drugs under the Korean law called Act on the Control of Narcotics, the Narcotics number were 1,124, Psychotropic Substance 6,771 and Cannabis 1,837 with each of them slightly up compared to the previous year. The main reasons are apparently attributed to the extensive enforcements by the joint drug authorities against household cultivators of opium poppy and cannabis herb. The enforcement was made for preventive measures.

DRUG TYPE	Narcotics		Psychotropic substance		Cannabis		Total	
	Arrest case (Person)	Detention	Arrest case (Person)	Detention	Arrest case (Person)	Detention	Arrest case (Person)	Detention
2009	2,061 (2,166)	35	5,137 (7,342)	1,801	1,097 (1,592)	282	8,295 (11,100)	2,118
2010	725 (1,124)	29	4,740 (6,771)	1,617	1,120 (1,837)	219	6,585 (9,732)	1,865

Amongst drug offences divided by the above-mentioned 3 categories, psychotropic violation overwhelmingly outnumbered the other two drug violations, Narcotics and Cannabis as it has done so far. Especially, crystallized methamphetamine epitomizing the psychotropic substance in Korea still remains the number one drug of choice with cannabis and narcotics standing

respectively second and third in popularity.

During the year of 2010(as of November), the frequency of drug crimes seemed to get maxed in around summer season, June and July. It can also be explained by the above-mentioned extensive enforcement against household cultivators of opium poppy and cannabis herb.



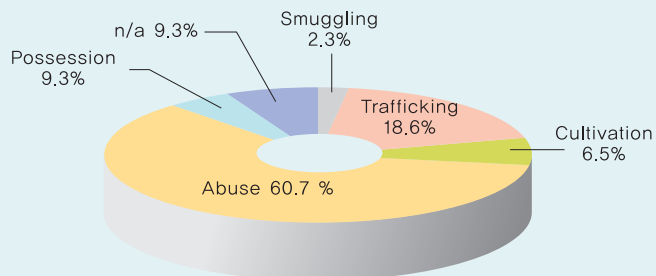
2. Arrest by Modus-Operandi

Of all drug-related offenders(9,732) in 2010(as of November), drug-providing offenders covering manufacturing, smuggling, trafficking, and street-level distribution, have soared to 2,604 persons(27.4%) from 4,163 persons(37.5%) in 2009, while 5,994 persons(60.7%) were investigated for their drug charges of abuse, 458(4.9%) for possession, and 676(7.0%) for other charges.

Manufacturing case, drastically fading out since the late 1990's, has never been detected until 2006. Meanwhile, 2 cases related to methamphetamine and GHB(Gamma-Hydroxy-Butyrate) manufacture had been reported respectively by the Prosecution and the Police in 2007. Since then, any case of clandestine laboratory-based drugs or their precursors have been uncovered in

2009. However, there are 4 cases related methamphetamine manufacturing and GHB(Gamma-Hydroxy-Butyrate) in 2010. As the chief characters, chemical professor (Chinese nationality) made GHB(Gamma-Hydroxy-Butyrate) using new method in famous Korean university laboratory. Another case is that Korean major companies' the executives made methamphetamine from the materials of Benzyl-Cyanide, uncontrolled drug-material in KOREA, Such manufacturing's method is new until not knowing. After graduating chemical department at State University of New York in USA, He took Ph. D. degree. AS Investigated each cases, We focus on the moral hazard of intelligence generation graduated chemical department in University to make money easily.

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Drug type C/Y	Manufac- -turing	Importa- -tion	Trafficking	Cultivation	Abuse	Posse- -sion	Others	Total
2009 (%)	0 (0.0)	266 (2.4)	1,864 (16.8)	2,033 (18.3)	5,545 (50.0)	356 (3.2)	1,036 (9.3)	11,100 (100)
2010 (%)	4 (0.0)	236 (2.3)	1,778 (18.6)	576 (6.5)	5,994 (60.7)	458 (4.9)	676 (7.0)	9,732 (100)

3. Annual Performance by Drug Law Enforcement Agencies

Amongst 9,732 drug offenders in 2010, 3,285 persons(37.0%) were detected and investigated by the Prosecution Service, 5,592 persons(62.9%) by the Police and 7 persons(0.1%) by the

Customs. Of 1,860 drug-providing offenders including manufacturer, trafficker and smuggler, 44.4%(825) was detected by the Prosecution Service, 55.4%(1,031 persons) by the Police and 0.2%(4 persons) by the Customs.

Enforcement TYPE(C/Y, %)	Total	Drug Law Enforcement			
		Prosecution	Police	Customs	
Drug Offender	2009 (%)	11,875 (100)	3,670 (30.9)	8,188 (69.0)	17 (0.1)
	2010 (%)	9,732 (100)	3,721 (38.2)	6,004 (61.7)	7 (0.1)
Provider	2009 (%)	2,252 (100)	917 (40.7)	1,320 (58.6)	15 (0.7)
	2010 (%)	2,028 (100)	924 (45.6)	1,100 (54.2)	4 (0.2)

4. Drug Price in the Black Market (USD 1=KRW 1,155 / 2010)

With methamphetamine wholesale price per gram ranging from USD 69 to 345, it retailed per gram between USD 173 to 952 and one dosage(0.03gram) were sold mostly for USD 100 nationwide(the same prices in 2009). The wholesale and retail prices in drug markets varied showing some disparities according to the province.

The prices of the rest of other drugs were estimated based on the place where seizures have been made. For instance, MDMA wholesale price per tablet was USD 1.7 and retail price was for between USD 26 and 86. Marijuana wholesale price per gram was USD 0.8 and retail price ranged between USD 1.7 to 10.3.

Methamphetamine Price in the Market	Wholesale (g)			Retail (g)			Per Dose (Average 0.03g)		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
National Average(US\$)	93	121	130	536	684	693	71	87	87

5. Foreign Arrest and Smuggled Drug Seizure

The number of foreign drug offenders arrested in Korea in 2010(as of November) has amounted to 664, down from 775 in 2009. By analyzing the nationality, Thailand, the Republic of Sri Lanka, the United States of America, Chinese, the Philippines, Russia were standing up in the list of the foreign drug offenders in Korea. Those top three nationals from Thailand, the Republic of Sri Lanka and the United States of America accounted for more than 80% of the total.

While the total methamphetamine seizure making more than 10.6kg in 2010(as of November), the total methamphetamine seizure identified to be smuggled overseas was approximately 4.6kg with majority of it coming from China by air or sea, showing that China is still a major trafficking country for Korea. For cannabis seizure, the main source countries were the United States of America and the Netherlands.

By the type of drug, Vietnam, Chinese and the United States of America were mainly ranked in the narcotics type, Thailand, the Philippines and Chinese in psychotropic substance type and the Republic of Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United States of America, Russia in the cannabis type. Some foreign nationals involved in the drug violations were the industrial workers who are usually coming from the Asian countries and their criminal charges were almost simple abuse or possession.

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Drug Type	Year	Unit	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Raw Opium		g	98	137	195	166	50
Heroin		g	18	0	0	1,914	81
Cocaine		g	4,772	79	8,869	298	0
Methamphetamine		g	21,543	23,739	25,572	15,189	11,888
MDMA		tab.	356	18,323	714	894	486
YABA		tab.	0	196	151	1	5
LSD		tab.	0	0	0	0	0
Cannabis Herb		g	20,859	22,202	92,692	122,539	44,484
Cannabis Seed		g	62,186	10,684	61,196	218,156	37,048
Hashish		g	158	761	2,021	517	38

■ Korea as a transit point

Korea is not a major drug manufacturer any longer and drug consumption within the territory is relatively small in scale, compared to the level of neighboring countries. But the government, fearing its increasing detrimental role as a transit route used for drug trafficking and chemical diversion by transnational crimes groups, has been fully engaged in bilateral or multilateral efforts to improve its capability for the interception of illegal narcotics and their precursors transiting through Korea.

Increasing transshipment for illicit narcotics and precursor chemicals destined for global black markets through Korea is now emerging as a serious concern in Korea. Especially, chemical diversion from a licit trade in Korea and precursor trafficking into Afghanistan and its neighboring countries pose a challenge to Korean law enforcement, which is also drawing a deep concern from the global community.

In terms of cocaine seizures seen sporadically in Korea, a disquieting increase was observed in 2008. About 8.8kg of cocaine was smuggled

from Brazil by Nigerian crime group recruiting Japanese to transport it into Japan or other end-use markets via Korea.

In 2009 and 2010, Korean authority has arrested Nigerians and Singaporeans which were gang members led by African and East-Asia's drug trafficking cartel for their attempt to route methamphetamine into Japan and other countries via Korea, UAE and Singapore.

These cases have been indicating that the drug traffickers are trying to establish a stronghold in Korea as a transit location for illegal trades of drugs and their precursors.

Much of concern related to this trend is linked to the fact that a large quantity of narcotics and precursor chemicals entering Korea will foster to transform the Korean peninsula into a more popular transshipment location for drug trafficking as well as a destination market for end use.

In its response, the Korean government took measures to make regional networks with the corresponding countries and achieved a

significant result from the collaborative investigation.

■ Korea's Share for International Cooperation

Despite these efforts, there does not seem to be an easy way to root out drugs completely in the near future because smuggling patterns and methods become more internationalized, sophisticated, and diversified than ever before. Drug distribution channels continue to vary and trafficking volumes keep getting larger.

For these reasons, we feel the necessity and the importance of international mutual investigative assistance, including information sharing in the early stage of any transnational crimes case posing a threat to human health and global environment. We are always ready to cooperate with foreign investigative agencies to combat drug crimes.

The Korean Government continues to take a firm stand against drug smuggling, abuse, and trafficking. Its aggressive crackdown measures have made it tough for domestic organized crime groups to step into the illegal drug business. In recent years, however, they have begun to get involved in drug trafficking in search of new resources of income. Even though these organizations are quite small in scale and size, the Korean Government is conducting active clean-up operations so that they may not be linked with international drug crime organizations.

Due to their accessible price and increased availability in Korea, drugs have spread not only to the limited user, but also to all levels of Korean society. To cope with the increasing threat of drug-related problems, Korean drug law enforcement agencies including the Prosecution Service, the Police, Customs and the Maritime Police etc. will pull all resources and will not spare any effort in the fight against drugs.

Appendix

[Table 1] : Arrests by Drug Type

(person)

Drug \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cannabis	1,032	835	1,170	1,045	11,875	1,837
Narcotics	768	868	958	1,396	2,198	1,124
Psychotropic Substances	5,354	6,006	8,521	7,457	7,965	6,771
Total	7,154	7,709	10,649	9,898	1,712	9,732

[Table 2] : Arrests by Violation Mode

(person)

Mode \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Manufacturing	0	4	4	0	0	4
Smuggling	161	210	265	169	281	236
Trafficking	1,270	1,477	1,817	1,637	1,971	1,788
Cultivation	608	695	758	1,199	2,036	576
Use	3,872	4,229	6,013	5,719	6,103	5,994
Possession	687	330	456	404	390	458
Others	556	764	1,336	770	1,094	676
Total	7,154	7,709	10,649	9,898	11,875	9,732

[Table 3] : Seizure by Drug Type

Drug \ Year	Unit	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Marijuana	kg	18.4	20.8	22.2	92.7	122.5	44.4
Hashish	kg	1.5	0.16	0.76	2	517	38
Heroin	kg	0.009	0.018	0	0	1,914	0.081
Raw Opium	kg	0.011	0.098	0.137	0.2	166	0.05
Cocaine	kg	0	4.772	0.079	8.8	298	0
Methamphetamine	kg	19.3	21.5	23.7	25.5	15.2	11.8
MDMA	kg	10,744	356	18,323	714	894	486
LSD	kg	0	0	0	0	0	0
YABA	kg	18	0	196	151	1	5

[Table 4] : Arrests by Age

(person)

Year \ Age	15~ 19	20~ 29	30~ 39	40~ 49	50~ 59	Over 60Yr	N/A	Total
2005	30	784	2,435	2,383	622	495	405	7,154
2006	32	697	2,570	2,714	832	618	246	7,709
2007	18	1,013	3,460	3,939	1,173	709	336	10,649
2008	23	1,109	3,002	3,311	1,167	983	303	9,898
2009	82	1,608	3,371	3,297	1,502	1,643	372	11,875
2010	35	1,111	2,924	3,185	1,427	752	298	9,732

[Table 5] : Arrests by Gender

(person)

Year \ Gender	Cannabis		Narcotics		Psychotropic Substances		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2005	959	73	442	326	4,800	554	6,201	953
2006	754	81	443	425	5,356	650	6,553	1,156
2007	1,040	130	444	514	7,578	943	9,062	1,587
2008	980	65	644	752	6,730	727	8,354	1,544
2009	1,536	176	923	1,275	6,626	1,339	9,085	2,790
2010	1,717	120	720	404	5,900	871	8,337	1,395

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[Table 6] : Arrests by Occupation

(person)

Occupation \ Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	7,154	7,709	10,649	9,898	11,875	9,732
Unemployed	2,534	2,860	3,979	3,124	3,551	2,992
Farmer	304	441	433	611	944	701
Self-employed	383	346	422	367	330	237
Merry-making place worker	97	103	139	122	131	214
Unskilled laborer	416	287	447	423	468	429
Office worker	495	525	850	765	1,160	437
Skilled laborer	98	80	163	810	825	593
Medical professional	173	166	206	218	223	130
Driver	146	139	170	150	122	137
Housewife	44	87	80	124	185	92
Entertainer	18	20	24	18	43	42
Seaman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fisherman	24	35	43	43	74	63
Student	52	57	65	43	203	113
Others	2,274	2,563	3,628	3,080	3,616	1,937