

01

World Sheep Numbers & Wool Production

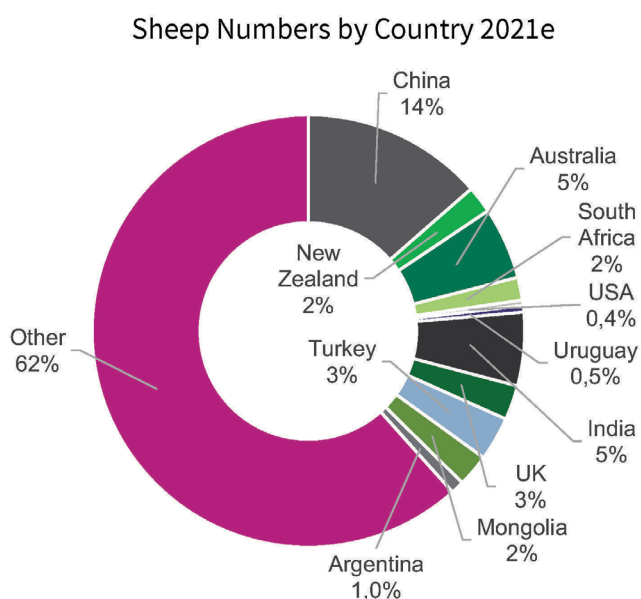
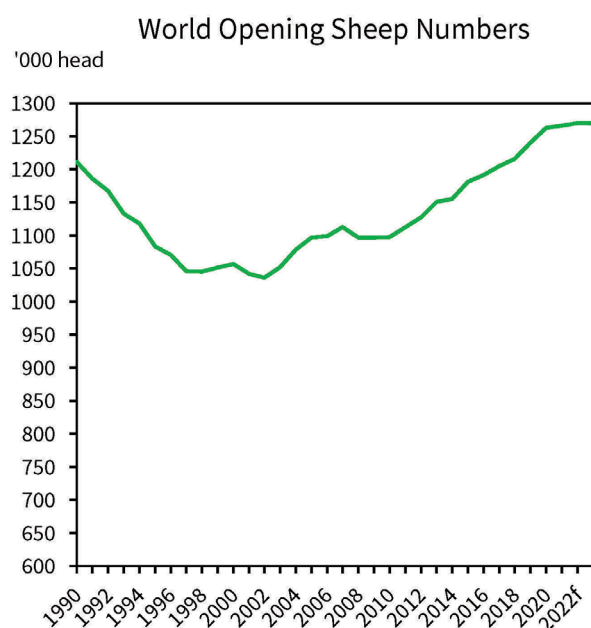
- World sheep numbers in 2021 rose to a new record level of 1.266 billion head, up from 1.263 billion head in 2020.
- India and Australia, the second and third largest countries by sheep population, recorded increases of 2% and 2.8%. In China (the largest country), sheep numbers are estimated to have fallen by 1.2 million head (down by 0.7%).
- World wool production in greasy weight terms fell slightly in 2021, by 0.6% to 1,950 mkg, continuing the downward trend seen since 2015.
- There were some significant declines in greasy wool production among the major producing countries. Wool production in New Zealand fell by 2.4% in greasy weight terms but remained the third largest producer. This continued the declines in production seen in the past decade or more. China (the second largest producer) saw production slide slightly, a fall of 0.4%, after recording a 2.2% drop in 2020.
- There were increases in other large producing countries, which offset some these declines. In greasy weight terms, wool production in Australia (the second largest country in greasy weight terms) increased slightly, by 0.2%, following the 6.6% drop in 2020.
- In clean weight terms, world wool production actually rose by 0.2% to 1,034 mkg clean.
- Australia remains the largest wool producing country in clean weight terms, rather than China which is the largest country in greasy weight terms. Clean cool production in Australia lifted by 3% in 2021, some recovery from the 7% drop in 2020 caused by the widespread drought, as more rain fell, and clean yields improved due to less dust in the wool.
- Global wool production is forecast to increase again in 2022, at a faster rate than in 2021 (up 1.9%) mainly due to a significant 9.9% increase in production forecast for Australia.
- Total world availability of wool (production plus opening stock levels) increased by 3% in 2021. It is expected to rise again in 2022, by 1.3%.
- The gap between production of broad wool and production of finer wool used in apparel stabilised in 2021 and is expected to narrow a little in 2022.
- Non-mulesed wool offered at auction in Australia increased by 36% in 2020/21 and accounted for 15.0% of all wool offered at auction in Australia in 2020/21, up from 14.1% in the 2019/20 season.
- This year's edition includes the data that is available for several of the third-party assurance schemes. The data presented provides a snapshot of the current situation, based on data sourced from the managers of each scheme.

World sheep numbers rose to a new record level in 2021 while the clean weight of world wool production also increased.

World sheep numbers lifted to record levels in 2021 to 1.266 billion head, up 3.38 million head on the levels in 2020. While sheep numbers have increased,

the rate of increase has steadied compared with the strong growth seen between 2010 and 2019, as shown in the first graph in Chart 1.1. The growth in sheep numbers in the decade between 2009 and 2019 was in response to an extended period of high prices and demand for sheep meat.

Chart 1.1: World Sheep Numbers



Source: FAO, Poimena Analysis and International Wool Textile Organisation
 Note: The year refers to the season ending e.g. 2019 = 2018/2019
 Data in 2021 is an estimate and 2022 is a forecast
 Updated 9 February 2022



The second graph in Chart 1.1 shows the share of world sheep numbers in 2020 for the countries with the largest sheep populations as well as the key IWTO member countries. By individual country, China has the largest population of sheep, followed by India, Australia and Sudan.

Sheep numbers are estimated to have increased in six of the fifteen countries with the largest sheep populations, while sheep numbers fell or were steady in the remaining nine countries. India and Australia, the second and third largest countries by sheep population, recorded increases of 2% and 2.8%. The increase in Australia in 2021 came after sheep numbers fell in the previous two years due to a widespread and long-lasting drought.

In China (the largest country), sheep numbers are estimated to have fallen by 1.2 million head (down by 0.7%). Of the other major wool exporting countries and IWTO member countries, sheep numbers increased by 1.9 million head in Argentina and rose slightly in South Africa. In contrast, sheep numbers fell in New Zealand by 0.2 million head to 25.8 million head, by 0.3 million head in Uruguay to 6.26 million head and by 0.9 million head in the UK to 32.7 million head.

Table 1.1 gives the full details of annual sheep numbers since 1995.



World greasy wool production fell slightly in 2021, by 0.6% to 1,950 mkg, continuing the downward trend seen since 2015.

There were some significant declines in greasy wool production among the major producing countries. Wool production in New Zealand fell by 2.4% in greasy weight terms but remained the third largest producer. This continued the declines in production seen in the past decade or more. China (the second largest producer) saw production slide slightly, a fall of 0.4% in 2021, after recording a 2.2% drop in 2020. Wool production in the United Kingdom fell by 2.6% in greasy weight terms and production in Argentina was down by 3.2%. Wool production in Russia fell by 2.2%, while wool production in South Africa eased by 0.1%. There were increases in other large producing countries, which offset some these declines. Greasy wool production in Australia (the largest country in greasy weight terms) increased slightly, by 0.2%, following the 6% drop in 2020. Production in Turkey also increased slightly, by 0.3%. Mongolia reported a 2.2% lift in production.

Table 1.2 shows the statistics for greasy wool production by country and Table 1.3 shows the share held by the major producing countries, which is depicted graphically in Chart 1.4.

There are significant differences in the clean yield for wool from the different countries (for example, clean wool yield in Australia is around 76%, while clean wool yield for China is around 40%). As a result, the clean weight of wool produced is the best way to compare production by country. This comparison is shown in Table 1.4.

World wool production in clean weight terms actually rose slightly, by 2,658 tonnes or 0.2% to 1,033.6 mkg clean in 2021. This compares with the small decline in wool production in greasy weight terms.

The % change in clean wool production in 2021 by individual country was in line with the % change in the greasy weight of wool production for each country. In clean weight terms, wool production in Australia lifted by 3% in 2021 as more rain fell, some recovery from the 7% drop in 2020 caused by the widespread drought. This is a larger percentage increase than in greasy weight terms because clean yields improved due to less dust and other impurities in the fleece.



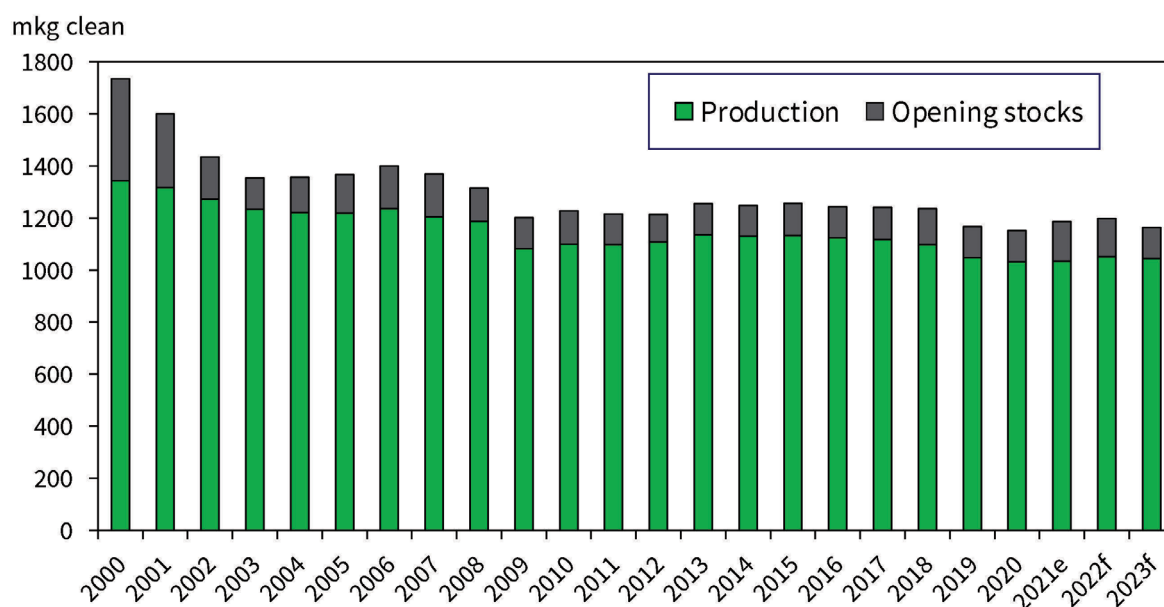
Global clean wool production is forecast to increase again in 2022, at a faster rate than in 2021 (up 1.6%) mainly due to a significant 9.9% increase in production forecast for Australia. Increases in production are also expected for Turkey and the UK which will more than offset declines forecast for a number of countries including China, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, Uruguay and Mongolia.

In addition to the annual production of wool, there are also stocks held in grower countries. Data is limited on this stock holding, but it is estimated that there was a small sell-off in 2021 of global wool stocks which had built up in 2020 due to a combination of a drop in Merino wool prices and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as continued low prices for broad Crossbred wool.

Even though some excess stock was sold in 2021, the stocks of wool held in various countries remained excessive at the end of 2020/21. It is estimated that stocks were at 14.6% of annual world wool usage at the end of 2020/21, up from 12.0% at the end of 2019/20. Compared with other commodities, this is quite low. For example, the US Department of Agriculture estimates that the stocks to use ratio for cotton at the end of the 2020/21 season was at around 73%.

Chart 1.2 shows the trends in global wool production in clean weight terms since 2000 and projected to 2022. The graph also includes estimates of stocks of wool held in grower countries.

Chart 1.2: World Wool Production and Stocks



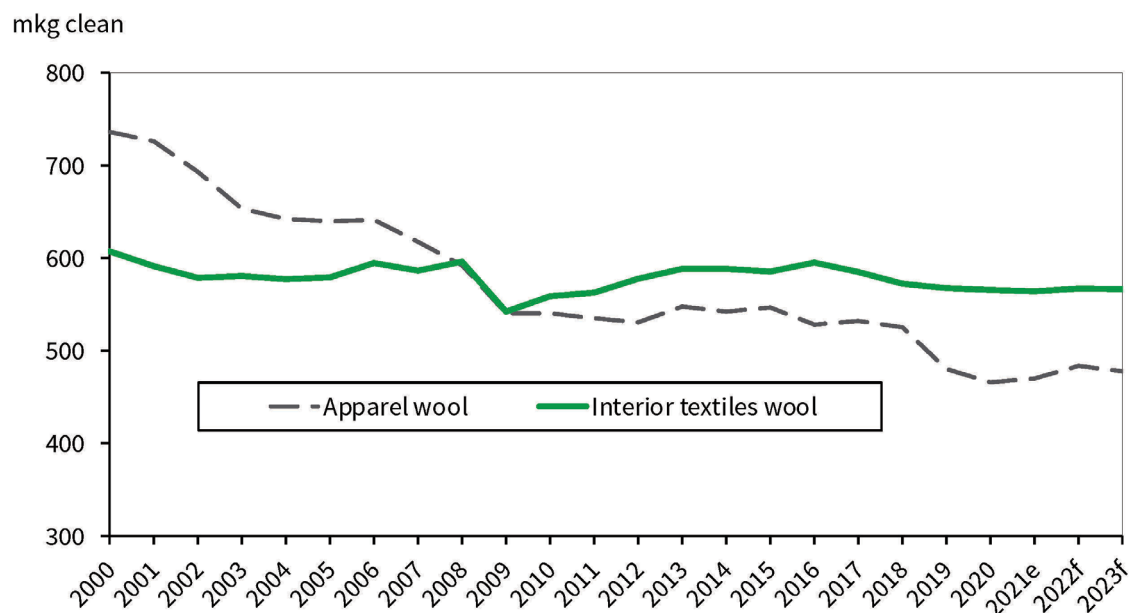
Overall, total world availability of wool (production plus opening stock levels) increased by 3% in 2021. It is expected to rise again in 2022, by 1.3%.

As has been noted in previous editions, the gap between the production of wool used in apparel (which is typically finer than wool used in interior textiles), and wool used in interior textiles has widened since 2007. There has been an increased proportion of global wool production being more suited to

interior textiles, rather than in apparel (although a considerable volume of the broader wool can be and is used in heavier weight outercoats), due to a shift towards dual-purpose (wool plus meat) sheep breeds as well to meat breeds. Chart 1.3 shows the trends in production of these two wool types, with the widening gap since 2007 shown.

The gap between the two seems to have stabilised and is expected to begin to narrow a little in 2022.

Chart 1.3: World Wool Production: Apparel Wool versus Interior Textile Wool





Production by Mulesing Status in Australia

Demand is growing for wool from sheep that have not been mulesed ('non-mulesed' wool). The issue mainly affects Merino sheep. Australia has operated a voluntary National Wool Declaration (NWD), system since August 2008 which allows producers to declare, among other things, whether wool they supply is from sheep that have not been mulesed (NM), have been mulesed with the use of anaesthetic or analgesic (AA) or whether they have ceased mulesing on their property (CM). Australian wool brokers record this data for their auction catalogues and AWEX gathers this data. AWEX then supplies the data showing the volume of wool offered at auction in Australia with each mulesing status.

In the 2020/21 season, 76.1% of the first-hand wool offered at auction by Australian woolgrowers had a completed NWD, up from 73.8% in the 2019/20 season. This represents a large increase from the 43% share in the 2013/14 season and is a very good result for a voluntary scheme.

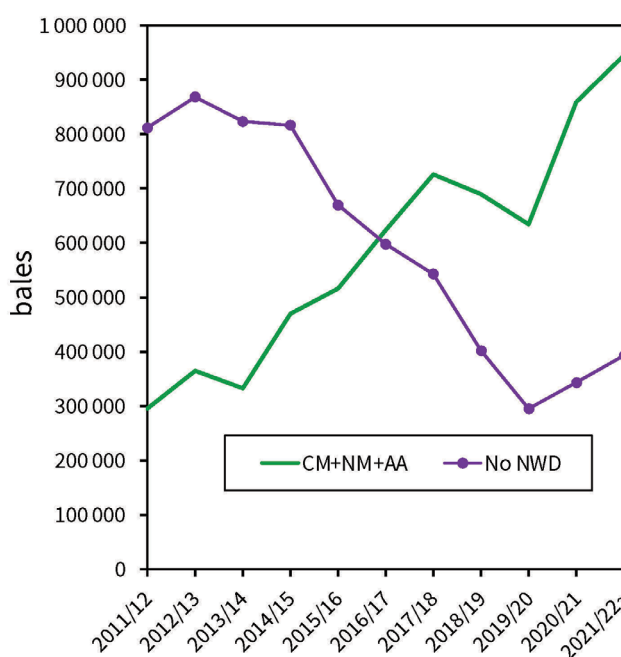
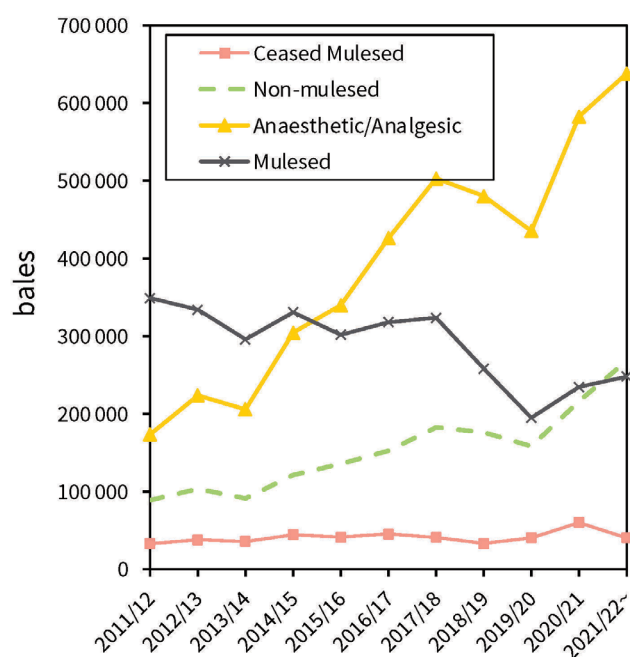
The data from AWEX shows a significant growth in the proportion of wool in Australia offered and declared with either AA, NM or CM, continuing the trend seen in the past decade.

In 2020/21, the total number of first-hand bales offered at auction in Australia increased by 28%, a significant recovery from the 17% decline seen in 2019/20 caused by the COVID pandemic. Of the offering in 2020/21, the volume of wool offered as NM, AA or CM was 858,859 bales, up by 35% compared with 2019/20. This represented almost 60% of all offered at auction in Australia in 2020/21, up from the 56.4% share in 2018/19 and the share of 23% in 2013/14. For the first six months of the 2021/22 season, wool declared as NM, AA or CM accounted for 58.4% of the first-hand wool offered at auction in Australia.

Non-mulesed wool offered at auction in Australia increased by 36% in 2020/21 and accounted for 15.0% of all wool offered at auction in Australia in 2020/21, up from 14.1% in the 2019/20 season. For the first half of the 2021/22 season, NM-declared wool accounted for 16.6% of first-hand wool offered at auction in Australia.

Chart 1.4 shows the trends in the total volume of wool offered with each mulesing status between 2011/12 and 2020/21, together with a projection for the full 2021/22 season.

Chart 1.4: Australian Wool by Mulesing Status



Source: AWEX
 Key: NWD (National Wool Declaration), CM (Ceased Mulesing)
 NM (Non-Mulesed), AA (Analgesic/anaesthetic)
 ~ 2021/22 is estimated from data for July 2021 to January 2022



Wool Production in Certified Third-party Assurance Schemes

Interest in and adoption of third-party assurance schemes for wool has increased since their inception in the mid-2010s. In recognition of this, this year's edition includes the data that is available for several of these third-party assurance schemes:

- The Responsible Wool Standard
- SustainaWOOL
- Authentico
- ZQ

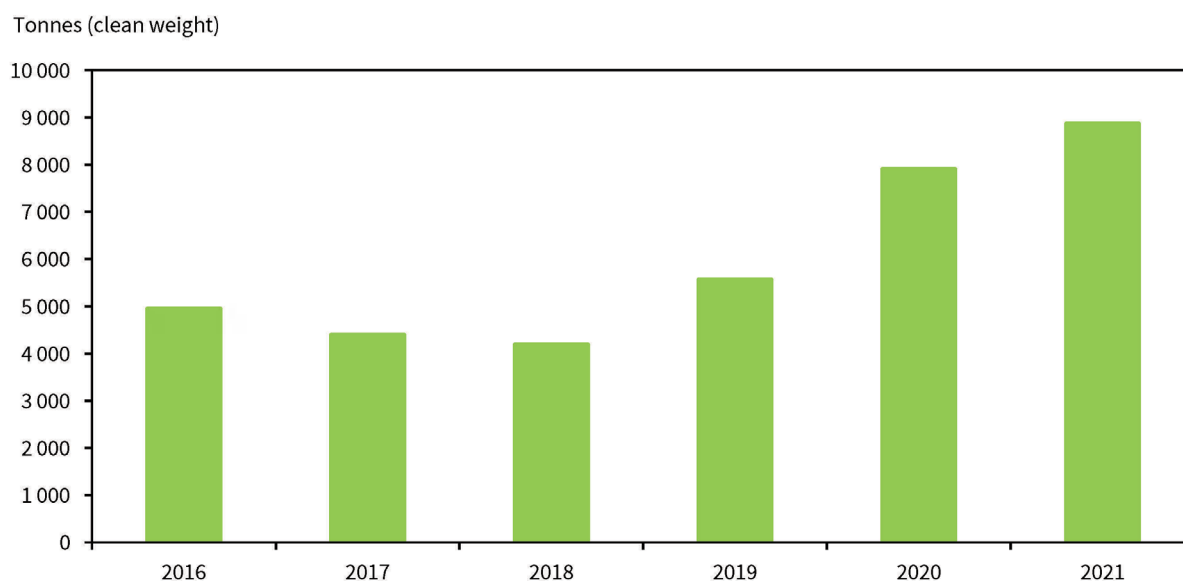
The data presented in Table 1.5 provides a snapshot of the current situation, based on data sourced from the managers of each scheme. Two of the schemes (SustainaWOOL and Authentico) are solely or almost entirely available only in Australia. Data is only available for the world total for a third scheme, ZQ. The Responsible Wool Standard (RWS) does have data available by country. As can be seen, South Africa produces the largest volume of RWS-certified wool accounting for almost half of the world total. Australia is the second largest (20% share) followed

by Argentina (17%) and Uruguay (11%). New Zealand and the US round off the countries which produce RWS-certified wool.

It has not been possible to construct an annual time series as data over several years is not available. However, data is available from NZMerino for the ZQ scheme, which shows the trends as an indicator for the rising importance of these third-party schemes. This is shown in Chart 1.5.



Chart 1.5: ZQ-certified Wool Available for Sale



Source: NZMerino



Regarding data from certification schemes

There are important caveats to note with the data presented in this report on third-party assurance schemes:

1. Production from one wool-growing property may be certified under more than one certification scheme. Data of wool offered at auction in Australia from AWEX suggests that some sale lots are certified in up to six different assurance schemes.
2. The managers of each third-party scheme do not know if certified wool that has been purchased at auction has been purchased because the wool is certified (and if so, purchased for which scheme).
3. As a result, there is multiple counting (e.g., double-counting, triple-counting) of the quantity of wool produced under the different third-party assurance schemes.
4. Therefore, the data presented in these tables overstates the total volume of wool certified under these schemes.
5. In some cases, actual production data is not collected. Rather, data is collected on the weight of certified wool that is sold, including via auction.

IWTO and the authors of this report encourage the managers of the various third-party assurance schemes to work to address these data issues to improve the quality and integrity of the data that is available so that the data more accurately reflects the current situation.

Table 1.1 World Sheep Population by Country

Units: '000 head

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021e
China	117,446	130,026	151,337	145,352	166,668	173,095	171,845
India	54,131	59,447	66,319	67,744	66,694	68,100	69,483
Australia	120,862	118,552	100,602	70,800	70,910	66,410	68,290
Sudan (North & South)	37,180	46,095	49,797	52,079	56,435	55,905	55,917
Nigeria	21,750	26,000	31,548	35,520	41,632	47,744	47,782
Iran	50,889	53,900	52,219	47,591	44,732	46,587	45,924
Ethiopia	14,000	10,951	20,734	25,509	28,892	42,915	43,557
Turkey	35,646	30,256	25,201	21,795	31,140	42,127	41,665
Chad	12,333	13,310	14,364	18,056	26,436	38,705	38,671
United Kingdom	43,304	42,264	35,416	31,445	33,743	33,600	32,700
Pakistan	29,065	24,084	24,923	27,757	29,440	31,225	31,224
Algeria	17,302	17,616	18,909	22,869	28,112	30,906	30,760
Mongolia	13,787	15,191	12,885	14,480	24,943	30,040	30,697
Kenya	8,208	7,940	10,034	17,562	16,795	25,346	27,021
New Zealand	48,816	42,260	39,880	32,563	29,121	26,030	25,830
Morocco	13,389	17,300	16,872	18,023	18,510	22,089	22,291
South Africa	25,300	28,551	25,334	24,501	23,938	21,605	21,616
Brazil	18,336	14,785	15,588	17,381	18,411	19,972	20,629
Russia	31,818	12,622	15,775	19,850	22,578	20,655	20,533
Mali	5,431	6,800	8,432	11,300	14,422	20,143	20,135
Uzbekistan	9,053	7,761	8,890	12,082	15,198	18,829	18,794
Indonesia	7,169	7,427	8,327	10,725	17,025	17,769	17,817
Kazakhstan	24,273	8,725	11,287	14,661	15,688	17,750	17,693
Syria	12,075	13,505	19,651	15,511	16,720	16,073	15,905
Spain	21,301	24,400	22,514	18,552	16,026	15,439	15,383
Turkmenistan	6,100	7,500	13,089	13,600	14,015	13,970	13,970
Niger	9,192	9,514	9,847	9,680	11,497	13,655	13,652
Afghanistan	12,907	15,000	10,773	13,286	13,218	13,614	12,515
Somalia	13,500	13,808	14,700	12,000	12,040	12,064	12,319
Mauritania	5,288	8,035	8,850	8,702	11,106	11,102	11,163
Peru	12,570	14,686	14,822	14,160	11,973	11,098	11,000
Argentina	15,245	13,562	12,505	12,600	10,410	10,623	12,558
Burkina Faso	5,851	6,782	7,111	8,243	9,556	10,849	10,868
Romania	10,381	7,657	7,608	8,417	9,810	10,464	10,477
Yemen Republic	4,802	6,193	7,980	9,206	9,572	9,239	9,469
Saudi Arabia	8,501	8,091	8,083	8,741	9,146	9,447	9,446
Mexico	6,195	6,046	7,207	8,106	8,711	8,726	8,727
Greece	9,606	9,269	8,745	9,791	8,852	8,260	8,287
Bolivia	7,884	7,353	7,971	8,701	7,454	7,613	7,700
Senegal	3,890	4,542	4,863	5,571	6,017	7,426	7,461
Libya	5,100	4,124	5,500	7,000	7,144	7,454	7,414
France	10,075	9,324	8,760	7,955	7,057	7,301	7,258
Others	143,322	125,676	131,557	138,326	139,656	141,088	139,979
TOTAL	1,083,271	1,056,929	1,096,808	1,097,793	1,181,443	1,263,049	1,266,425

Includes woolled and non-woolled sheep.

e estimated

Source: FAO of the United Nations (downloaded January 2021), China Wool Textile Association, Poimena Analysis & Delta Consultants, European Commission (downloaded December 2020), Country reports to IWTO Congress in May 2021 (and subsequent updates), Government statistical agencies

For Australia, New Zealand, Uruguay, South Africa, Argentina, Peru, Brazil - numbers as of 30 June.

Table 1.2 World Wool Production by Country: Greasy

Units: tonnes

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021e
Australia*	730,988	666,000	520,000	411,017	427,000	355,878	356,745
China	277,375	292,502	393,172	386,768	427,464	333,625	332,293
New Zealand*	288,535	257,357	215,500	177,900	153,800	136,400	133,100
Turkey	70,000	43,139	46,176	42,823	59,196	79,754	78,884
Morocco	36,000	40,000	47,065	53,938	60,204	58,839	58,752
Iran	50,900	75,000	74,568	63,828	56,453	58,372	58,491
Sudan	38,000	40,000	64,853	55,000	58,692	57,721	57,803
Russia	93,012	40,088	48,800	53,521	55,644	51,660	50,542
South Africa*	67,870	45,319	44,191	44,730	45,609	50,661	50,600
India	41,440	48,400	44,900	42,991	43,600	45,844	45,975
Pakistan	53,200	38,900	40,000	42,000	44,600	45,112	44,859
Argentina*	90,368	62,739	80,346	54,000	46,000	42,000	40,677
Kazakhstan	58,258	22,924	30,444	37,635	38,025	40,210	40,145
Turkmenistan	19,300	23,000	34,000	38,000	39,916	40,109	40,109
Algeria	24,000	17,709	23,500	26,119	37,100	37,890	37,097
Mongolia	19,600	21,700	16,749	17,376	29,919	36,000	36,796
Uzbekistan	19,500	15,834	20,081	26,510	35,614	35,422	35,454
United Kingdom	67,609	56,000	42,500	32,000	28,631	30,700	29,900
Indonesia	21,508	22,281	24,981	30,750	28,000	24,855	25,088
Romania	24,323	17,997	17,600	20,457	22,758	24,277	24,307
Uruguay*	84,249	57,218	37,759	34,700	28,500	24,300	23,500
Spain	37,950	32,104	30,888	22,688	23,336	21,698	21,499
Syria	25,490	32,000	44,000	18,670	17,413	18,470	18,536
Iraq	11,200	15,800	16,500	16,977	15,726	16,368	16,368
Ireland	27,100	12,301	12,867	14,000	14,123	16,090	16,255
Azerbaijan	9,000	10,916	13,131	15,621	17,020	16,128	16,164
Afghanistan	15,500	18,000	12,900	15,900	15,231	15,162	15,099
Saudi Arabia	9,100	10,000	12,500	13,100	11,725	14,194	14,194
France	20,645	21,825	14,000	14,000	14,124	14,091	13,925
USA	33,412	23,653	19,173	15,637	13,831	12,365	12,332
Kyrgyzstan	13,864	11,250	9,980	10,857	11,853	11,867	11,869
Egypt	9,304	7,373	10,464	11,059	11,258	11,616	11,596
Germany	14,939	9,114	9,500	12,800	12,426	11,457	11,492
Libya	7,650	8,581	9,500	9,357	9,808	10,150	10,150
Tunisia	8,700	8,947	9,287	10,352	7,610	9,209	9,306
Yemen	4,141	4,391	6,496	7,693	8,728	8,455	8,438
Brazil	15,000	13,301	10,777	11,646	10,924	9,800	8,000
Others	157,237	161,275	155,678	145,858	143,921	134,426	133,900
TOTAL	2,596,267	2,304,938	2,264,826	2,058,278	2,125,782	1,961,175	1,950,237

* Production on a seasonal basis (e.g., 2020 = 2019/20)

Source: FAO of the United Nations (downloaded January 2022), Poimena Analysis & Delta Consultants, European Commission (downloaded January 2022), Country reports to IWTO Congress in May 2021 (and subsequent updates), Government statistical agencies, FLA, SUL, Cape Wools SA, BWMB, Beef + Lamb NZ, CWTA.

Table 1.3: World Wool Production by Key Countries: % share greasy

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021
Australia	28%	29%	23%	20%	20%	18%	18%
China	11%	13%	17%	19%	20%	17%	17%
New Zealand	11%	11%	10%	9%	7%	7%	7%
Turkey	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%
Argentina	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%
South Africa	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
United Kingdom	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%
Uruguay	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%
All Others	35%	36%	39%	43%	43%	46%	46%

* Production on a seasonal basis (e.g., 2020 = 2019/20)

Source: FAO of the United Nations (downloaded January 2022), Poimena Analysis & Delta Consultants, European Commission (downloaded January 2022), Country reports to IWTO Congress in May 2021 (and subsequent updates), Government statistical agencies, FLA, SUL, Cape Wools SA, BWMB, Beef + Lamb NZ, CWTA.

Chart 1.6 World Wool Production by Country: Greasy 2021e (% share)

Total 1,949.5 mkg (-0.6% change y-o-y)

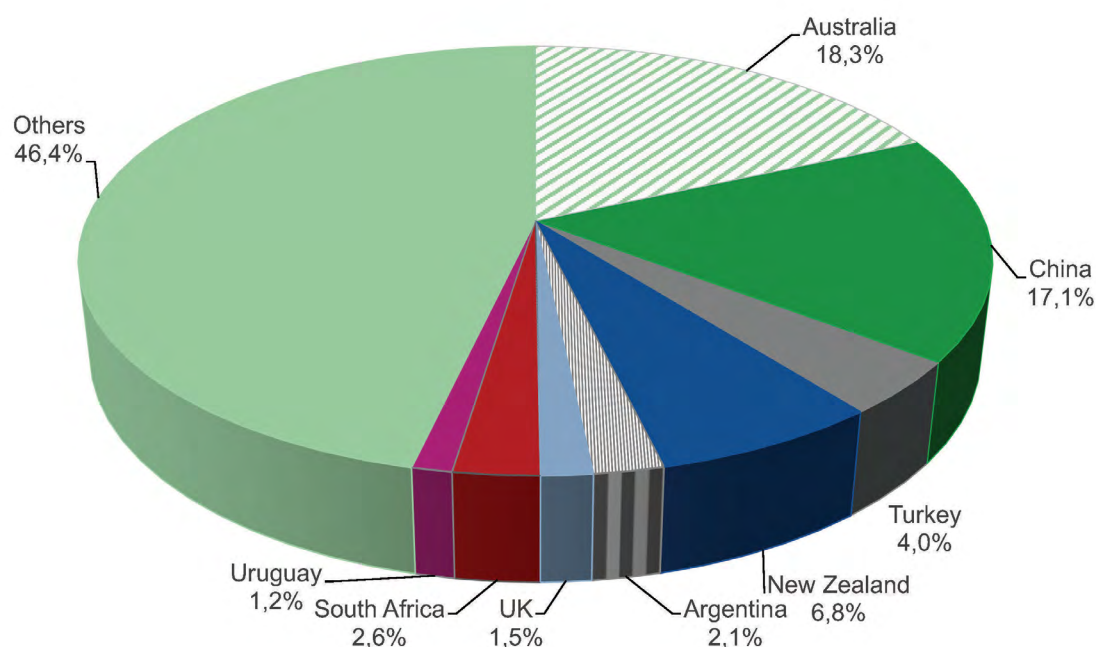
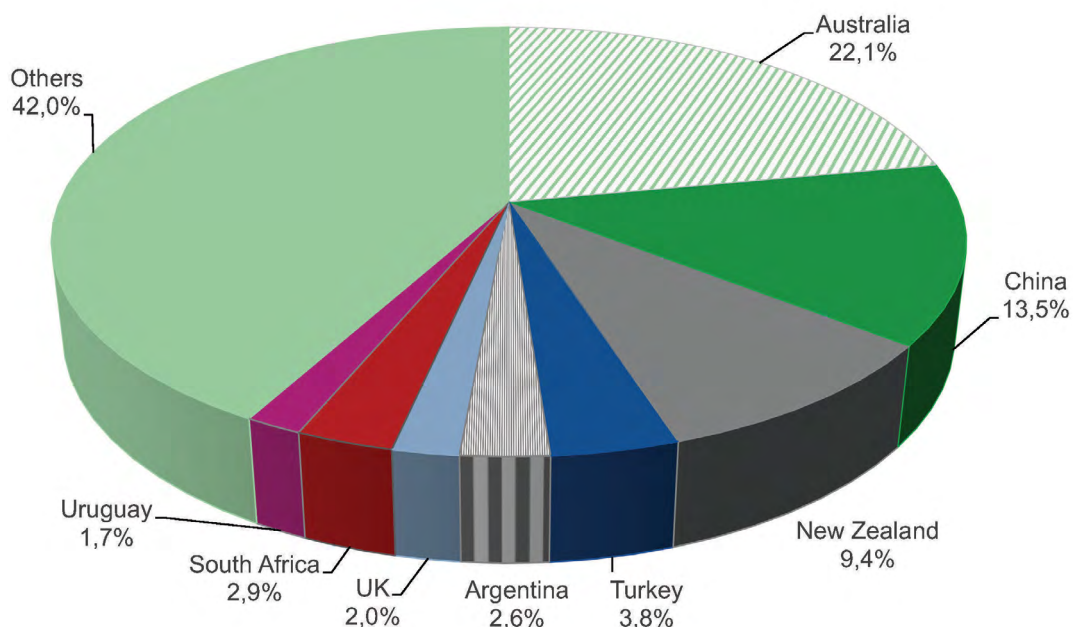


Chart 1.7 World Wool Production by Country: Clean 2021e (% share)**Total 1,033.5 mkg (+0.2% change y-o-y)**

Source: FAO and IWTO member countries, Poimena Analysis
& Delta Consultants
Updated: 9 February 2022

**Table 1.4 World Wool Production by Country: Clean equivalent wt**

Units: tonnes

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021e
Australia*	472,510	438,295	332,280	259,763	277,123	221,356	227,960
China	121,618	127,919	175,089	162,443	179,535	140,123	139,563
New Zealand*	213,400	193,300	158,498	131,441	114,658	99,981	97,363
Turkey	36,000	31,000	22,896	21,412	29,598	39,877	39,442
India	33,152	38,080	35,920	27,944	28,340	27,218	29,883
South Africa*	41,379	28,731	28,024	26,838	27,365	30,128	30,092
Sudan	18,000	22,500	22,500	27,500	29,346	28,860	28,901
Argentina*	56,566	38,911	49,622	33,630	28,648	26,688	27,218
Iran	22,905	24,255	24,255	28,723	25,404	26,267	26,321
Russia	41,855	17,658	21,615	26,761	27,822	25,830	25,271
Morocco	14,400	15,200	15,200	21,575	24,082	23,536	23,501
Mongolia	11,172	12,369	9,547	9,904	17,054	20,520	20,974
United Kingdom	47,847	39,080	29,125	22,016	19,698	21,121	20,571
Kazakhstan	33,548	13,172	17,493	18,818	19,013	20,105	20,072
Turkmenistan	14,475	13,483	13,650	19,000	19,958	20,055	20,055
Pakistan	22,344	16,338	16,674	17,640	18,732	18,947	18,841
Uruguay*	59,791	40,601	27,871	25,331	20,805	17,253	17,625
Uzbekistan	14,625	11,876	15,061	13,255	17,807	17,711	17,727
Algeria	10,800	7,969	8,325	11,754	16,695	17,050	16,693

Table 1.4 World Wool Production by Country: Clean equivalent wt (continued)

Units: tonnes

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021e
Romania	10,945	8,099	7,596	9,206	10,241	10,925	10,938
Spain	17,078	17,597	16,031	10,210	10,501	9,764	9,675
Syria	12,235	12,254	10,560	8,962	8,358	8,866	8,897
Ireland	14,890	14,120	9,140	7,608	7,674	8,743	8,833
Afghanistan	8,525	8,525	6,270	8,745	8,377	8,339	8,304
Azerbaijan	4,050	4,912	5,910	7,811	8,510	8,064	8,082
France	10,323	8,260	8,250	7,000	7,062	7,046	6,962
Germany	5,858	5,858	5,858	7,168	6,959	6,416	6,436
USA	17,330	12,317	9,975	8,134	7,195	6,432	6,415
Iraq	4,480	5,200	4,400	6,791	6,290	6,547	6,547
Saudi Arabia	3,888	4,080	4,080	6,288	5,628	6,813	6,813
Kyrgyzstan	6,895	5,595	4,963	5,429	5,927	5,934	5,935
Egypt	3,900	3,687	3,775	5,530	5,629	5,808	5,798
Chile	11,020	9,860	8,120	5,076	4,545	5,110	4,745
Peru	6,372	8,274	7,073	5,859	5,134	4,290	4,277
Yemen	2,071	2,196	3,248	3,847	4,364	4,228	4,219
Brazil	10,500	9,311	7,544	7,063	6,625	7,140	4,852
Tunisia	4,350	4,400	4,400	5,176	3,805	4,605	4,653
Others	79,140	67,923	68,214	67,178	67,622	63,573	63,472
TOTAL	1,520,237	1,343,205	1,219,052	1,098,824	1,132,129	1,031,233	1,033,927

Table 1.5: Estimated Wool Production by Micron Range: Clean equivalent

	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021e
Fine wool ($\leq 24.5\mu\text{m}$)	648,317	557,439	465,953	399,889	423,068	381,742	384,336
Medium wool (24.6-32.5)	313,362	276,377	259,843	243,968	263,141	226,464	227,254
Coarse wool ($> 32.5\mu\text{m}$)	558,558	509,389	493,257	454,876	445,876	422,830	421,832

* Production on a seasonal basis (e.g., 2020 = 2019/20)

Source: Poimena Analysis & Delta Consultants, FAO (downloaded January 2022), IWTO Member countries, AWTA, NZWTA, SUL, ABARES, FLA.

Wool Production in Certified Third-party Assurance Schemes

This year's edition includes the data that is available for several of these third-party assurance schemes:

- The Responsible Wool Standard
- SustainaWOOL
- Authentico
- ZQ

Care needs to be taken in considering the data presented in Table 1.6 (see the explanation in the text for this Chapter).

Table 1.6 Wool Production Certified under Selected Third-Party Assurance Schemes by Country in 2020/21: Greasy equivalent

Units: tonnes

	RWS	ZQ	SustainaWOOL	Authentico	
				All wool sold*	Sold certified~
Argentina	4,017				
Australia	5,115		18,010	8,239	594
New Zealand	493				
South Africa	11,913				
Uruguay	2,633				
USA	25				
TOTAL	24,195	8,878	18,010	8,239	594

Source: Textile Exchange, AWEX, The Schneider Group, NZ Merino
 RWS Responsible Wool Standard
 Authentico * All wool sold by Authentico registered growers
 ~ Wool sold and certified as Authentico, July 2020 to June 2021
 SustainaWOOL Wool sold at Australian auctions certified as SustainaWOOL, July 2020 to June 2021
 ZQ Clean weight available for sale. Data only available for world total.