Plantations cover only 1 per cent of the forested area in Australia, but provide almost half of the usable wood resource. Australia has seen a recent upswing in the rate of new plantation establishment, with the bulk of new plantation development being eucalypts.

In 1997-98, roundwood removals reached a record 20.2 million cubic metres, mainly the result of increased woodchip exports. Increased availability of radiata pine has resulted in substitution of some domestic pine sawnwood for imported softwood and native forest hardwood sawnwood. There has also been an increase in the proportion of logs removed as pulp logs rather than sawlogs.

Key developments in the market for sawn timber include, a long term decline in the amount of structural wood used per new dwelling unit, the substitution of wood based panels for sawnwood and of softwood sawnwood for hardwood sawnwood, and a reduction in sawnwood imports. However, imports of pulp and paper have continued at relatively high levels. There has also been an increase in woodchip exports and in the proportion of softwood woodchip in those exports, and increased export of coniferous logs.

In the future, new plantation expansion, globally, is expected to increase supplies of wood fibre to meet increased world demand. In Australia, virtually all growth in log availability is expected to be from plantations. Production of sawnwood, wood based panels, paper and paperboard are projected to rise over the next decade. Paper consumption is projected to continue to rise, but little increase is projected in the consumption of sawnwood and wood based panels. Australia projected to become a net exporter of sawnwood and wood based panels within the next fifteen years.
Introduction

Farm forestry is the incorporation of commercial tree growing into farming systems (Commonwealth of Australia 1998). Reasons for engaging in farm forestry may range from improving farm productivity, to providing an alternative source of income or a long term investment. Plantings intended primarily for improving productivity may range from break of slope planting, windbreaks and shelterbelts, to integrated whole farm agroforestry. The benefits here may range from an improvement in agricultural production through the provision of shelter for stock and crops to the control of erosion and salinity. On the other side of the spectrum, plantings may be intended primarily for income or long term investment, based on wood sales, and may range from small scale farm woodlots to joint venture plantations and industrial plantations on leased agricultural land.

This paper concentrates on an overview of Australian wood markets and their downstream industries. That is, it focuses primarily on wood growing primarily for income or long term investment — both at a national and state level. The information presented is taken from reports released recently by ABARE, including Australian Forest Products Statistics. More detailed information for particular regions is available in the Comprehensive Regional Assessment reports published by the Commonwealth and states under the Regional Forest Agreement (RFA) process.

Forest resource

Area

Australia has a variety of tropical and temperate forests. Forest vegetation covers 157 million hectares, or 20 per cent, of Australia’s land area (BRS 1998). Reflecting the continent’s relatively arid climate, the largest component of forest vegetation — 71 per cent, or 112 million hectares — is woodland. Three states, Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, account for around 85 per cent of woodland (figure 1). Open
forest, the next largest category, makes up around a quarter of forest vegetation in Australia. Around 80 per cent is found in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and the Northern Territory. Finally, rainforest and mangrove make up 3 per cent and forest plantation around 1 per cent of Australia’s forest vegetation.

Although plantations make up only around 1 per cent of forest vegetation, they account for a significant proportion of the usable wood resource. From the point of view of farm forestry, a significant recent development has been the upswing in the rate of new plantation establishment (figure 2). Boosted by interest from plantation investors, and government and industry initiatives such as the 1997 Plantations for Australia: The 2020 Vision, new plantation establishment has doubled from around 30 000 hectares in 1995 to 60 000 hectares in 1998 (National Forest Inventory 1999). The bulk of new plantings have been eucalypts, which have accounted for around three quarters of the 200 000 hectares established between 1995 and 1998. These eucalypt plantations have mainly been developed in Western Australia, the Green Triangle region of Victoria and South Australia, and Tasmania. Australian’s plantation estate now exceeds 1.22 million hectares — 931 000 hectares of coniferous and 291 000 hectares of broadleaved species (figure 3).

Another development of significance has been a reduction in quality and availability of wood from the native forest resource. The area of native forest actually available for timber production is estimated to be 13.3 million hectares — 7.3 million hectares in state forests, 2.9 million hectares on other Crown land, and 3.1 million hectares on private land — equivalent to around 9 per cent of Australia’s native forest (Commonwealth of Australia 1997). Removals from native forest appear to have plateaued. There are also suggestions that more supplies may be drawn from the private native forest if log availability from state forests continues to decline.

Figure 2: New plantation area, Australia
Roundwood removals

Reflecting higher woodchip exports, industrial roundwood removals reached a record 20.2 million cubic metres in 1997-98 (table 1). Half of these removals (10.1 million cubic metres) were saw, veneer and sleeper logs. The other half was either pulpwood (9.5 million cubic metres) or removals for other uses (560 000 cubic metres). Other uses include fencing, mining, poles and piles.

A development of significance for farm forestry has been the long term species shift in removals from hardwood to softwood. This has occurred as large areas of softwood plantation established in past decades have reached harvest, and as increased areas of state forest have been reserved from production. This shift has increased the domestic availability of radiata pine sawnwood and resulted in some substitution of domestic pine sawnwood for imported softwood and native hardwood sawnwood in building. Removals of coniferous sawlogs have increased from 3.6 million cubic metres in 1990-91 to 6.5 million cubic metres in 1997-98. However, removals of broadleaved sawlogs peaked at

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1: Australian roundwood removals, 1997-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawn and veneer logs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeper logs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulpwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For wood based panel products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For paper and paperboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total pulpwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 million cubic metres in the early 1990s and have since fallen, to 3.4 million cubic metres in 1997-98.

Another development has been the increasing proportion of logs removed as pulp logs rather than sawlog. Removals of coniferous pulp logs have increased from 2.6 million cubic metres in 1990-91 to 3.7 million cubic metres in 1997-98, and removals of broadleaved pulp logs have grown from 5.4 to 5.9 million cubic metres (table 1). The relative proportion of pulp log in total removals will likely continue to increase as newly established areas of short rotation eucalypt plantation reach harvest in the next ten years.

Forest products industry

Supply and demand

Some key developments in plantings and removals have been noted, including the increase in coniferous sawlog removals, the decline in broadleaved sawlog removals, the increase in pulpwood removals, the upswing in the rate of new plantation establishment, and the fact that the bulk of new plantings have been of short rotation eucalypts. These developments have been driven by (or have driven) developments in the domestic forest products market.

Among the key developments in this market have been a long term decline in the amount of structural wood used per new dwelling unit, the substitution of wood based panels for sawnwood and of softwood sawnwood for hardwood sawnwood, a reduction in sawnwood imports, strong import penetration in the domestic pulp and paper market, an increase in woodchip exports and the proportion of softwood woodchip in those exports, and increased export of coniferous logs.

In 1996-97, of the total volume of logs used in each sector, around 58 per cent of logs used for sawnwood, plywood and veneer, 96% of logs used for wood based panels and 62 per cent of the wood used for paper and paperboard in Australia were harvested from plantations (ABARE 1999).

Sawnwood

The most dominating influence on sawnwood production and consumption is the building cycle. Over 70 per cent of timber consumed is used in residential construction and in alterations and additions to dwellings. An additional 10 per cent is used for nonresidential construction, and the remaining 20 per cent for furniture manufacturing and other uses (Neufeld 1996).

Both consumption and production have historically declined during downturns in the building industry and peaked when the housing cycle has peaked. Although the current
Table 2: Australian production of forest products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Unit 1996-97</th>
<th>Unit 1997-98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sawnwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coniferous</td>
<td>2 063</td>
<td>2 326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadleaved</td>
<td>1 418</td>
<td>1 323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3 481</td>
<td>3 649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway sleepers</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particleboard</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium density fibreboard</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Export roundwood</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and paperboard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsprint</td>
<td>421</td>
<td>444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing and writing</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household and sanitary</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packaging and industrial</td>
<td>1 452</td>
<td>1 483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 418</td>
<td>2 542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodchip</td>
<td>3 323</td>
<td>4 315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The housing cycle appears to have peaked in the September quarter 1998, with interest rates remaining low, both dwelling approvals and domestic demand for timber have remained relatively high. Australia produced 3.65 million cubic metres of sawnwood in 1997-98 (table 2) and is estimated to have produced around 3.6 million cubic metres in 1998-99.

Examining state production, reflecting the large market base offered by their growing metropolitan areas, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland account for around 70 per cent of sawnwood production (figure 4). All states or territories except South Australia and the ACT produce both softwood and hardwood sawnwood based on a mix of plantation
and native forest resource. Victoria is the largest producer of hardwood sawnwood. Hardwood currently accounts for the largest share of output in Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania, while softwood leads in New South Wales and Queensland.

Reflecting the relative concentration of the plantation softwood resource, and the development of the resource in comparatively recent times, the sawmills using this resource tend to be larger in scale than their hardwood counterparts (table 3). Around three-quarters of Australia’s 863 hardwood sawmills have a throughput of less than 3000 cubic metres a year, compared with just over half of Australia’s 259 softwood sawmills. In 1997-98, there were 12 softwood sawmills whose throughput exceeded 100 000 cubic metres a year, compared with 2 hardwood mills.

Sawnwood imports have fallen in recent years but still account for around a sixth of sawnwood consumption. The softwood sector has traditionally had the highest import penetration. Currently around a quarter of the softwood consumed in Australia is imported (678 000 cubic metres in 1997-98) compared with less than a tenth of the hardwood consumed (106 000 cubic metres in 1997-98). The east coast mainland states are the largest importers, with New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland accounting for almost all softwood imports, and around three-quarters of hardwood imports (table 4). The latest ABS trade statistics indicate that imports of softwood sawnwood fell slightly in 1998-99 to 662 000 cubic metres and that imports of hardwood sawnwood rose slightly to 113 000 cubic metres. Australian consumption of sawnwood was 4.4 million cubic metres in 1997-98 and is estimated to have fallen slightly to 4.3 million cubic metres in 1998-99.

Australian sawnwood exports are small by volume and suffered in 1997-98 from reduced demand in East Asian markets. Some 38 300 tonnes, around 1 per cent of production, was exported in 1997-98 (table 5). Hardwood made up around 55 per cent of exports by volume (20 700 cubic metres). Western Australia and Victoria are the main hardwood exporters. Softwood made up around 45 per cent (17 600 cubic metres). The largest exporting state was New South Wales.

Table 3: Number of sawmills in Australia, by log intake, 1997-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cubic metres a year</th>
<th>Hardwood</th>
<th>Softwood</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 3 000</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 000 to less than 15 000</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 000 to less than 45 000</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 000 to less than 75 000</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 000 to less than 100 000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 100 000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>863</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>1 122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The latest ABS trade statistics indicate that sawnwood exports have picked up a little in 1998-99. Australia exported 30 000 cubic metres of hardwood and 21 000 cubic metres of softwood sawnwood in 1998-99.

**Wood based panels**

Australia is a small net importer of plywood and a small net exporter of particleboard and medium density fibreboard (MDF). In volume terms, total imports and exports of wood based panels are roughly in balance (table 6). Wood based panels in this table include plywood, particleboard, MDF, hardboard, softboard and veneers.

Australia produced 170 000 cubic metres of plywood, 882 000 cubic metres of particleboard, and 501 000 cubic metres of MDF in 1997-98. Production is expected to be around similar levels in 1998-99. Consumption of plywood in 1997-98 was 257 000 cubic metres, and consumption of particleboard and MDF was 838 000 cubic metres and 440 000 cubic metres respectively.

**Table 4: Australian imports of sawnwood, 1997-98**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'000 m$^3$</td>
<td>'000 m$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>310.3</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>211.5</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>131.9</td>
<td>30.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>10.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Territory</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>677.9</td>
<td>105.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


**Table 5: Australian exports of sawnwood, 1997-98**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coniferous</td>
<td>Broadleaved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>'000 m$^3$</td>
<td>'000 m$^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: ABARE (1999).*
The latest ABS trade statistics indicate that exports of MDF rose significantly in 1998-99. Total exports of wood based panels were 309,000 cubic metres in 1998-99, well up on the 212,000 cubic metres exported in 1997-98. Imports of wood based panels rose slightly (from 235,000 cubic metres to 240,000 cubic metres), mainly due to higher imports of plywood.

**Pulp and paper**

Australia produced 936,000 tonnes of wood based pulp in 1997-98. Pulp production is expected to be lower in 1998-99 following the closure of the Burnie pulp mill. Pulp imports rose significantly from 180,000 tonnes in 1997-98 to 310,000 tonnes in 1998-99 as additional pulp was imported by domestic paper manufacturers.

Around 60 per cent of the paper produced in Australia is packaging and industrial paper. Australia produced 1.48 million tonnes of packaging and industrial paper in 1997-98, and 1.06 million tonnes of newsprint, printing and writing, and household and sanitary paper. Production of paper is expected to be higher in 1998-99 following the commissioning of the new no. 5 mill at Maryvale.

**Export woodchip and roundwood**

Hit by reduced domestic paper demand and falling profits, Japan’s major pulp and paper producers cut woodchip imports and prices early in 1999 (Ausnewz 1999a,b). Australian woodchip exports reached a record 4.3 million dry tonnes (8.75 million green tonnes) in 1997-98, but fell to 3.9 million dry tonnes in 1998-99. Japan again took the bulk of Australian woodchip exports. However, new markets may be opening up in Chinese Taipei and South Korea, and the non-Japanese share of woodchip exports rose from 2 per cent in 1997-98 to 6 per cent in 1998-99.

Australian exports of roundwood fell sharply in the first half of 1998 as Asian import demand contracted. South Korea, the main export market for Australian roundwood,
virtually ceased importing in the first half of 1998, and total roundwood exports were only 391 000 tonnes. However, South Korea returned to the market in the latter half of 1998, and roundwood exports rose to a record 785 000 cubic metres in 1998-99.

Value of turnover, and employment

Around 14 000 people were employed by the forestry and logging industry in 1997-98 (ABS 1998). In addition, over 60 000 people were employed in the wood and paper products industries.

The forest products industries had a value of turnover of $11.5 billion in 1996-97. Tables 7 and 8 show separate information for the wood and wood products industries, and the paper and paper products industries. With 43 800 employees, the wood and wood products industries accounted for around 70 per cent of wood and paper product industry employment. The paper and paper products industries accounted for 30 per cent. The relatively capital intensive nature of the paper and paper products industries is indicated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 7: Australian wood and wood products industry, 1996-97</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value of turnover</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log sawmilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resawn and dressed timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veneers, plywood and fabricated wood manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden structural fittings and joinery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardwood woodchips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood products n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: ABARE (1999).*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 8: Australian paper and paper products industry, 1996-97</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Value of turnover</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulp, paper and paperboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper bags incl. sack manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid paperboard containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrugated cardboard containers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper products n.e.c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: ABARE (1999).*
by the high value of turnover per employee (around $310 000), compared with around $140 000 for the wood and wood products industries.

Australia is a net importer of forest products. The value of forest product imports rose from $3.07 billion in 1997-98 to $3.26 billion in 1998-99, mainly due to increased imports of pulp and paper. Paper and paper manufacturers account for a large percentage of forest product imports (65 per cent in 1998-99). As mentioned, pulp imports jumped in 1998-99, increasing from $126 million to $193 million.

The value of forest products exports fell from $1.31 billion in 1997-98 to $1.27 billion in 1998-99. Woodchip exports fell as a result of lower export demand from Japan, but increased exports of roundwood, wastepaper and MDF offset some of the fall. Australia exported $590 million of woodchips in 1998-99, down from a record $646 million in 1997-98. Woodchips form the largest component of exports (46 per cent in 1998-99), followed by packaging and industrial paper (17 per cent).

**Long term projections**

Long term projections of Australian log availability, and forest products production and consumption, have been undertaken by a number of authors over recent decades. ABARE recently published projections of long term forest products consumption to 2040 and combined these with long term production projections to produce long term estimates of net forest products trade (Love, Yainshet and Grist 1999). The log availability projections used by ABARE were a combination of plantation log availability projections undertaken for the National Forest Inventory in 1997, and native forest log availability estimates from various Regional Forest Agreement economic assessments.

Globally the prices of wood and wood products have remained constant in real terms over the past 25 years. They are expected to remain constant in the future, as new plantation expansion translated into increased supplies to meet the increases expected in demand.

As shown in figure 5, virtually all of the growth in log availability in Australia over the long term is expected to be from plantations, the bulk of this being short rotation hardwood. As a consequence, the proportion of saw, veneer and sleeper logs in total removals is projected to fall from around 48 per cent to 40 per cent in the long term, and the proportion of pulp and other logs to rise from 52 per cent to 60 per cent.

Based on these projected roundwood removals, production of sawnwood is projected to rise by around 30 per cent over the next decade, production of the three main wood based panels (plywood, particleboard and MDF) by 40 per cent, and production of paper and paperboard by almost 45 per cent (table 9). Little increase in the consumption of sawnwood and wood based panels is projected over the next decade, although paper and paperboard
Table 10: Projected consumption, Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>10 year outlook</th>
<th>20 year outlook</th>
<th>40 year outlook</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sawnwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softwood</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardwood</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood based panels</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and paperboard</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Native forest consumption is projected to rise by around 30 per cent (table 10). As a consequence, the export availability of sawnwood and wood based panels is projected to rise significantly, and Australia is projected to become a net exporter of sawnwood within the next fifteen years (table 11). Australia is projected to remain a net importer of paper, although the share of consumption supplied by imports is projected to fall in the long term.

Table 9: Projected production, Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>10 year outlook</th>
<th>20 year outlook</th>
<th>40 year outlook</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sawnwood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Softwood</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardwood</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood based panels</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and paperboard</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11: Projected net trade, Australia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Current a</th>
<th>10 year outlook</th>
<th>20 year outlook</th>
<th>40 year outlook</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sawnwood million m³</td>
<td>–0.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood based panels</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roundwood million m³</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodchip green Mt</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper and paperboard</td>
<td>–0.8</td>
<td>–0.7</td>
<td>–0.9</td>
<td>–1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


References


