Wool exporting and risk management

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1. Introduction

Exporting, Documentation and Risk Management

- □ Risks in 'exporting wool' are carried by the *exporter*
 - Financial capacity
 - Specifications
 - Logistics
 - Risk
- Wool preparation for shipment
- Documentation and logistics
- Risk management



2. Preparation for shipment – certification and documentation

- Initiate sale 'liquidate long' or 'go short'
- Prepare wool for shipment
- Delivery to port
- Pre-shipment documents and certification



3. Methods of payment – export documents

- Letters of credit (L/Cs)
- Open account TT, DP sight DA term
- Export documents invoice, insurance, bill of lading
- Negotiation

4. Exporting options

- 'Fixed' or 'floating'? Fixed
- AUD, USD, Euro, Yen? AUD and USD
- EXW, FOB, CIF, DPP CIF

5. Risk management

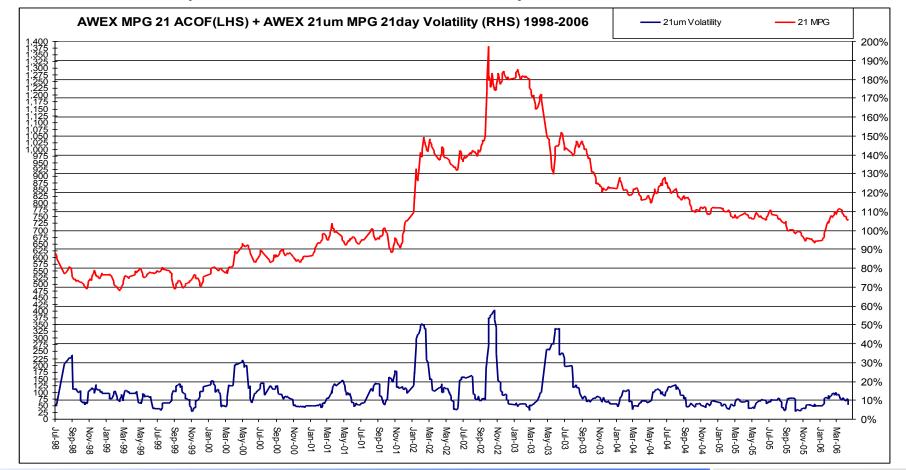
- Always undertaking risk when trading wool
- Identify the risks
 - price risk
 - basis risk
 - counter-party risk
 - organisational risk

5.2 Price risk

- Positional situation in the market
- Long = bought position, rising prices are favourable
- Short = sold position, falling prices are favourable
- Desired price risk needs to be targeted

5.2 Price Risk

21um price variation & volatility



5.2 Basis risk

- Bought and sold positions that are not matching.
- Positions differ by:
 - Quality, micron and/or type
 - Time

5.2 Basis risk: type

- Bought and sold the same micron, but the quality, or 'type' differs
- 21um example:
 - China type 30 nkt 70% Scd yld vs
 - Indian/Euro type 3537nkt 70% SchD yld
- Difference after yield

5.2 Basis risk: micron

 Bought and sold the same type, but the micron differs: 19 vs 21 and 18 vs 19 eg.s





5.2 Basis risk: time

- Bought and sold the same type, but the time value differs:
 - bought (long) stock in the spot cash market
 - or long/short physical or cash settlement in the forward market
- Structure of forward price 'curve' affects position and profitability

5.2 Measuring price risk

- What amount of \$ risk exposure does the trader want?
- The \$ risk needs to be measured:
 - scenario testing, best/worst risk/reward etc.
 - VAR: Volatility, time and liquidity values are 'stress' tested
- \$ Risk needs to be matched to trader's 'propensity'

5.2 Managing price and basis risk

- Target 'desired' price and basis positions
- Avoid inadvertently inherited 'overbought and 'oversold' positions
- Effectively structure trades within the position (book)
- Efficiently and accurately report the position

Wool Position		Time													
Micron	Туре	Spot	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	
19um	MF4 India	200	-100												100
	MF5 China				-50										-50
	Futures				50										50
		200	-100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Micron	Туре	Spot	Sep-06	Oct-06	Nov-06	Dec-06	Jan-07	Feb-07	Mar-07	Apr-07	May-07	Jun-07	Jul-07	Aug-07	
21um	MF4 India	50	-250												-200
	MF5 China														0
	Futures														0
		50	-250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-200
Total (ALL)		250	-350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100

5.2 Pricing points (execution options) in the wool market

- Spot (cash) markets:
 - Physical buying/selling in auction or ex-auction markets
- Forward markets
 - Forward physical buying or selling on a domestic or (usually) export basis
 - Derivatives:
 - SFE 19, 21, 23 futures and options
 - ASX 19.5, 21, 22.6 futures (China types)
 - over-the-counter (OTC) products, swaps and basis products



5.3 Counterparty risk

- Client credit risk:
 - risk of non-payment by the buyer
- Major risk for the Australian exporter
- Manage via:
 - information
 - limit application and diversification
 - minimise 'time' exposure
 - maximise confidence in contract and export terms

5.4 Other risks

- Organisational:
 - inadequate human resource
 - inadequate financial resources
- Supply and demand risks:
 - inability to delivery contracted quantity or quality
 - global demand shocks
 - conveyed by price and liquidity
 - Asian crisis, SARS, bird flu

THE END

