

### 3.1.6 Peru

#### FACT SHEET - Peru Survey 2006<sup>16</sup>

	2005	Variation on 2005	2006
Coca cultivation	48,200 ha	+7%	51,400 ha
Of which in Alto Huallaga	16,000 ha	+7%	17,100 ha
Apurímac-Ene	15,000 ha	+2%	15,800 ha
La Convención-Lares	12,500 ha	+2%	12,700 ha
Elsewhere	4,200 ha	+38%	5,800 ha
Weighted average sun-dried coca leaf yield	2,200 kg/ha		2,200 kg/ha
Potential production of sun-dried coca leaf	106,000 mt	+8%	114,100 mt
Potential production of cocaine HCl <sup>17</sup>	260 mt	+8%	280 mt
In per cent of global production	27%		28%
Average farm-gate price of sun-dried coca leaf	US\$ 2.87/kg	-12%	US\$ 2.52/kg
Potential farm-gate value of sun-dried coca leaf	US\$ 307 million	-7%	US\$ 285 million
Average price of coca paste	US\$ 638/kg	-14%	US\$ 550/kg
Average price of cocaine HCl	US\$ 897/kg	-8%	US\$ 823/kg
Reported eradication of coca cultivation	12,237 ha	+4%	12,688 ha
Reported seizure of coca paste	4,583 kg	+10%	5,044 kg
Reported seizure of cocaine HCl	17,815 kg	-17%	14,749 kg
Reported seizure of opium latex	505 kg	-78%	109 kg

<sup>16</sup> The information in this section comes from the report on Opium Poppy Cultivation in the Golden Triangle (UNODC/Governments of Lao PDR, Myanmar, and Thailand, October 2006), and can also be found on the internet ([http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop\\_monitoring.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crop_monitoring.html)).

<sup>17</sup> Figure for 2005 was revised based on updated information available on the amount of coca leaf necessary to produce one kilogramme of cocaine HCl.

### Cultivation and eradication

In 2006, coca cultivation in Peru increased by 7 per cent and amounted to 51,400 hectares. Despite this increase, coca cultivation remained well below the levels registered in the mid 1990s, when Peru was the world's largest cultivator of coca bush. However, Peru remains the second largest coca cultivating country behind Colombia, and accounts for one third of the global cultivation.

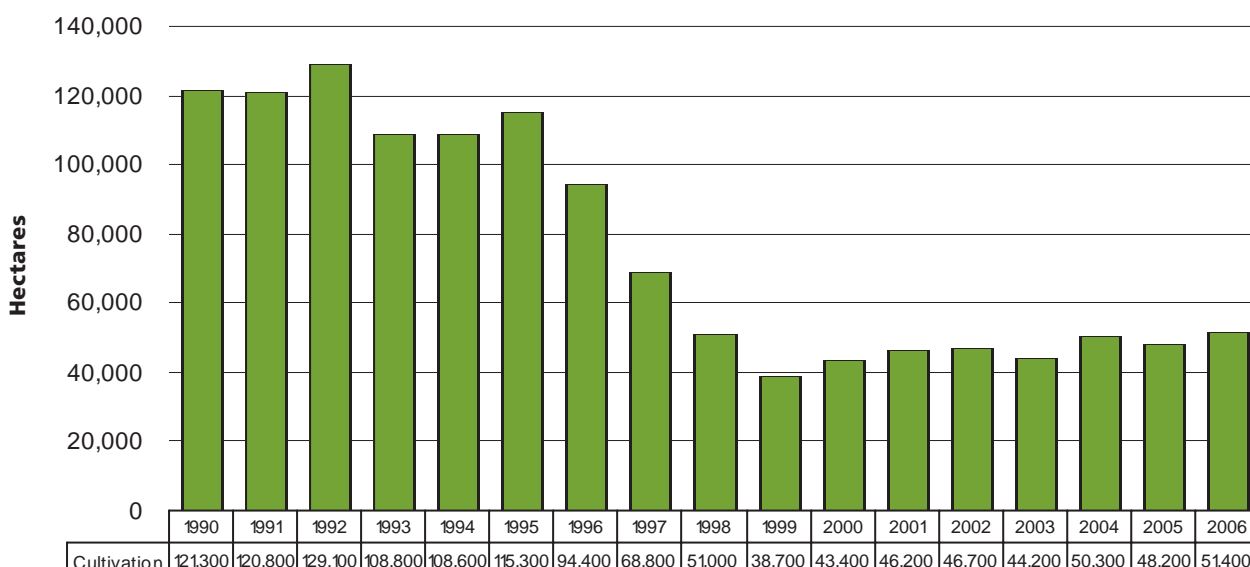
Although there was only a moderate increase in the coca cultivation in the three major cultivating regions, Alto Huallaga, Apurimac and La Convencion-Lares, they were still the largest contributors to the overall increase of 3,200 hectares in absolute terms. Furthermore, several of the smaller cultivation areas grew rapidly and a

new cultivation area was discovered in the Brazil-Colombia-Peru border triangle.

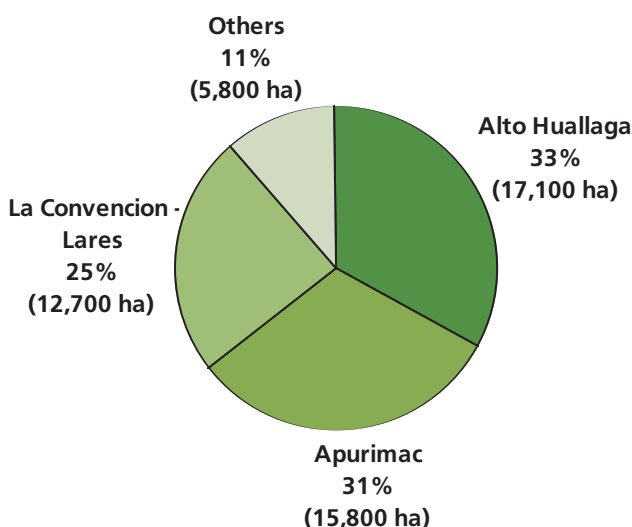
Eradication of coca bush, which in Peru is done manually, was slightly higher than in 2005 and reached 12,688 hectares, the second highest eradication figure reported by the Government.

Seizures of a small amount of opium latex indicate that opium poppy cultivation in Peru continues to exist. There are no indications that the level of opium cultivation has changed significantly since 2004, when the last estimate of about 1,400 hectares was released by the Government.

Peru, coca cultivation and eradication (hectares), 1990 to 2006



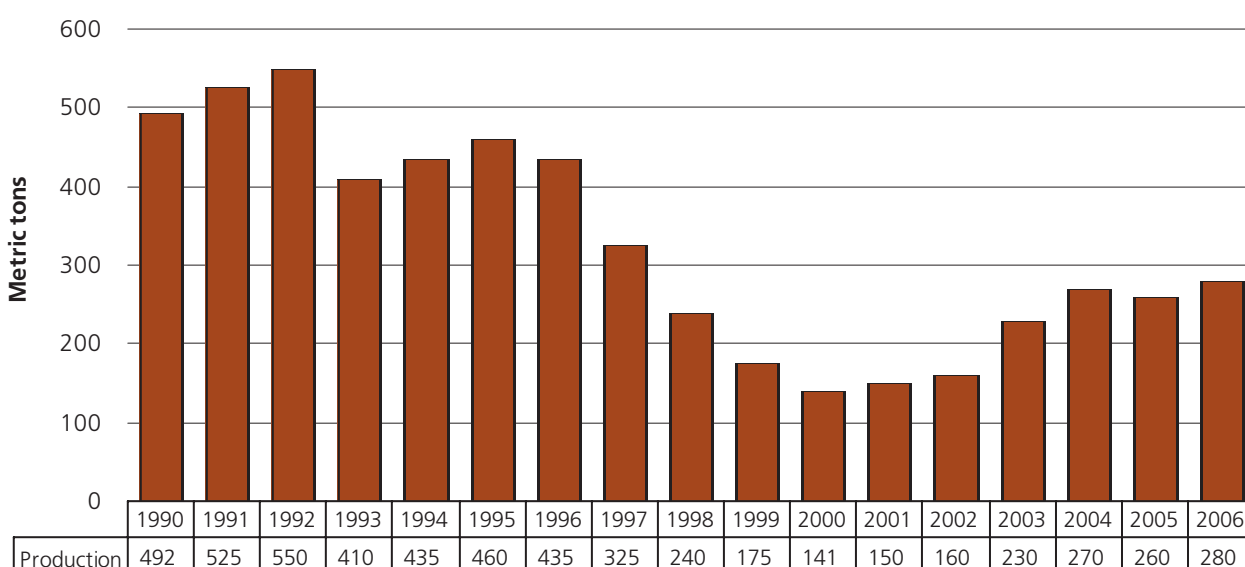
Peru, coca cultivation by region, 2006



### Production

Based on updated information on the amount of coca leaf necessary to produce one kilogram of cocaine HCl, the total potential cocaine production in 2006 amounted to 280 metric tons, which is an increase of 8 per cent compared to 2005. While this is the highest production figure since 1998, it is still only about half the amount registered during the cocaine production peak in Peru in 1992. In 2006, Peru accounted for 28 per cent of the global cocaine production.

## Peru, potential cocaine production (metric tons), 1990 to 2006



Figures from 2003 to 2005 were revised based on updated information on the amount of coca leaf necessary to produce one kilogramme of cocaine HCl.

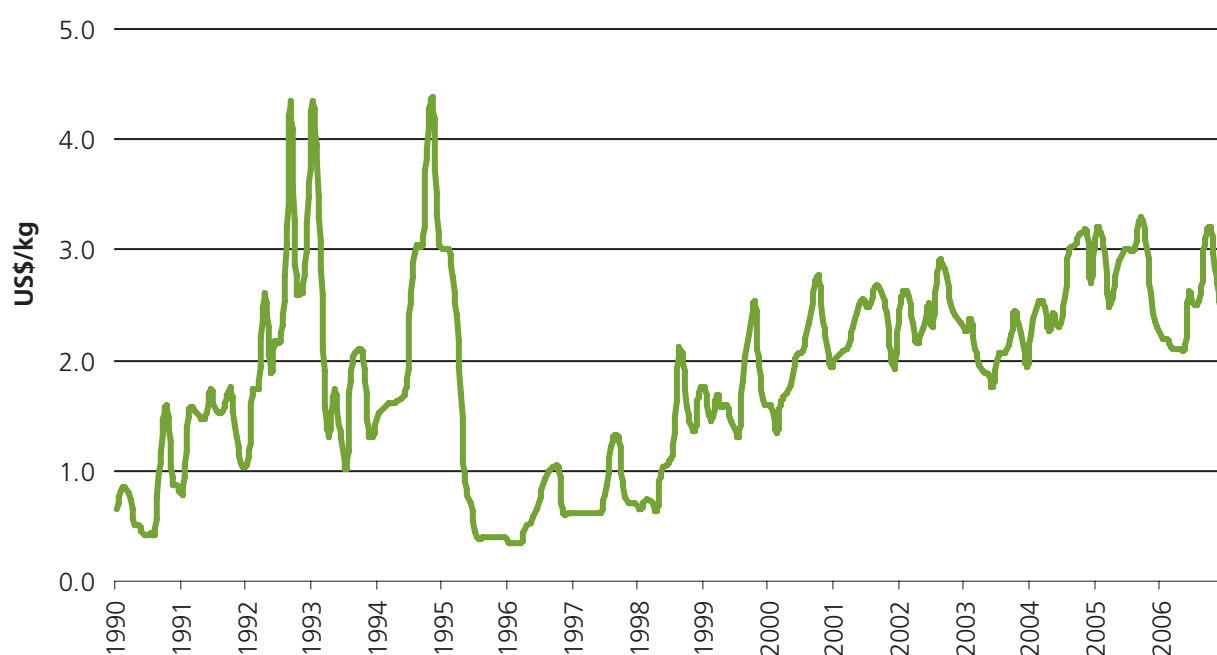
## Prices

By and large, monthly average prices for sun-dried coca leaf at the farm-gate in 2006 remained in the US\$ 2/kg to US\$ 3/kg price range observed since 2001. Farm-gate prices for sun-dried coca leaf declined from a national average of US\$ 2.9/kg in 2005, to only US\$ 2.5/kg in 2006. This decline was observed in all cultivation

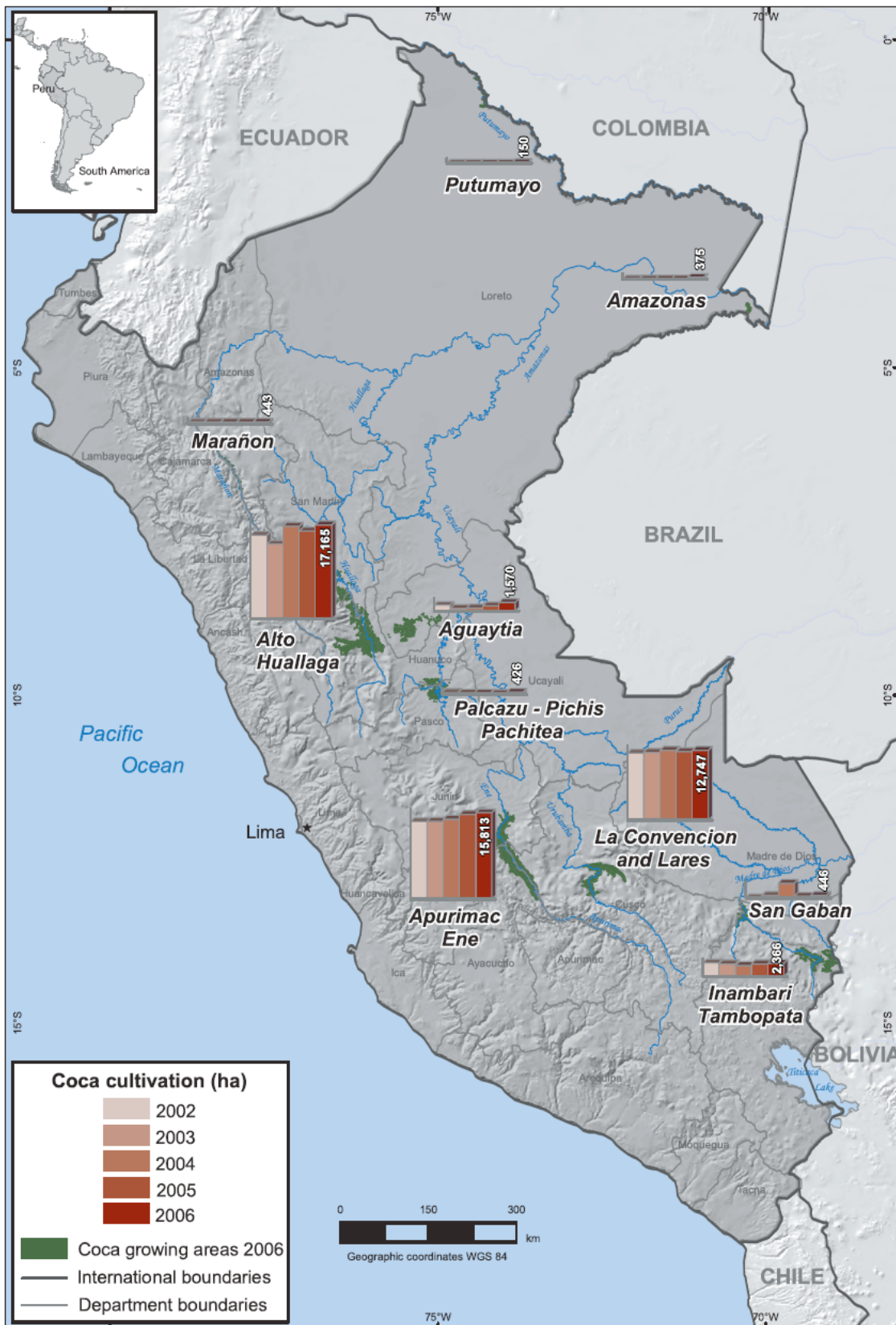
regions. However, regional and seasonal price differences continued to be present.

In 2006, wholesale prices for coca paste and cocaine HCl fell by 14 per cent and 8 per cent respectively compared to 2005, similar to the prices for sun-dried coca leaf.

## Peru, monthly farm-gate prices of sun-dried coca leaf (US\$/kg), 1990 to 2006



Peru, coca cultivation by region in 2002 - 2006



Source: National monitoring system supported by UNODC - Government of Peru.  
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