support, allocated to narcotics enforcement. There were no seizures of heroin laboratories in 1994. The United States has no specific knowledge of any senior GOI officials encouraging or facilitating trafficking or money laundering. Allegations of corruption among lower-level judicial and law enforcement personnel are widespread, but successful prosecutions rare.

Illicit cultivation of opium is concentrated in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, in remote areas of Uttar Pradesh, and in other areas where political disturbances and inadequate enforcement resources kept GOI eradication efforts to a minimum. The GOI cited bureaucratic difficulties in turning down a U.S. offer of partial U.S. funding for an aerial crop survey in 1994. Illicit opium production is estimated to be in the range of 80 metric tons on 5,500 hectares, with reported eradication of about 100 hectares.

India is a party to the 1988 UN Convention and has made some progress toward precursor chemical control and law enforcement cooperation. However, India has not yet passed asset seizure legislation or implemented recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. Although India did not sign a bilateral agreement with the United States in 1994, the goals of a 1993 agreement aimed at improving security at the opium factories are being achieved.

India fulfilled the requirement of FAA Section 490(c) to maintain licit production and stockpiles at levels no higher than consistent with market demand. The GOI addressed a number of the specific U.S. concerns expressed in 1994 bilateral narcotics consultations, which focussed on better controls on licit opium production. For 1994, India's efforts to impose necessary controls on licit opium and cooperation with DEA and other endorsement agencies justify continued certification. In 1995, significant additional steps will need to be taken if full certification is to continue. Areas of outstanding concern include: quantifying real licit opium yields; revising MQY to appropriate levels; eradicating illicit cultivation; taking effective action against major narcotics trafficking syndicates and kingpins; and implementing effective measures on money laundering and asset seizure.

Jamaica

Jamaica is both a major producer of marijuana and a flourishing transshipment site for South American cocaine en route to the United States, The Bahamas, Canada and Europe. There is scant evidence of money laundering at this point. Jamaica is not yet a party to the 1988 UN Convention. However, the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) took adequate steps during 1994 to fulfill the goals and objectives of both the Convention and U.S.-Jamaican counternarcotics agreements.

The GOJ made progress during 1994 in strengthening its narcotics control effort. Jamaica's Forfeiture of Assets Act, which allows for criminal but not civil forfeiture, went into effect in August. The GOJ also amended its Dangerous Drugs Act to provide for tougher fines and longer imprisonment for drug offenders. The GOJ continued work on money laundering control legislation and expects to present it to Parliament before April 1995. With the adoption of money laundering legislation, Jamaica will have the full range of implementing legislation for the 1988 UN Convention, which it then intends to ratify. In 1994, the GOJ submitted to Parliament enabling legislation to permit Jamaican ratification of the U.S.-Jamaica Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, and the GOJ expects passage soon.

Throughout 1994, the GOJ continued its excellent cooperation on extradition. GOJ drug enforcement agencies also continued to cooperate well with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). These agencies have recognized the need to bring major traffickers to justice and break up trafficker networks and are taking appropriate steps. Recognizing the necessity of prompt prosecution and conviction, the GOJ has begun to work with the USG on judicial reform, the objectives being to improve the flow of cases through Jamaica's court system and obtain more convictions. Although we know of no GOJ prosecutions of officials for corruption in 1994, the GOJ,