

NAME REDACTED

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**Organisation:** N/A

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**Location:** New South Wales

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**Supporting materials uploaded:** N/A

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**Topic 1. Sustainability of current and future forestry operations in NSW**

The continued forest industry and supply of logs indicates that the industry is sustainable. The amount of forest that is harvest in NSW compared the vast amount of forest shows that it is sustainable. The decrease in forest area is not due to harvesting as harvest areas are managed to regrow, making the practice sustainable

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**Topic 2. Environmental and cultural values of forests, including threatened species and Aboriginal cultural heritage values**

The Environmental and cultural values of forests, including threatened species and Aboriginal cultural heritage values are not reduced by sustainable harvesting practices. There is no clear falling of native forests in NSW on private or public land. Media images of clear felled forests are plantation areas. Plantation forests are grown on areas that were clear of vegetation for years prior to planting and under legislation that recognizes the trees as a slow growing crop, planted and grown for wood or fiber production.

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**Topic 3. Demand for timber products, particularly as relates to NSW housing, construction, mining, transport and retail**

Timber demand is greater than production in Australia. Closing a source of timber would increase imports and cost NSW, particularly rural areas, jobs. Long transport distances are also environmentally costly

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**Topic 4. The future of softwood and hardwood plantations and the continuation of Private Native Forestry in helping meet timber supply needs**

The need for timber in Australia means plantations will always be needed for timber production. Pine species for plantations have been researched and refined to ensure a high quality product. Hardwood species for fiber are well established. Hardwood plantations for sawn timber products need further research and support.

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**Topic 5. The role of State Forests in maximising the delivery of a range of environmental, economic and social outcomes and options for diverse management, including Aboriginal forest management models**

The area of state forest contracted in the late 1990s. The areas of harvestable forest available is harvested in a patchwork pattern. The areas of the forest not being actively harvested is used for other uses beyond environmental such as recreation.

**Topic 6. Opportunities to realise carbon and biodiversity benefits and support carbon and biodiversity markets, and mitigate and adapt to climate change risks, including the greenhouse gas emission impacts of different uses of forests and assessment of climate change risks to forests**

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The regenerating forest continues to have environmental values and sequester carbon. The timber harvested stores the carbon while as a timber product.