

6th BACSA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "Building Value Chains in Sericulture" "BISERICA" 2013 Padua, Italy April 7th – 12th 2013











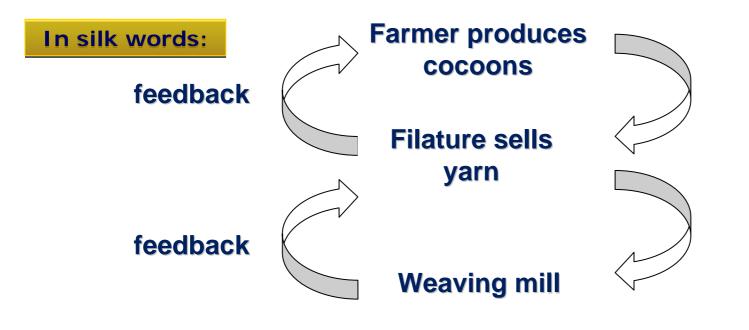
- > Silk production has many fascinating and unique aspects
- Same institutional rules of other industrial activities

SUPPY AND DEMAND RULE



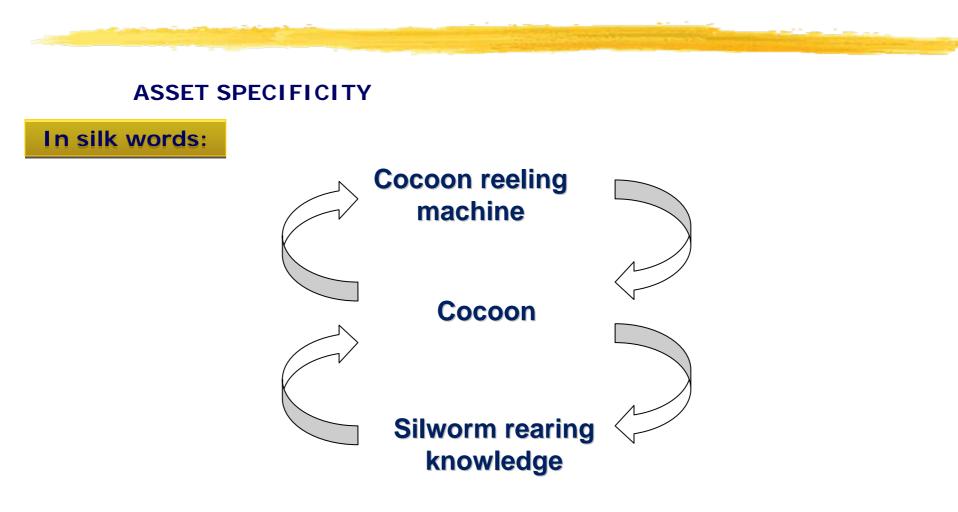
COMPETITIVENESS:

Existence of suppliers, distributors and competitive customers.



... and it goes on up to end user.



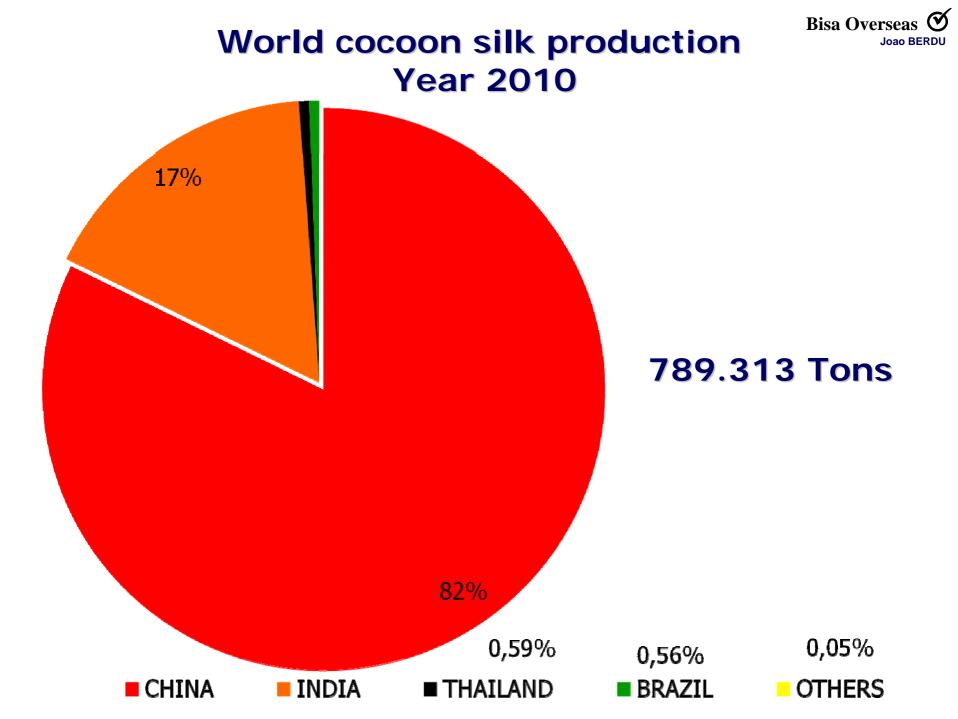




BARRIERS TO ENTRY

- Training of qualified human resources;
- Economies of scale and high initial investment.







Red Andina de la Seda / Red Latinoamericana de la Seda - Settled in 2001 -

Seri-farmers, artisai

Country	Nu a
ARGENTINA	
BOLÍVIA	
COLOMBIA	
ECUADOR	
PERU	
CUBA	
GUATEMALA	
TOTAL	
Source: Rede Latino	amorica

Source: Rede Latinoamerica



cocoons at countries of da

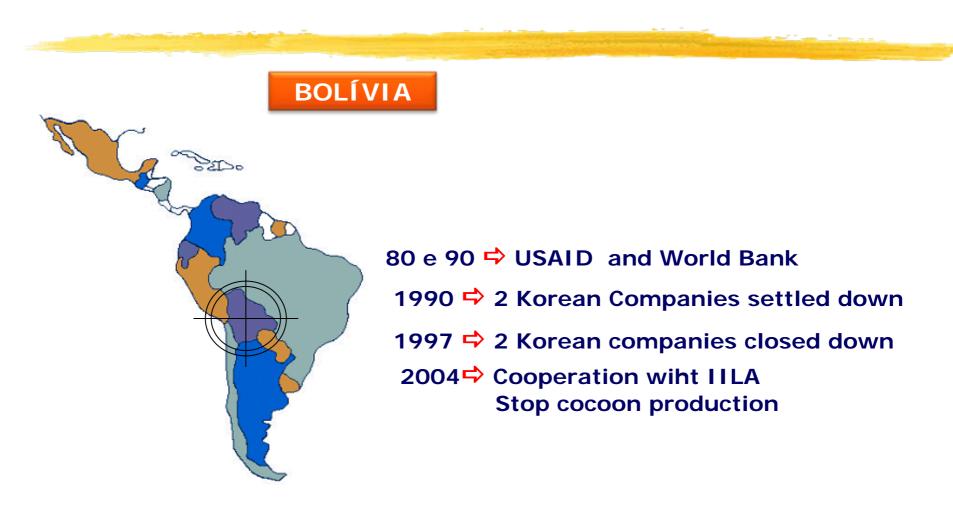
AL	Cocoon production (kg)	%
;		
;	42	1%
5	5.175	79%
;	517	8%
7	794	12%
}		
2	6.528	100%





coordination







COLÔMBIA



Late 80s: Raw silk high prices on international market

Two Korean joint ventures :

COKOSILK S.A in the city of Pereira

COSEDAS in Popayan

1992
→ Cosedas is closed down and Cokosilk changes its project.

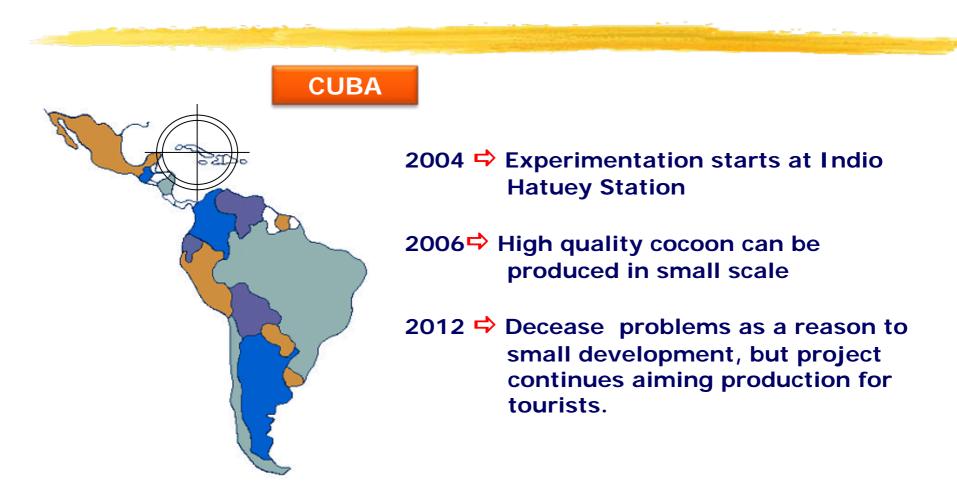
1993 ➡ ECU agreement 1.500 ha mulberry

1998 🗢 ECU cancels agreement

2000 ➡ Corseda is settled

2012 🗢 170 seri-farmers and 120 artisans







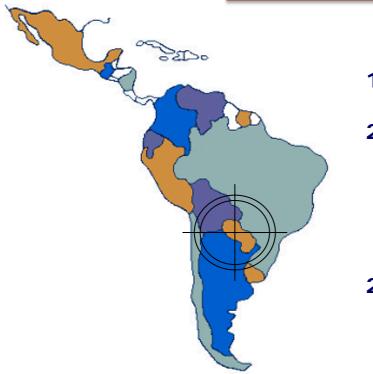








PARAGUAI



1988 ➡ Seda y Fibras Srl.

2003
National de Sericulture Program

- Alternative to small farms
- > optimize use of resources
- > create partnerships

2011

⇒ Seda y Fibras signs cooperation agreement with state University in Brazil to maintenance of parent races and hybrids production







VENEZUELA



- 1990 ➡ Cocoon production started and was aborted few years later
- 2012 ➡ Few farmers producing to Veneseda
- 2012 ➡ Cooperation with IILA Istituto Italo-Latino Americano: Torcitura di Domaso donates a twisting machine to Veneseda



BRASIL

CIES C

- 1850
 ⇔ Sericulture starts D. Pedro II
- **1920** Japanese immigration increases
- **1940** Filature Bratac starts production

Bratac's raw silk has the reputation of being the best one in the market.



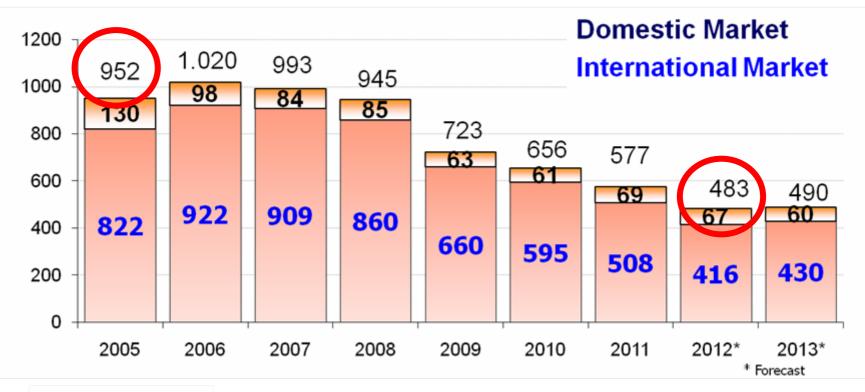


Brazil is second largest raw silk exporter in the world

Paraná ⇒ 92 % of Brazilian cocoon production



Destination of Brazilian Raw Silk Production (tons)



Source: Bratac - 2012









Average price of fresh cocoon paid in Brazil

- ➢ in 1989 = US\$3,51/kg
- ➤ 1991 to 2000 = US\$2,19/kg
- ➤ 2001 to 2010 = US\$2,51/kg
- ➤ 2011 / 2012 = US\$4,90/kg
- ➤ 2012 / 2013 = US\$5,83/kg

Sources: SEAB-PR, 2010 Bratac (2012)



- Increasing of cocoon price isn't motivating farmers in Brazil
- ➢ Brazilian silk filature has idle capacity
- >International market for Brazilian raw silk is bullish
- Development of partnerships



Project Vale da Seda, by Technology Incubator of Maringa,

Sustainable regional development

Cooperative Artisans Brasil exports scarves to Artisans Du Monde, in France.





- > Federal Government efforts did not succeed so far in L.A.
- Sericulture creates one job/ha of mulberry trees
- Brazilian filature works with idle capacity and is very well positioned in the world market
- Sericulture equipments and know how are specific



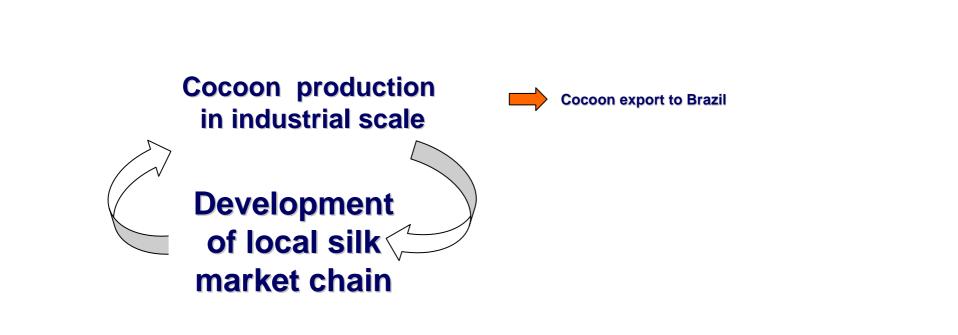


➢institutional environment in L.A. is favorable to sericulture

Vale da Seda Project: big quantity of cocoon production can support local initiatives in the silk chain.











Is it possible to settle an international cooperation network to support cocoon production chain in Latin America, based on raw silk production in Brazil?



Thank you !

Grazie mille !

Carpe diem...