



### Facts

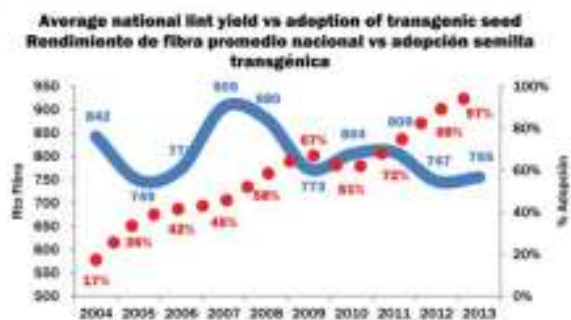
- ✓ All colombian cotton is sold with quality testing and a farm-to-mill traceability system: Barcodes and HVI Analysis
- ✓ Cotton it is a crop cultivated by small and medium-sized producers. 11 ha/farmer Average
- ✓ 75% of cotton land is rented
- ✓ 97% Area is planted with GMO cotton.



### Main Problems

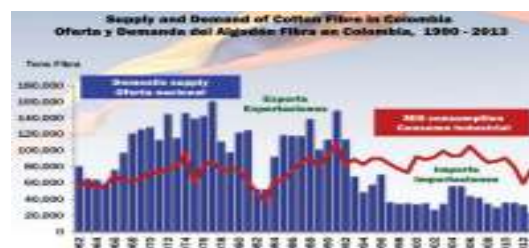
- ✓ Weather conditions have been adverse for the crop
- ✓ Problems related to the adaptability of imported transgenic varieties: The material is very delicate and has little tolerance of any kind of stress.
- ✓ Colombia is one of the countries with the highest costs production in the world.

## Yield and Adoption of transgenic Seed



## Colombian Cotton Situation

- Colombia was an important producer and exporter of cotton back in 1970
- Since the opening of the economy in 1990, Colombia became a net importer of cotton lint.
- 90% of imported cotton comes from USA



## Strengths

- One of the main strengths of the cotton fibre produced in Colombia is its excellent quality. Some 75% of output is classed as having good staple, with high strength and uniformity that are ideal for the production of ring-spun yarn used to make premium quality fabrics.
- Low level of neps allowing for the optimisation of blends with other origins
- Good Staple > 1-1/8"
- Grade > Middling
- Strength > 29 grams per tex
- Micronaire: between basic (4.3 to 4.9) and optimal (3.7 to 4.2)
- Average Short Fibre Index (SFI): 7 (low)

## Challenges

- Today, Colombia's cotton sector confronts the same problems as the agricultural sector in general. Its competitiveness and sustainability over the medium to longer term will depend on an agricultural policy clearly orientated toward the resolution of infrastructure problems, the improvement of land, research and technical development, mechanization, control of input costs, and finance and marketing policies

