<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net coca cultivation area calculated on 31st December (rounded to the nearest thousand)¹</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>Variation (%)</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific region</td>
<td>62,446 ha</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>57,897 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catatumbo region²</td>
<td>33,629 ha</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>41,749 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putumayo – Caquetá region</td>
<td>38,170 ha</td>
<td>-23</td>
<td>29,484 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central region</td>
<td>26,690 ha</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>20,335 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meta – Guaviare region</td>
<td>7,285 ha</td>
<td>-37</td>
<td>4,585 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orinooco region</td>
<td>557 ha</td>
<td>-56</td>
<td>245 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon region</td>
<td>228 ha</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>173 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Nevada region</td>
<td>14 ha</td>
<td>-50</td>
<td>7 ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average fresh coca leaf yield³ | 5.7 m/ha/year | 1.8 | 5.8 m/ha/year |

Potential fresh coca leaf production¹ | 977,400 mt | (853,188 mt - 1,150,436 mt) | 993,100 mt | (872,300 mt – 1,170,900 mt) |

Potential cocaine hydrochloride (%100 purity) production | 1,120 mt | (978 mt - 1,318 mt) | 1,137 mt | (999 mt - 1,340 mt) |

Average potential cocaine hydrochloride/hectare harvested³ | 6.5 kg/ hectare harvested | 3.1 | 6.7 kg/ hectare harvested |

Cocaine seizures⁴ | 413,383 kg | 4.8 | 433,036 kg |

Illegal laboratories destroyed⁵ | 4,567 | 20 | 5,461 |

Reported manual eradication of illicit crops⁶ | 59,978 ha | 58 | 94,606 ha |

Families enrolled in the National Substitution Program - (PNIS)³ | 99,097 | - | 99,097³ |

Reported voluntary manual eradication of illicit crops in the National Substitution Program - (PNIS)³ | 31,721⁴ ha | -79 | 6,765 ha |

Total gross value of the production of coca³ and its derivatives on the farm | USD $ 899 millions | -9.9 | USD $ 810 millions |

Added value generated by the cultivation of coca and its transformation into a farm¹⁰ | USD $ 577 millions | -17 | USD $ 479 millions |

As a percentage of GDP¹¹ | 0.2 | - | 0.2 |

As a percentage of GDP of the agricultural sector¹² | 2.8 | - | 2.2 |

Number of households involved in illicit crops | 124,600-169,000 |

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¹ This corresponds to the area with coca found on December the 31st, 2018; as of December the 31st, 2019.
² Corresponding to the coca found in the Catatumbo region (Norte de Santander and Cesar), which previously belonged to the Central region (Antioquia, Cordoba, Bolivar, Santander and Boyaca), was separated.
³ Cocaine seizures include those cocaine hydrochloride seizures that were the results of actions by the control authorities in the national territory, as well as the results of international operations or current Memoranda Agreements. Values for the year 2018 were updated to correspond to the full year.
⁴ These rates are adjusted to current Colombian Pesos (COP) using the exchange rates reported by the Central Bank of Colombia (BCR). The exchange rates used are the weighted average. The exchange rates used to convert Colombian Peso to US Dollars were of COP $ 2,585.58 in 2018 and COP $ 2,825 in 2019. These rates correspond to the yearly averaged value, based on monthly rates reported by the Central Bank or Banco de la Republica, Colombia.
⁵ This only includes cocaine laboratories and other structures set up to produce basic cocaine paste and cocaine base. Values for the year 2018 were updated to correspond to the full year.
⁶ Values on verified and updated on a continuous basis, which may have an impact on data and trends previously reported. Value of the production of coca leaf and its derivatives on the farm, added value and GDP are gross of exchange rates used.
⁷ These rates correspond to the yearly averaged value, based on monthly rates reported by the Central Bank of Colombia (BCR). The exchange rates used are the weighted average. The exchange rates used to convert Colombian Peso to US Dollars were of COP $ 2,585.58 in 2018 and COP $ 2,825 in 2019. These rates correspond to the yearly averaged value, based on monthly rates reported by the Central Bank or Banco de la Republica, Colombia.
⁸ These rates correspond to the area with coca found on December the 31st, 2019.
⁹ This corresponds to one of the mechanisms of the distribution of added value.
¹⁰ Add value is defined as the difference between the production generated and the goods and services necessary for its transformation (intermediate consumption). Therefore, it does not include wages paid to workers on its corresponding one of the mechanisms of the distribution of added value.
¹¹ Exchange rates from the net income of the Agricultural Production Units (UPAC).
¹² It refers to the GDP of the Agriculture, Forestry, hunting, fishing and horticulture sector. According to DANE, it is estimated that the GDP of these economic sectors are USD $ 17,444 billion presents in 2018 (US$), to COP $ 71,057 billion presents in 2019 (US$).