
COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

THIRD SESSION

LIMITATION OF THE PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS

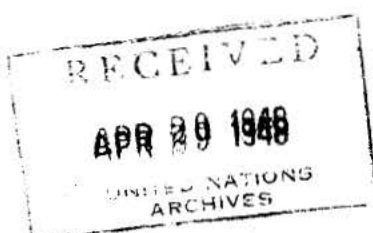
(Item 13 on the Provisional Agenda)

REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE LIMITATION AND THE
CONTROL OF THE CULTIVATION AND HARVESTING OF THE COCA-LEAF

(Document E/CN.7/105)

Note from the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the
Department of Social Affairs

The Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Social Affairs has the honour to communicate to the members of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs the replies of Governments to the Questionnaire on the Limitation and the Control of the Cultivation and Harvesting of the Coca Leaf (document E/CN.7/105), together with all available information on the situation in coca leaf producing countries which have not replied to the Questionnaire.



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I. INTRODUCTION

At its first session, held at Lake Success from 27 November to 13 December 1946, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs considered the problem of the limitation of raw materials needed for the manufacture of narcotic drugs, and decided to request the Secretariat to prepare a Questionnaire on the coca leaf in continuation of the preparatory work for an international conference.* The Economic and Social Council, during its fourth session, noted this resolution of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and adopted on 28 March 1947 a resolution approving the decision of the Commission to draw up a Questionnaire on the coca leaf to be considered by the Commission at its next session and subsequently transmitted to Governments (document E/399). During its second session the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, at a meeting held on 1 August 1947, approved the memorandum and the draft Questionnaire on the limitation and control of the cultivation and harvesting of the coca leaf (document E/575). The Questionnaire was communicated to the Governments represented on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and on 19 November 1947 was transmitted by the Secretary-General (Circular Letter Ref. 606-27-2-2/BA, document E/CN.7/105) to the governments of the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and the Netherlands, and to the Allied Supreme Command in Japan. Replies were requested before 1 March 1948.

* See document "Economic and Social Council - Official Records - Second Year - Fourth Session - Supplement No. 1", pages 8-10.

II. REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS

Up to date the Secretariat of the United Nations has received the following replies:

1. Replies limited to a statement that the questionnaire had been transmitted to the competent authorities:

Argentina (29 December 1947)*.

Colombia (26 February 1948).

Ecuador (undated).

2. Replies to the effect that the coca shrub was not cultivated in the country:

Japan (2 April 1948).

According to this reply, the cultivation of the coca leaf is prohibited in Japan (Law of 12 October 1945 and Regulations of 16 October 1945).**

3. Replies stating that the coca shrub was not cultivated in the country but that coca leaves were imported:

United States of America (29 January 1948).

The text of this reply is as follows:

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ON LIMITATION AND CONTROL OF THE CULTIVATION AND HARVESTING OF THE COCA LEAF

(United Nations Questionnaire, Document E/399, E/CN.7/105,
13 November 1947)

Part 1 - Statistical Information

The coca leaf is not cultivated in the United States. Statistical Tables A, B, and C, therefore show "Nil" under all headings. Coca leaves were imported into the United States from Peru and Java only, during the years 1937 to 1946, inclusive. Two firms were authorized to import coca leaves, part of which are used for the extraction of cocaine for medical purposes, and part for the production of non-narcotic flavouring extracts. Complete statistical information concerning production, sales, exports and stocks of imported coca leaves and products made therefrom has been shown each year in Statistical Forms A to D, inclusive.

* The date between brackets is the date of the reply.

** The texts of these laws are in the archives of the United Nations Secretariat.

Part II - General Description of the Industry and
Problem of Crop Substitution

Since no coca leaves are cultivated or harvested in the United States, there is nothing to discuss under this heading.

Part III - Control

The agency responsible for administration of the Federal narcotic laws is the Bureau of Narcotics, whose organization and functions have been described in numerous annual reports on the Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, submitted on behalf of the Government of the United States. The control of narcotics manufactured from coca leaves is accomplished by a system of registrations, licences, monthly returns and periodic inspections. For further details see charts marked E and F submitted in July 1947 with the Report of the United States of America on Limitation and Control of the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy. (United Nations Questionnaire - document E/251/Add.2).

Table A. Statistics on the cultivation of the Coca Plant
and the Production and Use of the Coca Leaves

Nil.

*No coca leaves are produced in the United States, hence no coca leaves of domestic production were used. For uses, exports, stocks, etc. of imported coca leaves, see other reports, Statistical Forms A to D, inclusive.

Table B. Export of Coca Leaves

Nil.

This table refers only to coca leaves produced in the United States, of which there are none. For exports of imported coca leaves and products made therefrom, see other reports, Statistical Forms A, etc.

Table C. Export of Manufactured Products Derived
from the Coca Leaf

Nil.

This table refers only to coca leaves produced in the United States, of which there are none. For exports made from imported coca leaves, see other reports, Statistical Forms A, etc.

4. No reply has yet been received from the following countries:
- Chile
 - The Netherlands
 - Peru

5. Replies stating that the coca shrub was cultivated in the country:*

1. Bolivia (20 February 1948).

2. China (1 April 1948).

1. BOLIVIA

(Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Religion)

* The information and references contained in the replies should be read with the questionnaire (document E/CN.7/105).

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, STOCK-BREEDING AND COLONIZATION

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ECONOMY

TABLE A - STATISTICS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE COCA PLANT AND THE PRODUCTION AND USE OF THE COCA LEAVES
1937 - 1946

Year	Area under Cultivation	Quantity of coca leaves harvested from plants under cultivation	Quantity of coca leaves, if any, harvested from plants not under cultivation	Total quantity of coca leaves exported	Quantity of coca leaves used in the country				Stocks of coca leaves at the end of the year in the hands of whole-salers or of the Government	Quantity of drugs manufactured (expressed in terms of the alkaloid)		
					For chewing purposes	For the Preparation of drinks made from coca leaves or for making extracts for use in such drinks	For medical preparations made direct from the coca leaf (tinctures, extracts, & c.)	For the extraction or manufacture of crude or pure cocaine or ecgonine		Crude cocaine	Ecgonine	Pure cocaine and salts of cocaine
1937	not indicated	not indicated	-	393 708	-	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	-
1938	16 965*	7 125 900*	-	392 737	6 733 163	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	-
1939	not indicated	not indicated	-	406 314	-	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	-
1940	not indicated	not indicated	-	402 672	-	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	-
1941	not indicated	not indicated	-	347 250	-	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	-
1942	7 565	3 177 185	-	339 190	2 837 995	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	-
1943	4 763	2 600 424	-	380 473	1 619 951	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	-
1944	7 078	2 972 804	-	444 064	5 528 740**	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	-
1945	7 656	3 215 619	-	417 178	2 798 441	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	-
1946	7 088	2 976 817	-	418 122	2 558 695	-	-	-	300 000	-	-	-

NOTE: Production figures apply solely to the Department of La Paz, which is the main producing area in the country. There is also some small-scale production of coca leaf in the Department of Cochabamba. Figures extracted from the "Year Book of Agricultural and Stock-Breeding Statistics, 1938" (Cochabamba, with a cultivated area of 499 hectares and a production of 209,760 kilogrammes, is included in the Year Book but not in the above table).

S/d = No details.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, STOCK-BREEDING AND COLONIZATION

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ECONOMY

TABLE B - EXPORTS OF COCA LEAVES
(Gross Kilogrammes)

Countries to which exported	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Argentina	389 294	387 808	349 954	379 224	343 290	326 315	374 567	426 520	409 604	413 015
Peru	4 414	4 429	56 360	23 363	3 229	12 581	5 906	17 544	7 574	15 107
Chile	-	-	-	85	92	202	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-
Total	393 708	396 737	466 314	402 672	347 250	339 190	380 473	444 064	417 178	418 122

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, STOCK-BREEDING AND COLONIZATION

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF RURAL ECONOMY

TABLE C - EXPORTS OF COCA LEAF

(Value in Bs.)

Countries to which exported	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Argentina	12 932 345	12 354 096	8 367 457	10 017 373	8 964 059	9 626 987	9 034 050	12 045 361	15 161 337	18 897 4
Peru	437 341	503 679	1 817 242	326 797	70 308	92 075	87 183	366 183	197 678	177 1
Chile	-	-	-	2 868	2 248	6 246	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	2 887	-	-	-	-
Total	13 169 486	12 857 775	10 124 699	10 347 031	9 056 730	9 720 195	9 121 239	12 411 430	15 359 015	19 074 8

TABLE "C"
EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS
DERIVED FROM THE COCA LEAF

The Republic of Bolivia does not export any manufactured products derived from the coca leaf.

No coca drink, or drink containing cocaine, or extracts for making such drinks are manufactured in Bolivia.

PART II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRY AND PROBLEM OF CROP SUBSTITUTION

1. Coca leaves are intensively cultivated in Bolivia in the North and South Yungas Provinces of the Department of La Paz. These provinces are situated at a distance of 100 kilometres from the capital and comprise a total of 28,960 square kilometres, with an approximate population of 35,000 inhabitants.

In addition to coca leaves, bananas, the coffee plant and various citrus fruits are cultivated in these provinces.

Coca leaf chewing is not a vice in Bolivia, and no biological defects have been observed amongst chewers. General speaking, these are the natives, and particularly those who work in the mines.

The cultivation of coca leaves has not been replaced by other crops, and substitution has never been attempted. The loss of the coca plant would create a real problem in Bolivia and North Argentina, since it is an indispensable element in the subsistence of the agricultural and mine workers.

No racial degeneration has been observed. A convincing proof is the fact that the indigenous population has maintained itself and suffered no form of degeneration in the course of centuries of coca leaf consumption. If the coca leaves cultivated in Bolivia contained any narcotic properties, the race would have disappeared.

2. The last war had no repercussions on the cultivation, consumption or export of coca leaves in Bolivia.

A. AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS

1. The coca produced in the La Paz provinces of Yungas has not been botanically classified. It is known that the plant cannot belong to the "erthroxylon" genus, since cocaine cannot be directly extracted nor obtained by chemical transformation.

2. All the species and varieties of coca leaf cultivated in Bolivia still await classification.

3. No statistics exist.

4.

5. The coca plant produces three crops, called "Mitas", annually. The first begins in January and ends in April and is called the "March Mita"; the second begins in April and ends in August and is called the "San Juan Mita"; and the third begins in October and ends in December and is called the "Santos Mita". Coca leaves are produced continuously, except in the months of August and September.

/The altitude

The altitude suitable for coca cultivation in the Department of La Paz varies between 1,000 and 3,000 metres.

The region in which coca is cultivated is very rugged, so that fields are terraced, thereby facilitating irrigation.

Coca cultivation is very costly, since mechanized methods cannot be used.

The climate of the coca-growing regions is semi-tropical.

The population of the coca-growing regions is for the most part indigenous.

6. The coca shrub does not grow wild in Bolivia.

7. Coca is cultivated as an independent crop. Coca shrubs do not allow combination with other crops.

8. The entire coca production of North and South Yungas is concentrated in the city of La Paz. It is distributed from there to the whole of the Republic and is exported to the frontier city of Villazon, where it is sold to official importers of La Quiaca (Argentine Republic) who are allowed an import quota of 500,000 kilogrammes per year.

B. SOCIAL ASPECTS

1. The system of land tenure in operation in the coca-growing regions is as follows:

There is no cadastral registration of Yungas properties, either communal or private. Cadastral registration of rural land is undertaken in order to levy taxes on the cadastral value of each property. As properties in North and South Yungas pay taxes on the whole amount of their production, they are exempt from the so-called cadastral tax.

Owing to the manner in which taxes on production are paid, the agrarian system of the provinces of North and South Yungas is very unusual, and peculiar to those provinces. There are two forms of landed property: first, that of owners of rural estates, with property titles entered at the Land Registration Office, and second, the form corresponding to communal lands.

Rural Properties

The agrarian system practiced in rural properties varies according to the region. In North Yungas the owner cultivates his lands with the assistance of his peons. To qualify as such, the latter receives from the landowner a portion of land called a "sayana", including a coca plantation in full production, and a dwelling surrounded by orchards consisting mainly of banana plantations, coffee plants and fruit trees. They also receive land for other types of cultivation (Yucas, racachas, manioc, green vegetables etc.); these provide the subsistence of the peon /and his

and his family. A "sayana" generally comprises a total area of two hectares, increasing to three or four hectares according to the size of the occupying family. The peon is completely free to cultivate his lands as he likes and trade in his produce. He pays for the occupation and use of the land not in money but in personal labour. For three days every week he works without payment on his landlord's estate. The peon is not the owner of the sayana which he occupies, and if he wishes to leave it he can do so freely, ceasing all labour for the benefit of his landlord.

In South Yungas the occupant of the land is not called a "peon" but a "tenant". He occupies an area of land by purchase and devotes part of it to coca cultivation. The tenant pays for the land which he occupies in personal labour, working three days a week on his landlord's estate without payment; but he is entitled to sell his labour to third persons provided they undertake to comply with the established labour regulations.

The landlord's own production on his property amounts to about twenty percent of the total yield. Coca production is thus in the hands of small producers, that is to say of the peons or tenants of a property.

The coca produced on landlord's properties is subject to a different tax-scale from that produced by small producers on their own lands. According to the most recent statistics, 544,057 out of a total of 3,215,618 kilogrammes of coca leaves were produced on landowner's estates and 2,671,561 kilogrammes on small producers' lands.

Communal Property

The existing forms of property include communities of small producers. These small properties were granted by the State more than a century ago and have been constantly subdivided since then into small areas of from five to forty hectares of land. These lands are devoted entirely to coca production, and belong for the most part to natives who cultivate the coca plant intensively. Within each portion of land, according to its area, live several families which work and exploit their lands under a communal system. Within this agrarian system the State owns no property.

2. (b) There are no statistics of the areas under cultivation.

The number of landowners is approximately 500. The size of properties in North and South Yungas varies between 100 and 3,000 hectares, only a small part of which is cultivated and the remainder uncultivated, owing chiefly to the sparseness of the population.

3. Coca leaves are consumed chiefly in the plateau region and in the mines, (4,000 metres above sea level).

Approximately ninety-nine percent of coca chewers in Bolivia are of indigenous race.

C. ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS

1. (a) There are no annual statistics which make it possible to state the commercial value of coca leaf production in the period 1937-1946. The commercial value of the coca leaf has followed the upward trend of the prices of other articles of consumption.

(b) There is no direct tax on the cultivation of the coca leaf. A law of 17 April 1941 established a single tax of ten percent ad valorem on coca, incense, copal, cascarilla, coffee, cocoa and starch.

The revenue derived from this tax and from taxes levied on the other products of the provinces of North and South Yungas is used for the health improvement of these provinces and for purposes of agricultural development, road construction and education.

General taxes on the agricultural production of North and South Yungas reached the following figures:

1942 -	20,068,092.37 Bs.
1943 -	21,399,375.01 "
1944 -	26,832,095.37 "
1945 -	29,037,362.41 "
1946 -	31,890,278.52 "

Eighty percent of this total amount of taxes is derived from coca.

2. The prices of coca leaves in the domestic market per net kilogramme were as follows:

1942 -	Bs. 27.05
1943 -	" 30.60
1944 -	" 38.29
1945 -	" 45.60
1946 -	" 47.23
1947 -	" 50.65

For external trade, export tax must be added to the above prices.

PART III

CONTROL

1. The cultivation and export of coca leaf are completely unrestricted throughout the Republic of Bolivia.

(a) The Coca Customs Office functions in the City of La Paz. A Bolivian Corporation of Coca Producers has been established at La Paz with the permission of the Government.

(b)

(c)

There are two systems of coca leaf packing, one for the domestic market and the other for export.

For the domestic market the coca leaves are packed in bales called "drums", of twenty kilogrammes net weight and twenty-three kilogrammes gross weight. This type of packing is as follows: The coca leaves are wrapped in banana bark and then packed in sacking and roped. Large wooden presses are used to reduce each bale to the dimensions of 40 x 30 x 60 centimetres.

For export purposes the coca leaves are packed in parcels of one to five kilogrammes net, in Kraft paper.

2. Raw cocaine, ecgonine and refined cocaine are not manufactured in Bolivia.

2. CHINA

(Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

COPY

PART I - TABLE A

CHINESE

1937-1945	Stocks of coca leaves at the end of the year in the hands of the Government: 16,603 Kilogrammes (1945)
	Quantity of drugs manufactured (expressed in terms of the alkaloid). Pure cocaine and salts of cocaine: 124 Kilogrammes*
	Every other heading, for that period: "NOT AVAILABLE"
1946	Area under cultivation: 50 hectares
	Stocks of coca leaves at the end of the year in the hands of the Government: 16,603 Kilogrammes.

-2-

1. In 1920, the Japanese introduced the coca plant from Peru and Java into Formosa. No figures of coca leaves production were available during the period of Japanese occupation from 1937 to 1945. Since then, more than a hundred hectares of coca plantation were destroyed. At present, there remains only fifty hectares on which about 60,000 coca shrubs are

* Handed over by Japanese.

/growing.

growing.

2. The coca leaves were collected in the Spring pruning, again in June and the third time in the fall.
3. The amount of total alkaloid yielded by the Formosa leaves varied from 0.5 to 0.75 percent.
4. There are no habit cases of the chewing of coca leaves in this country.
5. No coca leaves have been used for the manufacture of non-narcotic beverages.
6. No cocaine has been manufactured since 1945.

-3-

TABLE B. EXPORT OF COCA LEAVES

1937-1945 Not available.
1946 Nil.

-4-

TABLE C. EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM
THE COCA LEAF

1937-1945 Not available.
1946 Nil.

PART II - GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRY AND PROBLEM OF CROP SUBSTITUTION.

The Chinese Government had taken measures with a view to limiting and controlling the cultivation of coca plant. The private cultivation of coca and its illicit traffic are prohibited under the Narcotic Drugs Act of 1929.

A. Agricultural and Commercial Aspects

Coca shrub in Formosa, belonging to two botanical varieties, namely *Erythroylon* (six) *Coca* Lam. and *E. truxillense* Rusby, is cultivated at an altitude of 1,500-1,800 feet in the southern part of the province from 23° 30'-40' N. Lat. The average temperature among these cultivation regions lies between 18-28°C. The coca plant does not grow wild in Formosa.

Since 1945, there has been neither wholesale trade nor exportation of coca leaves undertaken in this country.

B. and C. Social and Economic Aspects

Since 1945, no private cultivation has been allowed in this country.

PART III - CONTROL

Cocaine manufacture in Formosa has been suspended since 1945. 137.8 kilogrammes of cocaine hydrochloride were handed over by the Japanese to the Chinese Government. This amount of cocaine hydrochloride is being used for legal consumption under the Narcotic Drugs Act of 1929.

/While

While coca plantation in this region is still going on (about two-thirds have been destroyed since the liberation of Formosa). No harvest has been done since 1945, except 16,603 kilogrammes of coca leaves harvested before by the Japanese are still kept in storage untouched.

III. COMMENTS ON THE REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS

1. Bolivia

Study of the Bolivian Government's reply gives rise to the following comments:

(a) Coca leaf production statistics (Table A) apply solely to the Department of La Paz. They refer to 1938 and the period 1942-46. There is no information for 1937, 1939, 1940 or 1941.

(b) According to a footnote to Table A, the production of coca leaves in the Department of Cochabamba is not included in the statistics given by the Bolivian Government. During 1938, the production was 209,760 kilogrammes.

(c) The figures for the area under cultivation and the respective quantities of coca leaf harvested and prepared for chewing should be considered as approximate for the following reasons:

- (i) Land subject to property rights is not entered in the cadastral register;
- (ii) There are no statistics of the areas of land under coca shrubs;
- (iii) The cultivation of the coca shrub is unrestricted.
- (iv) The export of coca leaves is unrestricted.

From the reply it appears that the only control (and that an indirect one) on production is a tax ad valorem on the production of coca leaf in the Yungas provinces, which centres on the city of La Paz, where the Coca Customs Office is situated*

(d) The quantity of coca leaf produced annually in the Department of La Paz for chewing has never been less than 2,500,000 kilogrammes.** In 1938 it reached 6,733,163 kilogrammes.'

(e) According to the reply, the replacement of the coca shrub by other crops would create a difficult problem in Bolivia and northern Argentina, as the coca leaf is a necessity of life to the agricultural and mine workers. About ninety-nine percent of the persons who chew coca leaf in Bolivia belong to the indigenous

* According to Table A the production included in this table is that of the provinces of the Department of La Paz. It is not clear from the Bolivian Government's reply whether the production of the provinces of Inquisivi, Caupolicán, Muñecas and Murillo (Zongo) of the Department of La Paz comes under the control mentioned above. In 1945 production in these provinces was 316,580 kilogrammes. (General statistics on agricultural production for the provinces of North and South Yungas, Inquisivi, Larecaja, Caupolicán, Muñecas, Murillo and Loayza, collection of taxes upon which was the responsibility of the Coca Customs Office for the fiscal year 1945: Coca Customs Office, Department of La Paz, Bolivia, 1945). These documents are in the Secretariat's archives.

** Except in 1943. In that year production was 1,619,951 kilogrammes.

population.

(f) The revenue from the ad valorem tax on coca leaf production in the Yungas provinces (Department of La Paz) represents eighty percent of the total taxation on agricultural production in these provinces.

(g) Bolivia does not export any products manufactured from the coca leaf.

(h) According to the reply, the Bolivian coca shrub does not belong to the genus Erythroxylon, since cocaine cannot be extracted from it either directly or by chemical transformation.

(i) The coca shrub does not grow wild in Bolivia. It is cultivated in regions between 1,000 and 3,000 metres above sea level. The principal regions where coca leaf is consumed are the high plateaus and the mines (4,000 metres above sea level).

2. China

The Chinese Government's reply shows that:

(a) Since 1945 no private cultivation of coca has been allowed. None has been harvested since that year. According to Table A, fifty hectares were under cultivation in Formosa in 1946.*

(b) The coca shrub is cultivated in Formosa and does not grow wild.

(c) The habit of chewing coca leaves does not exist in China.

(d) No cocaine has been manufactured since 1945.

* According to the 1946 report, the area under cultivation in Formosa was 34.43 hectares, yielding 13 kilogrammes of coca leaves. According to the Permanent Central Board the average production for the period 1929 to 1938 was 118 tons (document C.24.M.24.1944. XI, page 15).

IV. SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION IN COCA
LEAF-PRODUCING COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NOT REPLIED TO
THE QUESTIONNAIRE

From the Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board issued in accordance with the Conventions of 1925 and 1931* and submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session (2 February to 11 March 1948), it appears that the coca shrub is also cultivated or grows wild in Colombia, Peru and Java.

The production of those countries is not precisely known.**

Colombia

It is noted in the report of the Permanent Central Board, just mentioned, that Colombia had furnished statistics for the production of coca leaf from 1939 to 1946, but had stated that the figures might include a wide margin of error. Colombia does not export coca leaves.***

According to the Colombian Government's annual report for 1946, the production and consumption of coca leaves in the department of Cauca presents a serious problem. The production for 1946 was 142,025 kilogrammes. Consumption for that year in the department was 106,237 kilogrammes.

According to a recent official publication****the remainder of the production of the department of Cauca is exported for consumption in the department of Huila.*****

According to the annual report mentioned above, coca leaf chewing is an element in the economic conflict, as the landowners pay the peasants a large part of their wages in coca leaves.

By decree No. 896 (11 March 1947) the Colombian Government, in compliance with the preamble to the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 on narcotics, prohibited:

- (a) total or partial payment of wages in coca leaves, and
 - (b) the cultivation of the coca shrub, and ordered
 - (c) the destruction of existing plantations of coca shrub
- (Article 4 of Decree No. 896).

* Document E/OB/2, November 1947.

** See document E/OB/2, page 17.

*** See document E/OB/2, page 18.

**** "El problema del cultivo y masticación de hojas de coca en Colombia" (The problem of the cultivation and chewing of coca leaf in Colombia) (Ministry of Health, 1947, page 26). This document, a copy of which is in the archives of the Secretariat, contains the same figures as the report mentioned above.

***** According to this official publication, coca leaf is also produced and chewed in departments of Nariño, Magdalena, and in other regions (page 39).

By Decree No. 1472 (30 April 1947) the application of Article 4 was postponed for one year.*

Peru

No reply has yet been received from the Peruvian Government to the questionnaire on coca leaf, nor has this Government submitted an annual report for 1946 or the preceding years (Article 21 of the Convention of 1931).

No official information is available at present on the production of coca leaf in Peru.**

Java

The average declared production for the period 1929-1938 was 200 tons (document C.24.M.24.1944.XI, page 15).

V. INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF THE COCA LEAF

The provisions of the existing Conventions on the international control of the coca leaf are as follows:

1. Convention of Geneva (1925): Chapters II, V and VI.

(a) Chapter II. Under Article 3 the States parties to the Convention undertake to limit the number of towns, ports or other localities through which the export or import of coca leaves shall be permitted.

The provisions of Article 2, concerning the undertaking to enact laws and regulations to ensure the effective control of production are not applicable to coca leaves.

(b) Chapter V. The system of import certificates and export authorizations is applicable to coca leaves.

(c) Chapter VI. In accordance with Article 21 the contracting parties undertake to send in annually to the Permanent Central Board estimates of the quantities of coca leaf to be imported for internal consumption for medical, scientific and other purposes.

Under Article 22, the contracting parties agree to send annually

* These decrees, together with other provisions on the cultivation and chewing of coca leaf, are in the archives of the Secretariat.

** According to a chart included in a study published by the Ministry of Education in Lima ("Estudios sobre la coca y la cocaína en el Perú" (studies on coca and cocaine in Peru); Ministry of Public Education, Lima, 1947. Gutiérrez-Noriega y Zapata), the annual consumption of coca leaf in Peru was as follows: Southern Andean zone, 4,409,572 kilogrammes; Northern Andean zone, 1,993,203 kilogrammes; coastal area, 483,502 kilogrammes; total, 6,890,277 kilogrammes. See document E/CN.2, pages 17 and 18.

to the Permanent Central Board as complete and accurate statistics as possible of the production of coca leaves, stocks in the hands of wholesalers or held by the Government; the consumption of coca leaves and the amounts of coca leaves confiscated on account of illicit traffic. The contracting parties also agree to forward to the Permanent Central Board quarterly statistics of imports and exports of coca leaves.

2. Convention of 1931

- (a) Article 16 establishes supervision over the amounts of coca leaf (raw material) in the possession of manufacturers.
- (b) Article 17 requires each manufacturer to submit quarterly reports stating the quantities of raw material received into his factory; and the quantities of this raw material disposed of during the quarter and the quantities remaining in stock at the end of each quarter.
- (c) Under Article 22 the contracting parties agree to provide the Permanent Central Board with a summary of the returns mentioned in Article 17.

At the present date the South American countries interested in the production of coca leaf who are parties to the existing Conventions are as follows:

<u>Country</u>		<u>Conventions</u>		
Argentina*	1912	1925	1931	
Bolivia*	1912	1925**		
Colombia*	1912	1925	1931	1936
Chile*	1912	1925	1931	
Ecuador	1912	1925	1931	
Peru	1912		1931	

* Party to the Protocol of 11 December 1946.

** Bolivia is party to the Convention of 1925 with the following reservations: "Bolivia will not undertake to restrict the cultivation and production of coca in the country nor to forbid the use of coca leaves among the native population. Export of coca leaves will be under the control of the Bolivian Government by means of export certificates. As regards the export of coca, the Bolivian Government has authorized the following places of export: Villazón, Yacuiba, Antofagasta, Arica and Mollendo." (Document C.29.M.19.1927.XI, Appendix 2, page 15).