

22nd Session of Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission, Hanoi, Vietnam

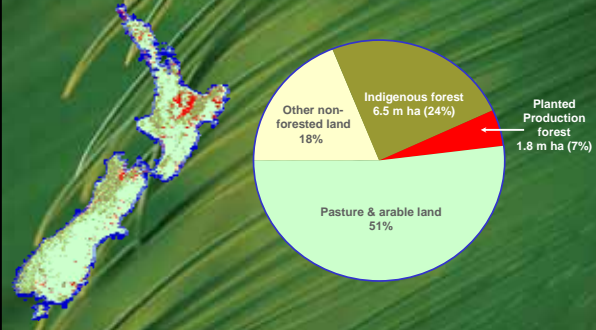
## Implementing the Planted Forests Voluntary Guidelines

### New Zealand Experience

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## Forestry & Land Use in New Zealand





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## New Zealand Forest Sector

- Planted Forest Ownership - mainly private companies and woodlot owners.
- Forestry production - 18.8 million m<sup>3</sup> roundwood.
- Species:
 

– Radiata pine	89.1%
– Douglas Fir	6.3%
– Eucalyptus species	1.7%
– Cypress Species	0.4%
– Other	2.5%
- Recent history has shaped New Zealand Forestry.
- Government has little direct role in commercial forestry.

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## Opportunities, Challenges and Outlook for New Zealand Forestry

- Commercial focus on introduced species - radiata pine
- Changing roles for forestry
- Innovative timber products
- Climate change and forestry
- Export focus on products
- New Zealand isolation
- Planted forests will dominate as commercial source

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## Context for NZ interest in the PFVG

- Planted and natural forests are separate but there are complementary roles in all NZ forests.
- New sector-driven codes of practice refine environmental standards, SFM practices
- Enabled by NGO/sector accords and under Government policies and legislation.
- PFVG is an authoritative internationally recognised document to highlight positive role of planted forest.
- Active participation by different players – NZ Forest Owners Association, Lake Taupo Forest Trust and MAF.

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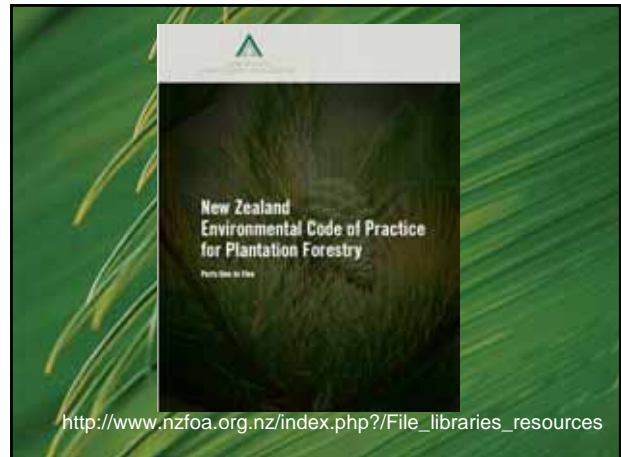
## The NZ Environmental Code

- NZ FOA Environmental Code of Practice for Planted Forestry reflects the PFVG with specific New Zealand requirements.
- Practical guide to forest operations.
- Update of 1993 version – current BEPs.
- PFVG and NZ Code evolved concurrently so good two-way links on issues.
- Code supported by key sector groups – forest owners, contractors and farm foresters – linking growing and harvesting – these can align to the code.
- Useful for operations, planning and forest-related Government policies.
- Used in the NZWood campaign for sustainable forests and wood as the renewable building material.
- Revamped Health and Safety Code to follow.

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## Some outcomes for NZ

- Helps identify the role and attributes of forests and forestry in communities.
- The industry develops its own rules that are practical and meaningful to them.
- Initiatives to bring sector groups (growers and processing) to common purpose.
- Assists Government's regulatory and policy role – water and landuse.
- Brings forestry and environmental groups into closer accord.
- Has helped refocus benefits of forestry for especially water and soil management - a key issue in NZ.



[http://www.nzfoa.org.nz/index.php?/File\\_libraries\\_resources](http://www.nzfoa.org.nz/index.php?/File_libraries_resources)

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## The PFVG in the Region

- NZ Code tailored PFVG to suit the New Zealand situation.
- National codes should reflect what different countries need.
- Vary widely according to the environmental, social and economic needs.
- Overall there is a collective interest in ensuring that planted forests in the countries of this region play a positive role in SFM.
- FAO play a role in focusing expertise to where it is needed implementing the PFVG.