

The Future of the Australian Wool Textile Industry

Produced for the CRC for Premium Quality Wool undergraduate program by; Bill Jones, Living Fabrics.



Taskforce Executive Summary

- "..development of clusters of wool processing businesses"
 - page 22
- "International and domestic investors in wool processing should carefully assess the potential for new value adding investment in Australia..."
 - Recommendation 25, page 23



Sector Trends

- carbonising
- scouring
- top-making

 "..wool combed in Australia...over 30% (of production" ??

- spinning
- fabric manufacture
- garment-making

- "...spinning, weaving and knitting sectors, there has been a decline in domestic activity"
- "..niche investments in garment-making"
 - Taskforce Report, page 23



for

Premium

Quality

Wool

Use of ESP & LSP Capacity

1991/92
Scouring
Carbonising
Topmaking
Yarn & Fabric

PROD	EXPORT	%EXP
(M kg)		
160	106	80%
30	26	85%
30	24	80%
5	neg.	neg.

1990/9/
Scoured
Carbonised
Tops
Varn & Fahri

4006/07

*~120	91	75%
*~70	53	75%
*~60	57	95%
~2	nea.	nea.

^{(*} estimates based on exports)



for

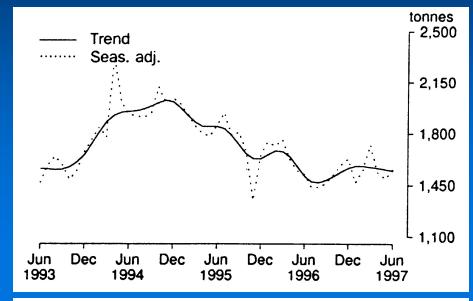
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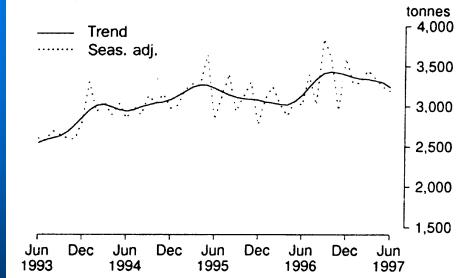
Wool

Yarn Production (Australia)

wool



cotton



QUALITY MOOD WE WE WANTE RESEARCH

Fabric Production (Australia)

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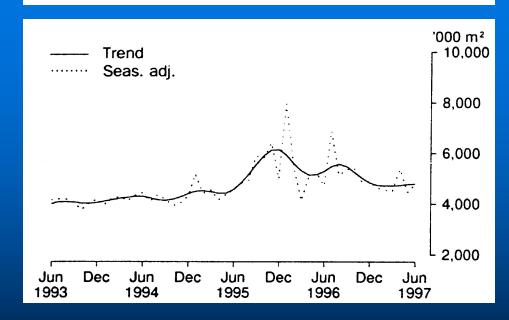
Wool

'000 m² 1,000 Trend Seas. adj. 800 600 400 Dec Jun Dec Jun Dec Jun Dec Jun Jun 1995 1996 1997 1993 1994

woven cotton

woven

wool



Bill Jones Source: ABS (1997)



Garment Production

- garment drives fabric (& yarn)
- Australian production has fallen
- garments made OS using Australian fabrics
 - Import Credit Scheme
 - Overseas Assembly Provision (OAP)



Advantages of Australian Processing

- better information flow from processor
 - woolgrower benefit
- close to raw material
 - processor benefit
- employment
- foreign exchange
 - value adding
- more effective R&D
- focussed industry
 - processor & grower benefit



Disadvantages of Australian Processing

- more difficult information flow
 - processor to consumer
- distance from customers
- small local market
- restricted raw material
- high cost of employment
- Australian exchange rate
- capital cost

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Factors Affecting Viability

- government policy
 - grants
 - import credit schemes
 - investment environment
- labour costs
- tariffs

- geography
 - main markets are OS (response)
 - importance of domestic market
- technology
 - capital investment required
 - current capacity
 - technical expertise



Wage Structure

1993 figures

Rank	Country	\$US/hr	ratio
1	Japan	23.65	204
6	West Germany	20.50	177
11	Italy	16.20	140
12	East Germany	14.17	122
15	U.S.A.	11.61	100
16	Australia	10.84	93
17	U.K.	10.27	88
30	Mexico	2.93	25
42	Malaysia	1.18	10
47	India	0.56	5
50	Indonesia	0.43	4
54	PR China	0.36	3



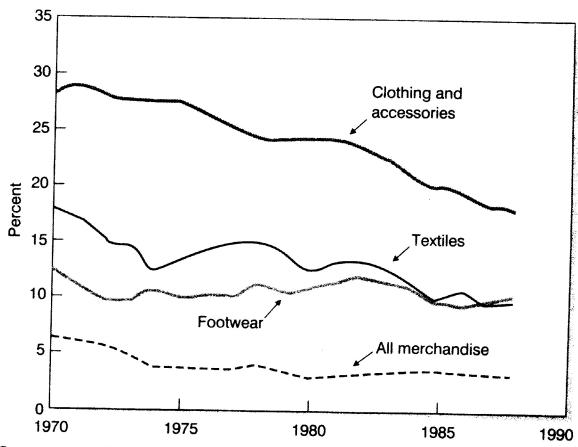
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Average Tariff Rates



Congressional Budget Office (1991). Calculations based on data from *Highlights of U.S. Export and Import Trade*, Report No. FT990, U.S. Bureau of the Census, various issues. *Note*: Average rates were calculated by dividing total tariff revenue collected by customs value of imports. Products are classified according to Schedule A, SITC-Based Statistical Classification of Commodities Imported into the United States.



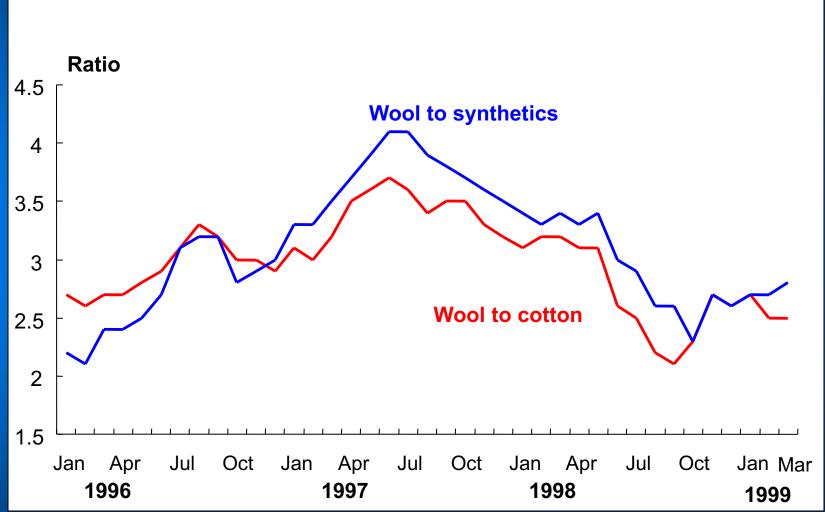
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Wool Price Relativities





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World Fibre Production 1900 - 1997

Manufactured Fibres

				Artificial	Synthetic
	Natural Fibres		(Cellulosic)	(Noncellulosic)	
Yea	r (Cotton	Wool	Fibres	Fibres
190	0	3,162	730		
195	0	6,647	1,057	1,608	69
196	0 '	10,113	1,463	2,656	702
197	0 ′	11,784	1,659	3,579	4,818
197	3	13,738	1,497	3,856	7,767
198	0 ′	14,040	1,599	3,557	10,625
198	6	15,196	1,701	3,276	13,765
199	2 '	18,115	1,676	2,620	17,213
199	7	19,849	1,478	2,899	24,626

(UNITS: millions of metric tons)



Taskforce

Recommended

- streamlining farm to processor chain
- reduce ease of sale impediments
- encourage investment in local wool processing
- encourage niche marketing in Australia
- encourage R&D in Australia
- encourage education in Australia



Basic Approaches

- Niche Marketing / Production
 - design
 - innovation
 - R&D
- high price product

- Volume Marketing / Production
 - price
 - reliability
 - R&D
- low price products



Building Blocks to Reduce Costs

- wool conversion more efficient
- focussed R&D + education
 - CSIRO & IFC
- geographical diversification
 - locate to low labour cost countries
- industry structure
 - pipeline improvements
 - number of exchanges
 - Alliances



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Alliances

- includes low cost countries
 - high labour cost components
- proximity to consumers
- proximity to fibre suppliers
- vertical alliances
 - ownership structure
 - keeps profits
 - information flow
 - risk costs (can be very high)



Another Building Block

- wool-poor products
 - 10% (WHISPER WOOL)
 - property performance
 - added cost 13c/linear metre
 - based on 10% wool @ 600c/kg
 - 90% cotton/synthetic @ 200c/kg
 - 250-300 g/m² fabric
 - if raw wool price increases by 50%
 - fabric costs increase by only 10c / linear metre
 - Great LEVERAGE



The Future

- Expansion in Australia
 - scouring and top-making
 - alliances for LSP outside Australia
 - niche marketing
- Contraction in Australia
 - volume marketing
 - production in LSP & garments



WIN-WIN

- higher returns to woolgrowers
- lower priced consumer products

requires

- GLOBAL APPROACH
 - lower cost wool processing
 - WHISPER WOOL blends