

# Raw Wool Marketing Choices

Produced for the CRC for Premium Quality Wool undergraduate program by; John Seale, Wesfarmers Dalgety.



# Ownership Transfer in the Wool Pipeline

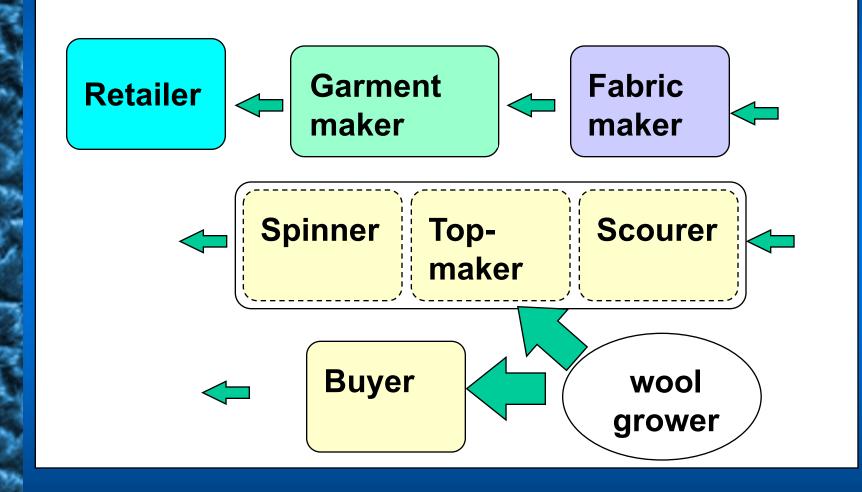
CRC

for

**Premium** 

Quality

Wool





© 1999, Wool CRC

## **Auction Selling**

- accounts for around 85% of sales
- orderly and effective method of disposal
- efficient way of aggregating wool from dispersed growers
- preferred sale method for exporters
- assists building mill batches to specification
- maximises competition
- regulations provide financial security
- main price discovery mechanism

John Seale



## **Tender Sale**

- attracts less than 5% of clip
- most catalogues offered at end of week
- bidding is "progressive"
- higher proportion of dealer wool
- more flexibility, fewer 'rules'

John Seale



© 1999, Wool CRC

# Sale By Description (Sale without Sample)

- reviewed by industry committee 1998
- limited success, appraisal issues
- buyer opposition remains strong
- potential to sell >60% of clip
- eliminates need for transportation between stores
- rationalisation of venues



# Private Selling: Spot (on farm, store door, price on result)

- negotiation between buyer and seller for immediate delivery
- buyer acts as agent, principal or representative of a mill
- competition mostly relates to clip size
- guidance or certified tests used
- final price can be determined:
  - in shed
  - in store
  - at store door



# **Private Selling: Forward**

- negotiation between buyer and seller for delivery 3 to 6 months ahead of shearing
- locks in a price, with a premiums and discounts grid on delivery
- reduces price risk for producers



© 1999, Wool CRC

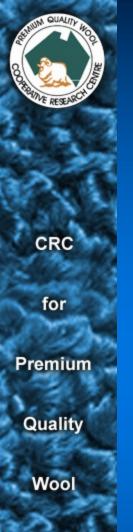
### **Direct to Mill**

- several options offered
  - outright purchase
  - grower owns tops
  - joint venture with tops
- mainly for larger clips
- a few growers/groups produce yarn
- predominantly niche market to garment stage
- limited competition



# **Batching Wool; pre-selling Tops**

- mid-side samples tested
- price offered to producer on predicted top results
- dark fibre procedures strictly observed
- virtually no classing
- bales cored in shed
- prices adjusted for actual test results
- converted to tops locally or OS
- pre-sold top delivered to spinner



## **Electronic Selling**

- Current methods
  - offer board or tender
    - Woolink
    - e-wool
- acceptance has been slow
- lots bought on broker description
- real benefits if SxD was accepted
- on-line auctions under development
  - Woolink
  - AWEX

John Seale



© 1999, Wool CRC

## e-wool

## spot sales

- wool delivered to broker
- wool tested
- grower establishes target price
- listed on e-wool system
- buyer purchase
- broker pays grower

### forward sales

- e-wool software
  - analyse
  - forecast
  - CoP
  - Target Price
- offer on forward catalogue
- normal forward transaction by broker



#### CRC

for

Premium

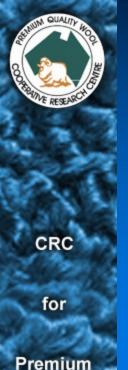
Quality

Wool

### Woolink

- developed by AWTA
  - competing with AWEX system
  - tender to another bidder
  - "static" trials from mid-August 1999
- electronic auctions
  - "live" trial 17 September 1999
- 3 brokers secured
- 50 lots offered
- 11 of top 20 exporters subscribed
  - 52% of last season offering

John Seale Source: The Land (1999)



## **Taskforce**

- Open outcry Auction
  - >75% of market
- Private Treaty Merchants
  - sometimes re-submitted through auction
  - 30% of WA market
- Direct to processors
- Vertical integration arrangements
  - backward (from processors)
  - forward (from fibre producers)

Ample 18

Quality

Wool



# Factors Influencing Choice of Selling Method

- Competition
- Price risk
- Cash flow
- Delivery Costs
  - farm to 1st stage processor
- Commercial Risk
- Grower Involvement / Control

CRC

for

Premium

Quality

Wool



# **Levels of Competition**

- Most woolgrowers look for highest price and greatest competition
  - not the case in other industries

Auction
Tender
Electronic
Forward sale
Direct to Mill

- High
- Moderate/High
- Moderate/Low
- Moderate (variable)
- Moderate/Low



### **Price Risk**

- price risk occurs in a volatile market
- forward contracts provide a guaranteed return
  - can relate to cost of production
  - banks may require evidence of minimum return from wool
- futures and options are tools to minimise price risk



## Cash Flow: access to selling

- cash flow requirements may influence selling method
  - time of sale, timing of payment
- access to selling differs:
  - most auction wool is sold within 3 weeks of shearing
  - tender and electronic within 2 weeks
  - private sales are potentially within days
  - direct-to-mill may involve long delays when growers retain ownership of tops



# **Delivery Costs**

- brokers services vary widely
- auction selling costs range from 9c/kg to 17c/kg
- freight savings achieved with direct consignments
- regional warehousing cost effective
- prices for direct to mill and private sales are net of costs



## **Commercial Risks**

- incidence of default low
- auction selling safest
- forward selling is usually through contracts
- most wool is insured



## **Growers involvement / control**

- some growers believe they have maximum control through direct selling
- majority of growers comfortable with auction
- direct sales need predetermined basis
- ownership of tops has drawbacks
- most brokers offer selling options



# Making a Better System

- accessibility
- competitive environment
- objective measurement
- quality assurance
- market information

- forward marketing
- electronic exchange of ownership
- pipeline shorter
- materials handling
- larger lines (container size)



## **Major Reference**

Seale J. (1996), Wool Selling Options - Strengths and Weaknesses, Wool Technology and Sheep Breeding, 44/4, 303