However, the Ecuadorians should strive to control trafficking in precursor and essential chemicals by creating an effective monitoring and control system based on the results of the completed study. Ecuador is making efforts to control money laundering by involving the police, Superintendency of Banks, and the National Drug Council (CONSEP) in collaborative investigations.

The USG has provided Thrush aircraft to identify illicit crop cultivation in Ecuador. None was discovered in 1994, but search flights will continue in 1995. Ecuador is progressing in implementing its National Drug Strategy. Ecuador signed an asset-sharing agreement with the USG in 1994. A limited amount of asset-sharing has already taken place based on this agreement. The Ecuadorians used the funds for law enforcement purposes. Ecuador continues to work toward sharing the remainder of \$3 million in assets forfeited in the Reyes Torres investigation.

The USG counternarcotics assistance program helps Ecuador to reduce money laundering, control essential chemicals, and buttress the judiciary's ability to preserve democracy by enforcing the rule of law.

Guatemala

The Government of Guatemala (GOG) has successful programs to reduce demand, cultivation, and transit of illicit narcotics.

With USG technical support, specially trained units of the Guatemalan Treasury Police conduct ongoing eradication that has reduced opium poppy cultivation to minimal levels. Persistent attempts to revive poppy cultivation are the focus of a continuing suppression program which includes detection and eradication.

Guatemala's hundreds of small, unmonitored airfields connected by good roads appear to have almost been forsaken by traffickers moving cocaine in small planes to the United States from South America. In response to DEA's Operation Cadence and GOG vigilance in-country, traffickers are increasingly transporting drugs overland and by sea. During 1994, over 1.5 metric tons of cocaine were seized outside Guatemala as a result of Guatemalan-based intelligence. Almost two metric tons were seized in-country.

The GOG's aggressive investigation, interdiction and eradication operations are consistent with the goals of the 1988 UN Convention, to which Guatemala is a party. However, Guatemala lacks legislation needed to implement the Convention in areas such as money laundering and essential chemical control. Money laundering has not been criminalized in Guatemala and is not considered a significant problem.

Corruption, especially in the judicial branch, is a major problem in Guatemala. The GOG has begun to focus attention on corruption, particularly in the courts where several judges were relieved of their positions for releasing prisoners under allegedly questionable circumstances. The GOG does not, as a matter of policy or practice encourage or facilitate illicit narcotics production or distribution, or laundering of drug proceeds.

Guatemala continues to accomplish the goals of its bilateral narcotics agreements with the USG for drug eradication, interdiction, and demand reduction. The USG is working with the GOG to implement cost reductions while retaining the high level of effectiveness demonstrated by Guatemala's counternarcotics programs.

Haiti

Because of its ideal geographic location for smuggling, the island of Hispaniola has long been a significant transit point for cocaine destined for U.S. and European markets. The unstable political situation and weak government institutions in Haiti facilitated narcotics trafficking for many years. The opportunities for traffickers to take advantage of these conditions were even greater after the September 1991 coup which ousted President Jean Bertrand Aristide. Multi-hundred kilo and multi-ton shipments of cocaine