

What drives public sector investment into plantation forestry?

John Novis Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Christchurch New Zealand





New Zealand Plantations - some key statistics

1955 - More wood harvested from plantations than indigenous forests

2004 - 99.8% of harvested volume from plantations- 89% of plantations are radiata pine



1896 - Forestry Branch of Department of Lands

- 1919 New Zealand Forest Service
- 1987 "Corporatisation"
- 1990 "Privatisation"
- 2004 Department of Conservation (indigenous)
 - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry



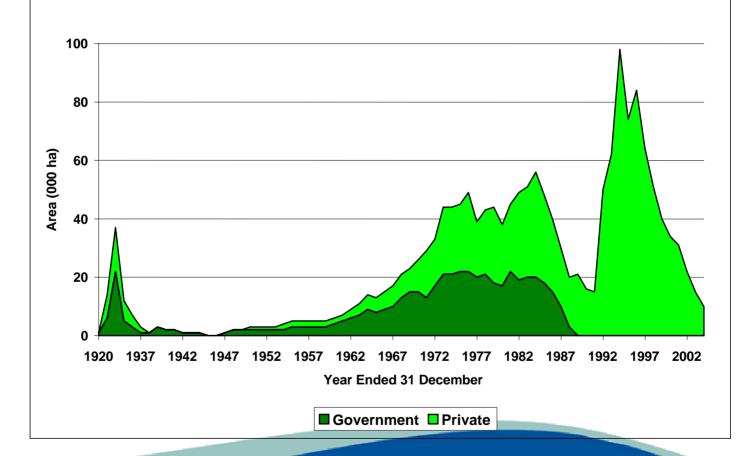
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Key forestry responsibilities:

- 42,000 ha of plantations
- East Coast Forestry Project
- Biosecurity services
- Forest policy advice
- Sustainable indigenous forest management
- **Residual loans and grants**
- Forestry statistics



What Drove Public Sector Investment into Plantations?





Direct Public Sector Investment into Plantations

Vision and Commitment

- Knowing which road to take
- Ensuring domestic supply of wood
- Developing an export oriented industry





Growing the Confidence and Pruning the Risk

- Propagation of suitable species
- Creation of pilot scale commercial forests
- Creating forests to meet raw material requirements
- Achieving key research/management benchmarks
- Ability to model silvicultural practices and yield
- Demonstrating commercial profitability





Economic Development

- Promoting economic development
- Public sector forest "nuclei" private investment
- Plantation based wood processing sector
- Employment





Sustainable Land Management

- Economic use of land unsustainable under agriculture
- Nutrient deficiencies
- Soil erosion
- Invasion by plant pests





Maori Economic Development



- Economic use of unproductive Maori land
- Joint ventures
- Forest ownership and employment opportunities



Commercial Returns or National Interest?

- Commercial returns no
- National interest yes
- Underlying commercial viability
- Lack of commercial returns end of Forest Service





Indirect Public Sector "Investment" into Plantation Forestry

- Provision of infrastructure
- Research
- Biosecurity
- Subsidies
- Market Access and Trade
- Taxation
- Overseas investment
- Training/extension services/statistics





Future Direct Public Sector Investment in Plantation Forestry

- Carbon sinks?
- Sustainable land use?





Barriers and Challenges to Future Investment

- Market and trade issues
- Perceptions and attitudes
- Statutory resource management planning
- Sustainable forest management
- Land values and alternative uses



Key Success Factors for Investment in Plantation Forestry

- · Vision and commitment to a clear and justified objective
- Understanding the nature, and motivations, of investor groups
- Positive public and stakeholder attitudes
- An holistic approach from the markets to the nursery
- Understanding the available land resource and identifying suitable plantation species
- Innovative research
- Demonstrated commercial viability
- Providing infrastructure in the right places at the right times at the right levels
- "Appropriate" economic and regulatory regimes
- Authoritative statistical information



Corporatisation of Public Sector Plantation Forestry

- Changed political ideology
- Lack of commercial accountability
- Lack of returns on assets
- Conflicts with forestry conservation policy



Privatisation of Public Sector Plantation Forestry

Ideological re-thinking



- Exposure to investment in wood processing
- Forest sales in 1990, 1992, 1996