

The Reserve Price Scheme

Produced for the CRC for Premium Quality Wool undergraduate program by; Dr. Peter Auer, The University of New South Wales.



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RPS in the 1980's

Supply

- export demand
- record sheep numbers
 - 175 million in 1989/90
- climate
- woolgrowing profitability
 - relative to other commodities
 - fuelled by RPS

Demand

- wool textile cycle
 - Western Europe
- China expanded
 - national expansion
 - export growth
 - "wool war"
- USSR growth

Prices

- 1982/3 454 c/kg
- 1987/8 1003 c/kg



RPS Failure

- increased demand seen as "permanent"
 - reserve price lifted 25% to 870c/kg
- China demand dried up
 - internal austerity drive
- USSR collapsed
- Western Europe in recession
- fibre substitution (high prices)



Australian Wool Production, Trade Clearances and Stocks

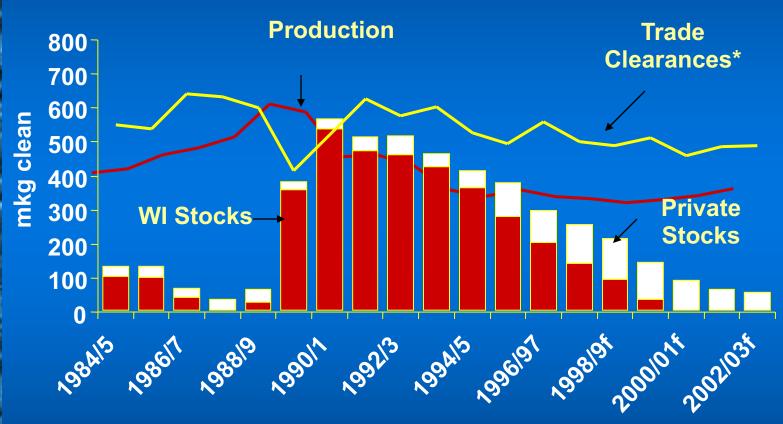
CRC

for

Premium

Quality

Wool



* trade clearances = production + change in stocks f = production forecast & trade clearance estimate



Levy Rates

1975 - June 30 1990	8%	
1 July - 3 Oct 1990	18%	
4 Oct - 30 June 1991	25%	
1 July 1991 - 30 June 1992	12%	
1 July 1992 - 22 Jan 1996	8.5%	
 MSF, Promotion (3.5%), R&D (~0.25%) 		

Current (1999)	4.0%
 Promotion 	~3.5%
• R&D	~0.5%



Wool Taskforce Report

- referring to woolgrower productivity
- "one contributor was the RPS, it induced a false sense of security among woolgrowers. Believing that price stability had been assured, woolgrowers responded to a market message of "increase wool production" not "become more efficient" or "improve quality".
- "Under no circumstances whatsoever should any form of RPS for wool ever be reintroduced in Australia"
 - Recommendation 20



Major References

 Morris, D. and Stogdon, A. (1996), World Markets for Wool Forecasts to 2000, Special Report No. 2642, Textiles Intelligence Ltd.