

Introduction

- Wood Processors and Manufacturers Association of NZ (WPMA)
- WPMA's key role and functions
 - Advocacy in representing members views
 - Standard and technical development
 - Promoting the wood processing and manufacturing sector

Industry Overview

- The wood processors and manufacturing sector is generally in good heart at the moment
- Exports of processed wood products expected to increase by 12% to \$2.85billion in the year to 30 June 2022 [total exports \$6.25billion]
- Forestry and Wood Processing Industry Transformation Plan launched
- Carbon attributes of wood fibre and harvested wood products increasingly being seen as part of Government's strategy to meet its net-zero carbon emission goals in 2050
- Launch of Timber Design Centre to encourage and facilitate greater use of timber in the design and construction of all building projects.

Timber Design Centre

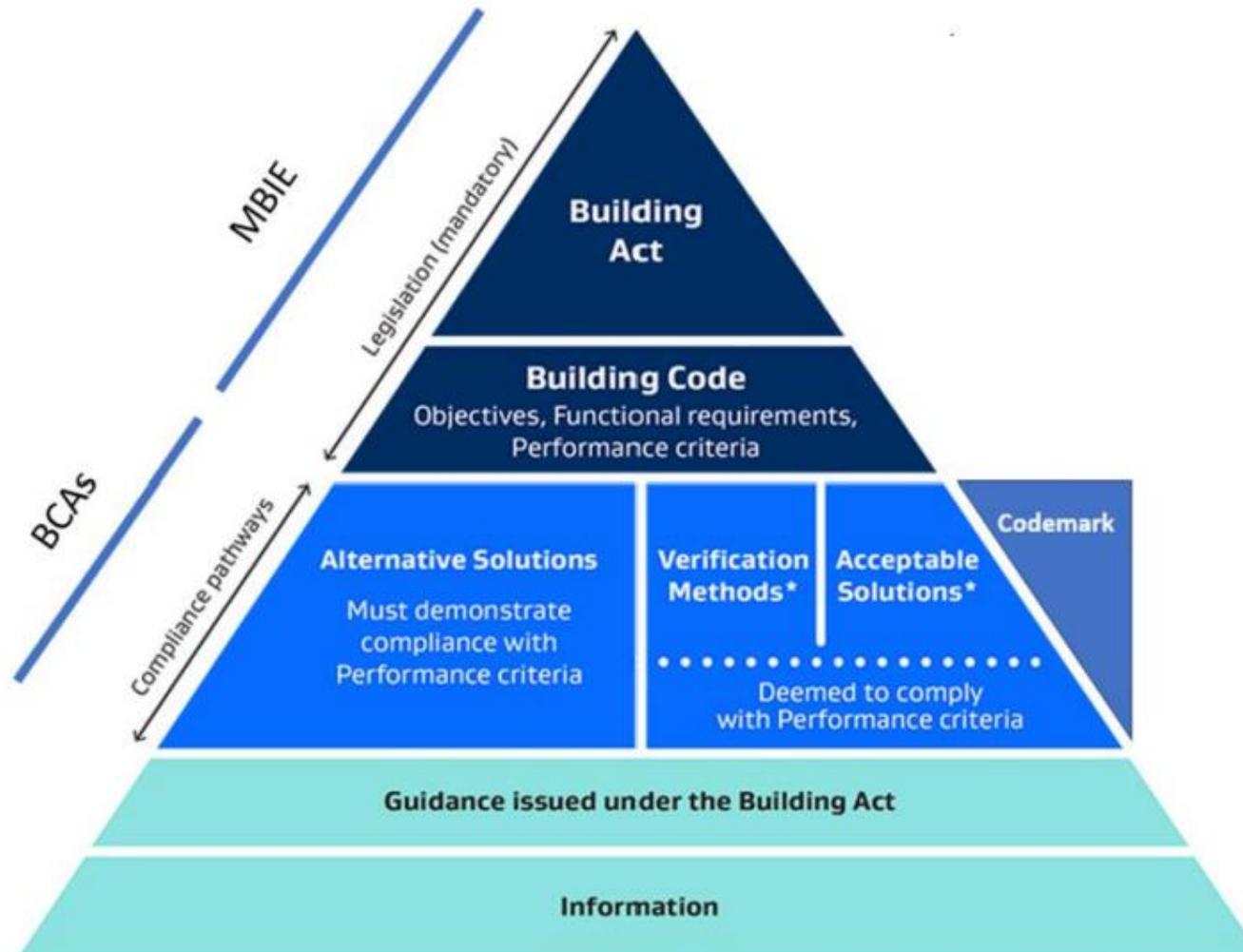
- Collaboration between MPI, WPMA, BRANZ, Timber Design Society and Scion
- Purpose:
 - Develop an online 'one-stop-shop' for access to timber related design guidance, data, case studies, technical information, supply chain directories, etc.
 - Better understand and overcome sources of resistance in the uptake of wood products
 - Support education and upskilling in the wood processing sector, design and specification professions, and consenting authorities
 - Provide a technical service capability and referral gateway
 - Identify and implement R&D to address long-term needs in the application of timber in buildings
- Website: www.timberdesigncentre.co.nz

Standard Development

- The current standard setting process is slow and complex
- Presents challenges on the ongoing development of new innovative timber products
- The building regulatory system and standards encourages designers, builders and Building Consenting Authorities to favour **'tried and tested'** building products over new or competing products
- Timber processing is a competitive industry compared to other mainstream building materials such as steel and concrete. It is difficult for the sector to collectively participate in 'user pay' standards development process

Standard Development

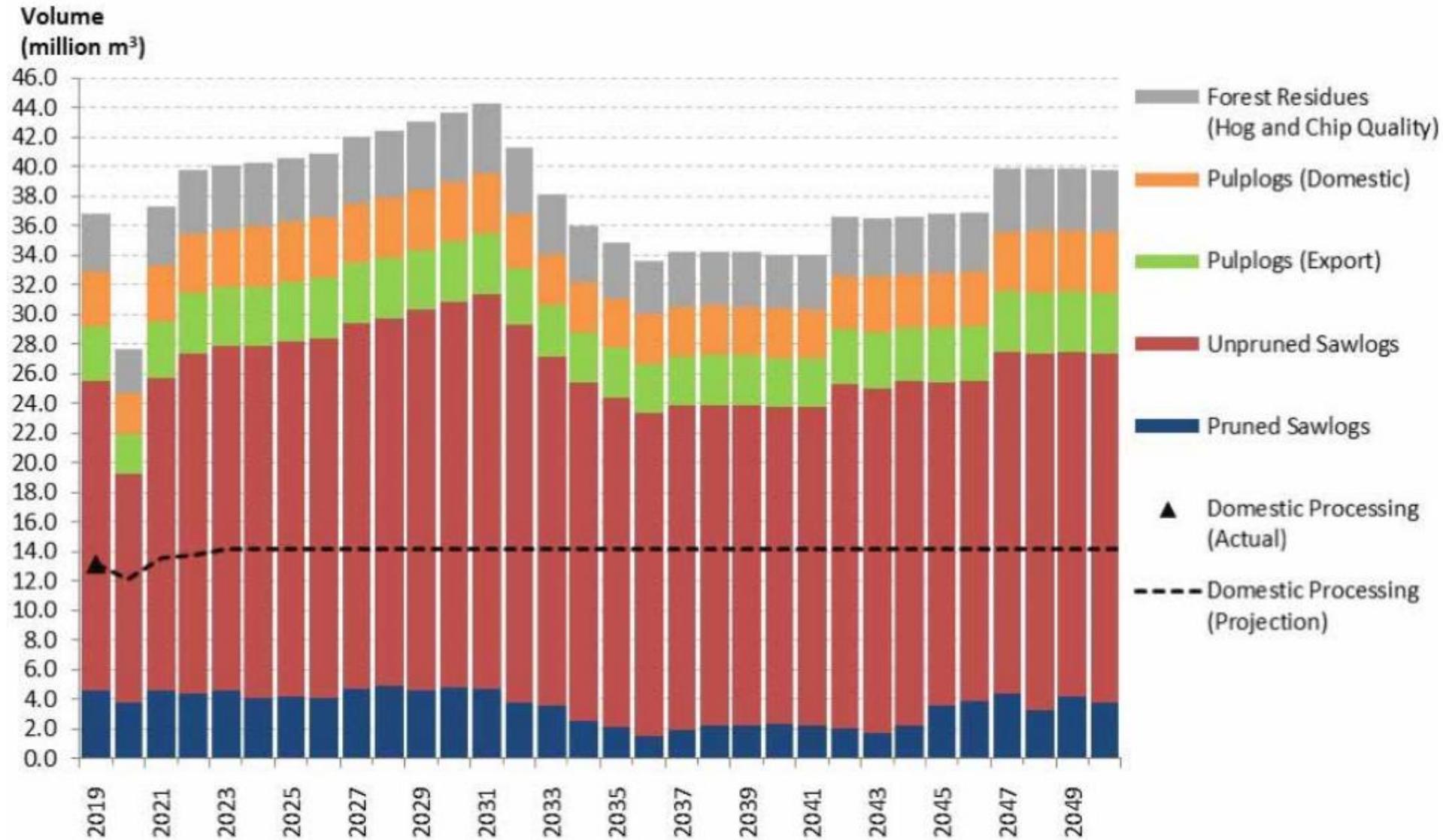
Regulation framework showing some ways to comply with the Building Code



Competing and conflicting aspirations

- The conflict between Govt's aspirations to increase the use of wood products to reduce embodied carbon in buildings, while putting in place policy and funding settings that reduce access to wood fibre
- Short term tactical decisions vrs long term investment strategic planning
- Competing demands over the access for wood fibre – potentially accelerated by anticipated demand for bioenergy and biofuels

Wood availability modelling (MPI's National Exotic Forest Description)



Where are the opportunities

- Be more proactive in encouraging greater use of timber in reducing embodied carbon in the design and construction of buildings
- Encourage further innovation and standard development in engineered mass timber products and other innovative wood products
- Ramping up the Timber Design Centre particularly non-residential and multi-story residential buildings



Where are the opportunities cont..

- Identify and support actions/initiatives under the Forestry and Wood Processing Industry Transformation Plan targeted at adding greater value to wood products and supporting regional economic
 - Care is needed in seeking to ‘transform’ through displacing unsubsidised existing value-added wood processing with subsidised bioenergy manufacturers that ‘the market’ is not willing to pay full price for
- Become more involved in shaping future research programmes that focus further up the value chain for wood products
- Increased collaboration across the sector in creating a more vibrant and successful forest and wood processing sector in future

Te Ara Whakahou – Ahumahi Ngahere Draft Industry Transformation Plan

Creating a high-value and resilient forestry and wood processing sector to underpin our low emissions future.

August 2022



Questions