

take adequate steps on its own, to combat narcotics. Continued cooperation with the GOC will serve our drug control interests. Contrary to our national interests, the net result of decertification would be an increase in the flow of narcotics from Colombia to the United States and in the number of deaths among American drug victims.

Lebanon

Lebanon remained a major nexus for narcotics production and trafficking in 1994. Lebanese success in dramatically reducing the cultivation of both opium and cannabis in 1994 was offset by the continued processing of imported narcotics. Lebanese production facilities maintained pre-eradication levels of output. The Syrians have been cooperative in facilitating some advances in the Lebanese counternarcotics effort. However, no processing laboratories in Lebanon were dismantled in 1994 and the number of heroin and cocaine laboratories increased significantly. The volume of raw opium and cocaine flowing into Lebanon for processing and reexport offset the decreased volume of opium and cannabis cultivated in the Bika' Valley.

In addition to significant successful eradication efforts, positive developments in Lebanon during 1994 include the lifting of immunity to permit prosecution of a legislator alleged to be corrupt, and the initiation of investigations of other public figures. There was also a marked increase in the number of small seizures and arrests reported in Lebanon, a major seizure of cocaine base in the port of Beirut was recorded, and a major importer of pharmaceuticals was also arrested on suspicion of diverting chemicals to illicit laboratories.

Although Lebanon has signalled its intent to accede, it is not yet a party to the 1988 UN Convention and has not met some of the goals and objectives of the Convention. Lebanon does not have a bilateral narcotics agreement with the United States.

The threat posed to the United States by drug trafficking and processing in Lebanon remains real. However, Lebanon's inability to confront in a wholly successful manner the narcotics threat, or to cooperate fully with the United States reflects, in part, the weakness of its institutions and regional political dynamics. Moreover, the stability, peace, and economic development of Lebanon are important to the stability of the Middle East region. The United States' vital national interests in continuing assistance to Lebanon and in furthering regional stability outweigh the threat posed by drug trafficking through Lebanon to the United States.

Pakistan

Pakistan is both a producer and an important transit country for opiates destined for international drug markets. Laboratories in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province process opium grown there and in neighboring Afghanistan. The USG estimates that about one-tenth of heroin consumed in the United States originates in Southwest Asia, much of it produced in the illegal labs in Pakistan. During the 1993-94 crop year, Pakistan produced about 160 metric tons of opium from about 7,300 hectares of poppy.

Despite limited progress in some areas, in 1994 the Government of Pakistan laid the foundation for significant progress in early 1995.

The GOP extended, by decree, the 1930 Narcotics Law to the tribal areas, increased significantly seizures of opium and heroin, increased financial resources devoted to combatting illicit narcotics processing and trade, and in several meetings with Government of India officials agreed to expand counternarcotics cooperation. It also initiated twelve new asset seizure cases in 1994 and used the media to alert the public to the GOP counternarcotics efforts and the dangers of narcotics.

There was limited progress in other areas. Despite the GOP extension of the 1930 Narcotics Law to the frontier areas, few major drug traffickers were arrested or prosecuted during calendar year 1994. None of the new asset seizure cases has been prosecuted. Pakistan marginally extended the