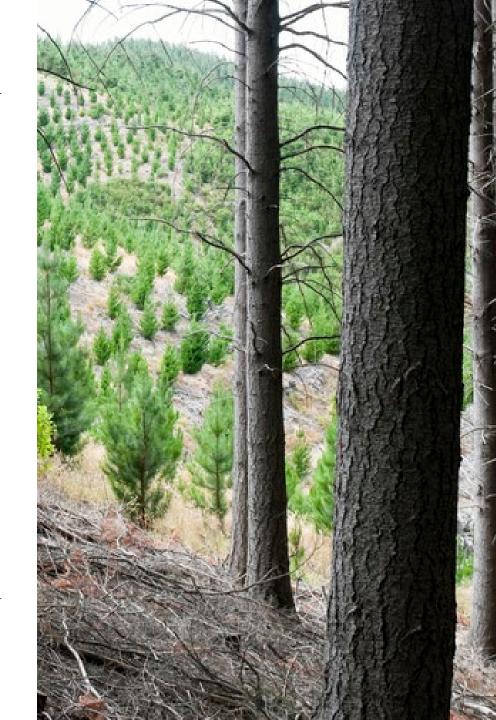
Australia and New Zealand softwood markets

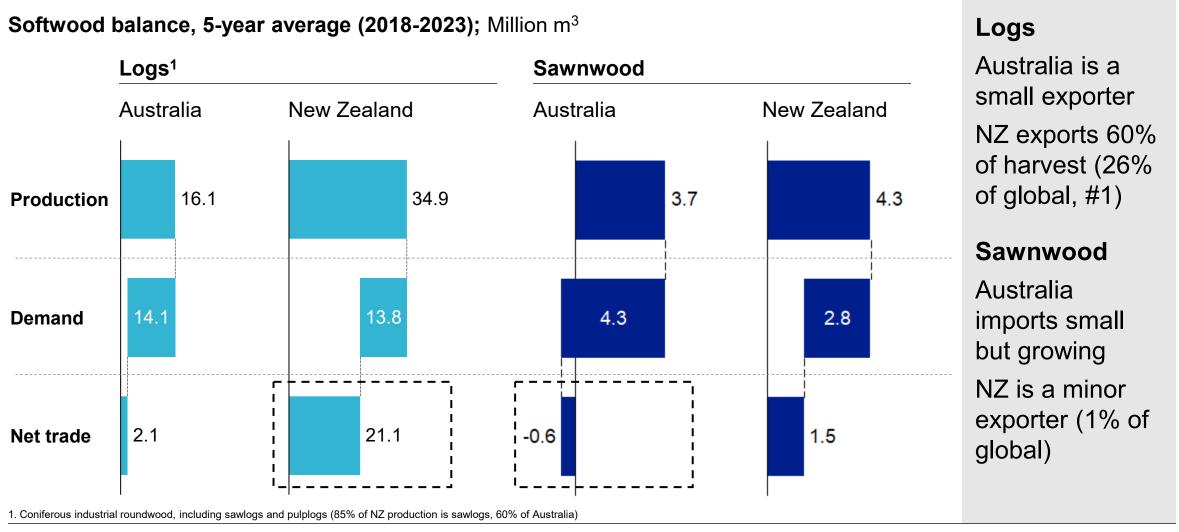
Forest resources, domestic markets, and international trade

72nd International Softwood Conference, Taormina, Italy 17 October 2024





New Zealand is large log exporter, Australia a sawnwood importer



Agenda



1. Softwood forest resources



2. Sawn softwood markets



3. International trade in softwood logs and sawnwood

Although Australia is a vastly larger country, New Zealand has more softwood plantations

Tree cover (>75% canopy density)

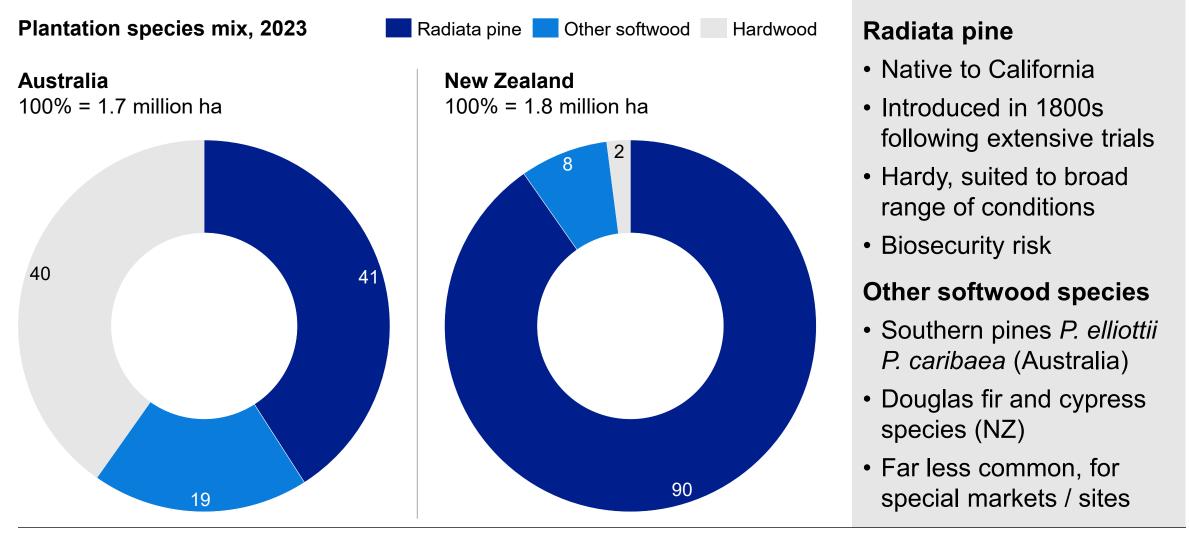
Forest resources of Australia and NZ, 2023 Million hectares

	Australia	NZ
Land area	768	26
Non-forest	634	16
• Forest	134 ¹	10
Forest management	134	10
Natural / protection ²	132	8
 Plantation 	2	2
Plantation species	1.7	1.8
Hardwood	0.7	<0.1
• Softwood	1.0	1.8

^{1.} Mostly scrubland; 2/3 has <50% canopy cover. ~10 m ha with >75% canopy 2. Natural forests in Australia and NZ are not used intensively for wood production



Radiata pine is the main softwood plantation species



Radiata pine management is typically a ~28-year sawlog regime

Typical radiata pine management regime, New Zealand

Planting



- ~1000 seedlings /ha
- Selectively bred, national program, growth rating
- Manual operation

Thinning



- Mostly thinning to waste
- First to ~800 then ~400 trees /ha
- At ~6 and ~9 years

Pruning



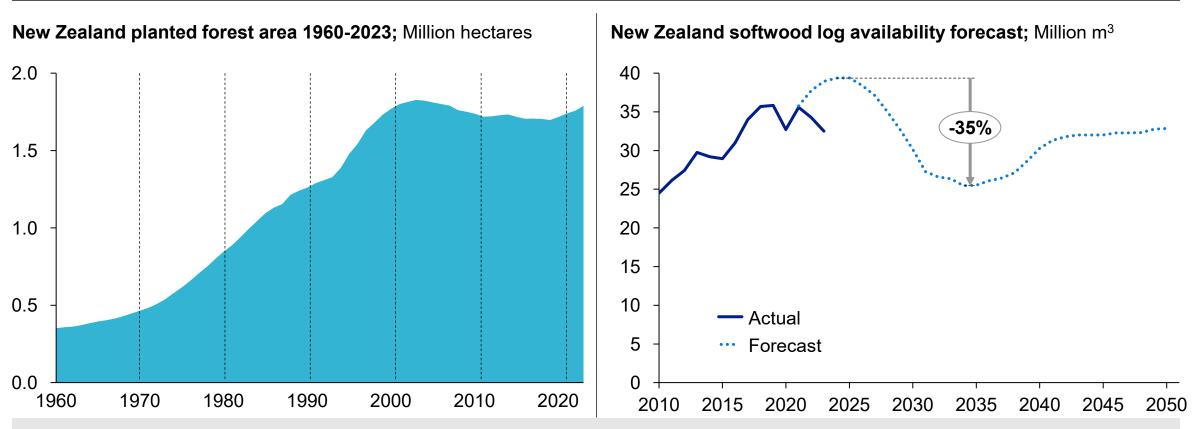
- For knot-free clearwood
- Remove bottom 1/3 of branches each "lift"
- 40% of NZ forests, mostly small woodlots

Harvesting



- At ~28 years
- Yield ~500 m³/ha
- Mechanical on flat/rolling
- Cable logging on steep

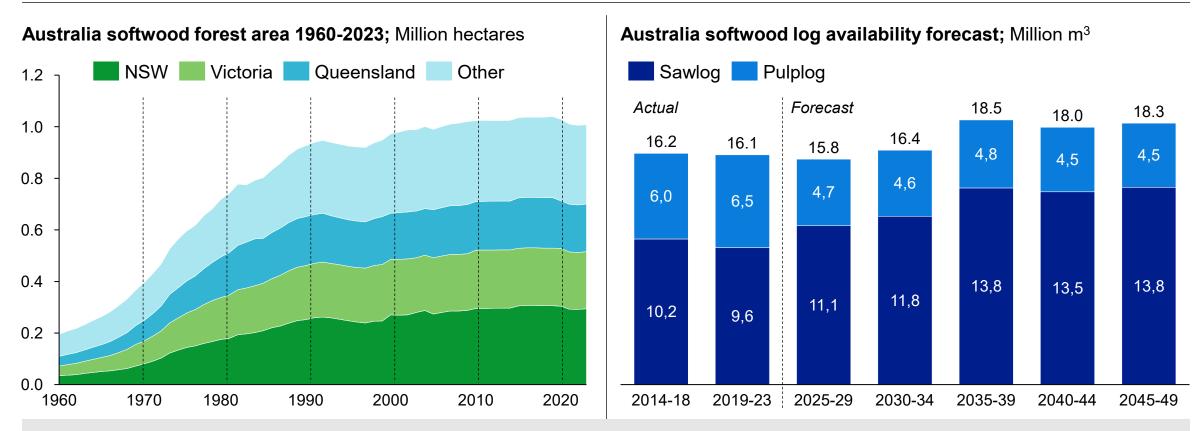
NZ's harvest is expected to peak in 2025 then decline by a third



- Plantation area peaked in 2003. Recent increase in planting (carbon forestry) will not mature until ~2050.
- Harvests expected to peak in ~2025 then decline.
- We expect lower peak and shallower trough: weak demand (China, India) and infrastructure constraints.



Australia's softwood harvest is forecast to grow slowly



- Planted area peaked in 2010s. Area reaching harvest age will continue to grow over next ~20 years.
- Slow growth in harvest forecast until 2040, to ~15% higher than current.
- Key risks: forest fires, competition from log exports (India, and China if lift 2020 ban).

Agenda



1. Softwood forest resources

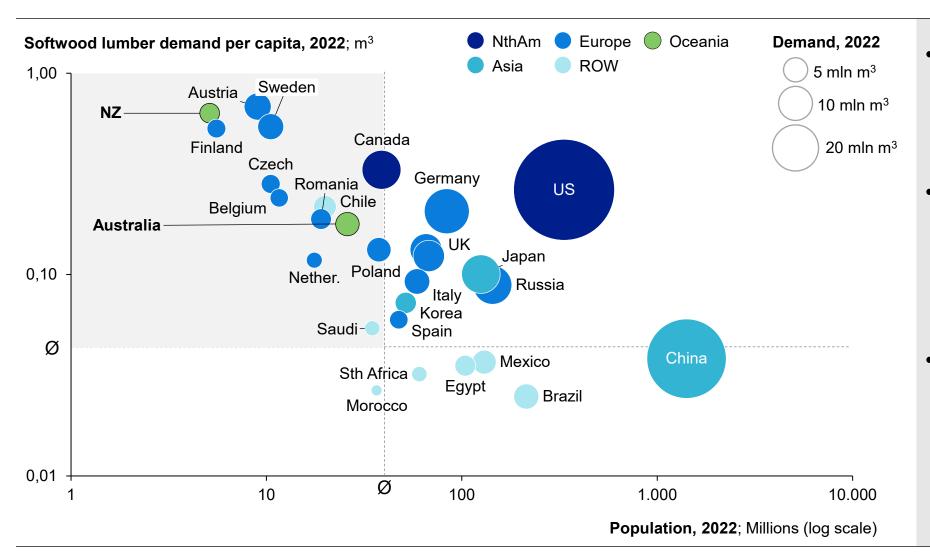


2. Sawn softwood markets



3. International trade in softwood logs and sawnwood

Australia and NZ are relatively small markets for sawnwood



- Small countries
 with high per capita demand for
 wood
- Australia:
 population 26 mln,
 demand 5 mln m³ –
 comparable to
 Poland
- New Zealand:
 population 5 mln,
 demand 3 mln m³ –
 comparable to

 Finland

Demand growth driven by demographics and wood use tradition

Wood use tradition



 Tradition of using wood in housing, packaging, furniture

- Historical availability, established practices
- Earthquake safety of buildings
- Pull from builders, buyers and architects
- Kept alive with new solutions,
 e.g. CLT for multi-family homes

Population growth



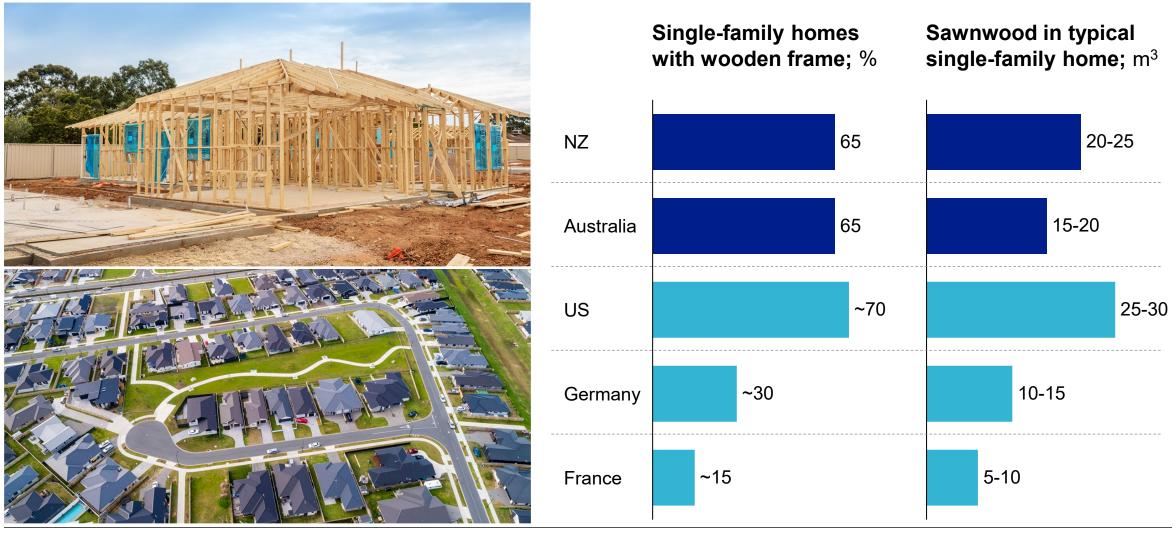
- Population growing, mainly though immigration
- Australia's population grew by 37% (1.4% pa) in 2000-23.
 - 30% were born overseas.
- NZ's population grew by 34% (1.3% pa) in 2000-23.
 - 27% were born overseas.

Urbanization



- Cities are growing, requiring new homes
- Large housing deficit low dwellings per capita, vacancy, and affordability
- Governments making large commitments to stimulate building, e.g. ~6 AU\$ bln in Australia's 2024-25 budget¹

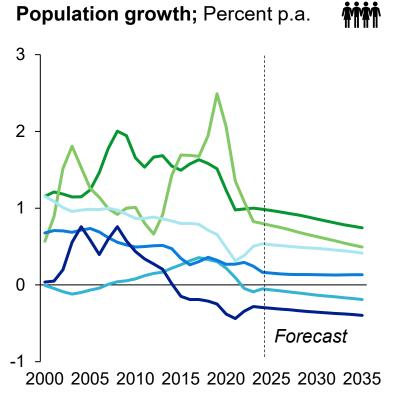
Most homes are single-family (detached) with wooden frame



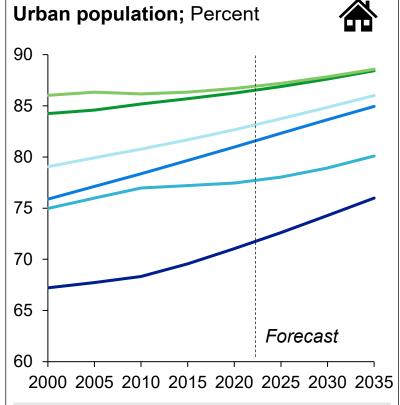
Demographics suggest continued strong growth in home

construction

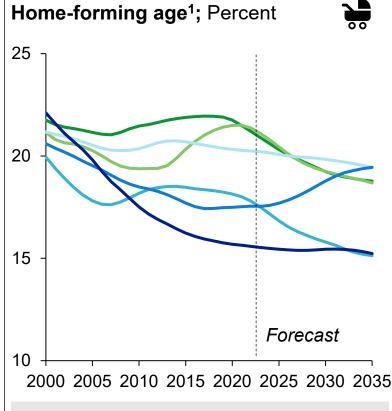
— Australia — NZ — US — Germany — France — Italy







Urbanization is high and climbing; need new homes

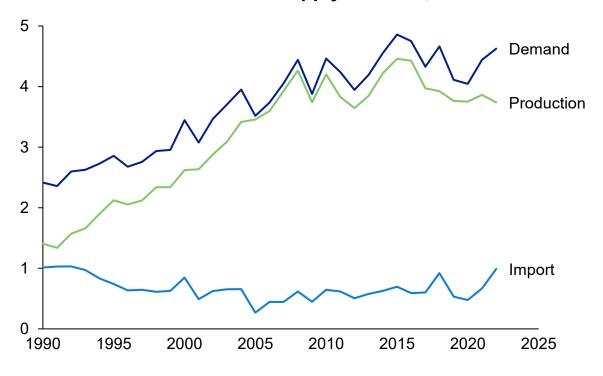


Young population, large "home-forming" age group

1. 20-34 yrs

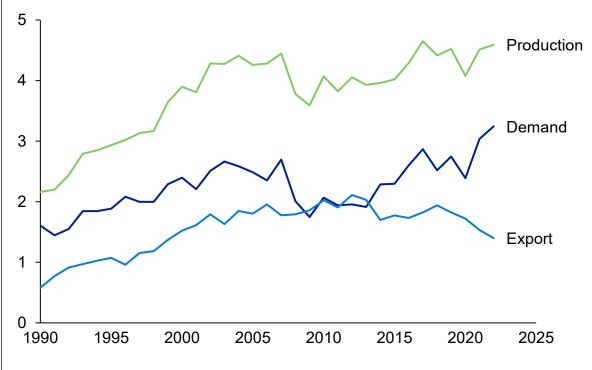
Sawnwood production has not kept up with demand, driving import

Australia softwood lumber supply-demand; Million m³



Imports 22% of demand – Some expect 50% within 20 years (2-3 mln m³), **1-2 mln m³ more likely**

New Zealand softwood lumber supply-demand; Million m³



Exports 30% of production (50% in 2010). Will **continue to fall** with lower harvest, strong demand

Agenda



1. Softwood forest resources

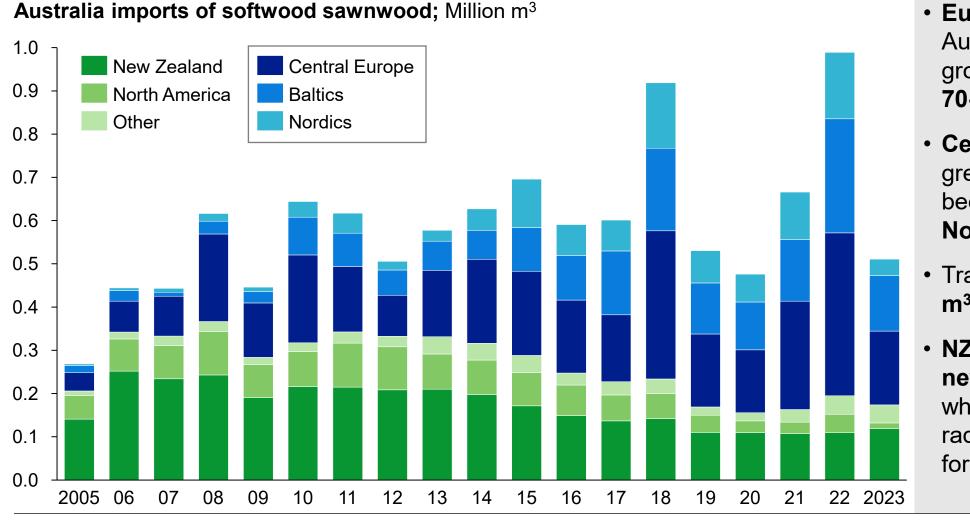


2. Sawn softwood markets



3. International trade in softwood logs and sawnwood

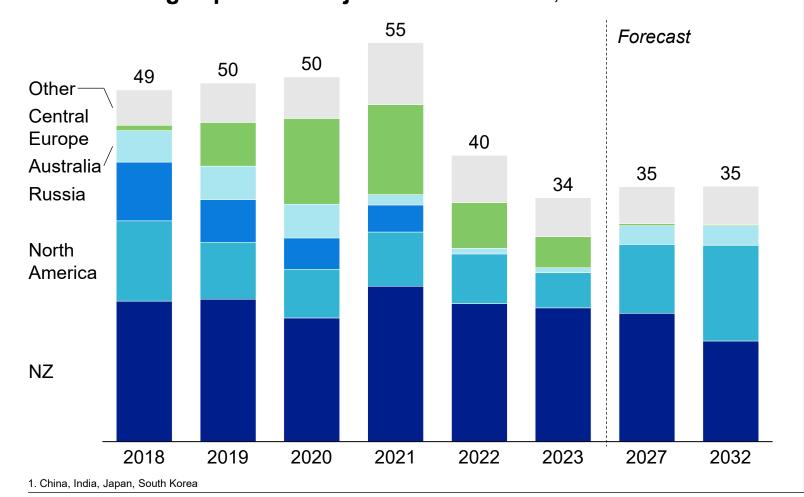
Europe has become the main source of Australian softwood sawnwood imports



- Europe's share of Australian imports grown from 25% to 70-80%
- Central Europe
 grew with bark
 beetle, Baltics and
 Nordics also grew
- Trade now of ~500 k
 m³, US\$ 200 mIn
- NZ constrained by new standards, which fast-growing radiata doesn't meet for construction

We expect lower NZ log exports and more export from US South





Weaker Asian demand

- China not recovering (peak 2021)
- India growth but from low level

Lower NZ export

- Lower harvest
- More logs used domestically

Tight Asia-Pacific market

- Main sources constrained or blocked (Russia)
- US South could fill the gap (and some higher quality from US Northwest)

Conclusions



Forest resources near limits

- New Zealand harvests will soon peak then decline until ~2035
- Australian harvests will grow slowly until ~2040
- Net log export, but lower than historically



Growing sawn-wood market

- Demand fueled by population (immigration), urbanization, tradition
- Australia imports growing,
 NZ (small) exports
 declining



Opportunity for exporters

- Australian sawnwood market increasingly served by Europe
- Gap in Asia-Pacific softwood log markets – US South likely to fill

Contact details

O'Kelly Acumen

Mr. Glen O'Kelly Stockholm Sweden

Phone: +46-73-56-98-039 E-mail: glen.okelly@okelly.se

www.okelly.se



