transited the country frequently. The USG has received credible, but unsubstantiated, reports for many years that the Haitian military was involved in assisting traffickers. However, the USG was unable to determine the veracity of reports that the *de facto* regime or the military hierarchy secretly condoned such activity.

Until the legitimate government of Haiti was restored in September 1994, the USG maintained only limited counternarcotics cooperation with the *de facto* regime in Haiti, largely through the Haitian Center for Information Coordination (CICC), which the United States helped establish in 1987. The *de facto* government undertook some drug enforcement efforts and made a number of cocaine seizures in the 2–60 kg range in 1993–1994, some in cooperation with USG law enforcement personnel from the U.S. Embassy. However, suspected multi-ton shipments transited Haiti unimpeded until the country was subjected to an international maritime blockade in April 1994.

Drug trafficking was among the six issues President Clinton listed in early 1994 as key areas of U.S. concern relating to Haiti. Growing drug trafficker influence in Haiti may well have impeded the return of democracy, sound administration of justice and economic recovery. The Aristide administration, working with the international community, has initiated an extensive administration of justice and police reform program. Former military and police personnel suspected of involvement in drug trafficking are being excluded from the new civilian police corps and the reorganized military.

This massive and critical reform is the most important step that the Government of Haiti can take at this stage to attack the narcotics problem at its core. Since the restoration of the Aristide government, the USG-led Multinational Force and the International Police Monitors have played a large role in law enforcement in Haiti. These efforts have included control of the major ports and airfields, and supervising and monitoring the interim Haitian police. This, and all other relevant activity, is undertaken with the full concurrence of the Haitian government. The Aristide government cooperated completely with the United States in all aspects of this effort.

In the future, the restored Aristide government will need to take a number of other measures to address drug trafficking more effectively: it should become a party to the 1988 UN Convention, establish a national council to coordinate Haitian counternarcotics activities, implement money laundering controls, and forcefully address the problem of narco-corruption within the police and military forces.-

Hong Kong

Hong Kong is not a party to the 1988 UN Convention, but the territory's counternarcotics efforts effectively comply with most of the goals and objectives of the agreement. Hong Kong takes serious and effective measures to combat narcotics trafficking. Nevertheless, Hong Kong remains an important transshipment center for heroin from Southeast Asia. Due to enforcement efforts and changes in trafficking patterns, the volume of drugs passing through Hong Kong seems to be dropping. The amount of heroin detected transiting Hong Kong for Taiwan, Japan, and the United States fell during 1994 and heroin arriving in Hong Kong is increasingly intended for domestic consumption.

The USG is not aware of any narcotics-related corruption among senior government or law enforcement officials in Hong Kong. Hong Kong has a comprehensive anti-corruption ordinance that is effectively enforced by an independent commission that reports directly to the Governor.

Hong Kong continues to serve as a major center of money laundering of drug proceeds by local and regional groups trafficking in heroin. Passage of the new Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance improves the Hong Kong Government's (HKG) ability to prosecute money launderers. The HKG is in the final stages of drafting amendments to the Financial Recovery