Economic contribution of the forestry industry to Tasmania

Final report
ISBN: 978-1-922718-89-1

Forest & Wood Products Australia

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Economic contribution of the forestry industry to Tasmania

A report for Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited

10 August 2026

Forest & Wood Products Australia

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Abbreviations

ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACCU	Australian carbon credit unit
CER	Clean Energy Regulator
DCCEEW	Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water
FWPA	Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited
fte	full-time equivalent
GOS	gross operating surplus
GRP	gross regional product
GSP	gross state product
HHI	household income
IO	input-output
OVA	other value added
RISE	Regional Industrial Structure and Employment

Acknowledgements

This study was funded by Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited, and we thank them for their support for the study. Additional guidance and support was provided by the Tasmania Forestry Hub throughout the study. Many businesses in Tasmania contributed considerable time to this study, providing detailed information about their operations and the industry in the region more generally. We thank all those who provided their time, effort, and expertise to inform the study.

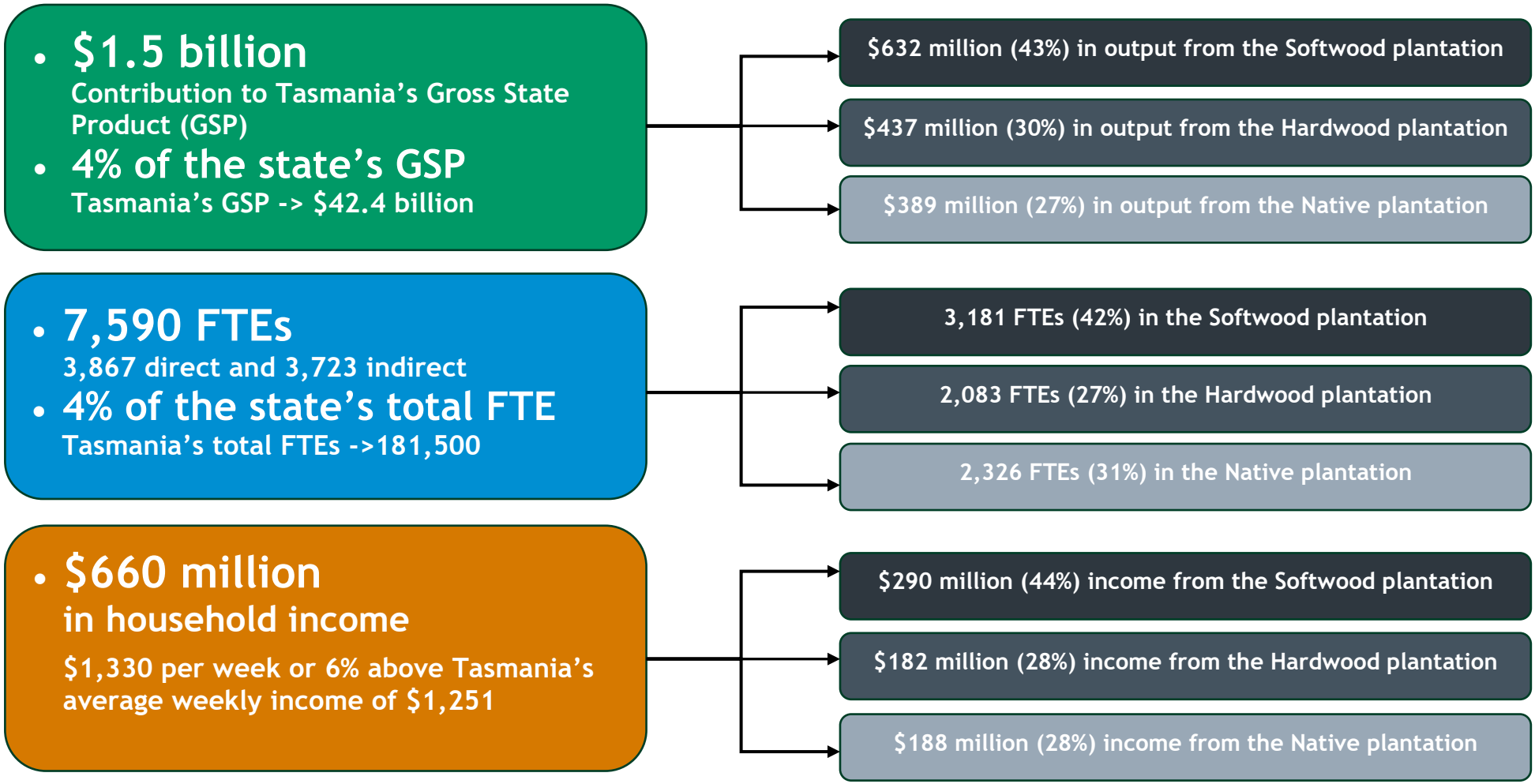
ISBN: 978-1-922718-89-1

Document history and status

Doc version	Doc status	Issued to	Qty elec	Date	Reviewed	Approved
1	Draft	Erick Hansnata	1 Word 1 PDF	10/06/2026	ADM	ADM
2	Final	Erick Hansnata	1 Word 1 PDF	21/07/2026	ADM	ADM
3	Final	Erick Hansnata	1 Word 1 PDF	10/08/2026	ADM	ADM

Last Saved:	24/08/2026 1:18:00 PM
File Name:	Economic contribution of Tasmanian Forestry_Final_Aug 2026_EMBARGO
Project Manager:	Anders Magnusson
Principal Author/s:	Abbie Dix, Anders Magnusson, Jasmine Douglas, and Jack Kirkwood
Name of Client:	Forest and Wood Products Australia Limited
Name of Project:	Economic contribution of the forestry industry to Tasmania
Document Version:	3
Job Number:	ES2537

Snapshot of the economic contribution of the forestry industry to Tasmania in the Financial Year (FY) 2023-24



Executive summary

The forestry industry plays an important role in supporting jobs and economic activity in Tasmania through the growing, management and harvesting of plantations and native forests, as well as processing of harvested wood. This report presents the economic contribution study of the Tasmanian forestry industry for the 2023/24 financial year. The analysis covers activity linked to softwood, hardwood and native forest harvesting across both private and public production. It also considers broader industry factors including non-timber values of forestry operations and forecasts performance of the industry. The economic contribution results are presented as direct contribution, flow on effects, and total contribution. While direct effects reflect activity undertaken by the forestry industry itself, flow-on effects represent jobs and economic activity that depend on the forestry supply chain and would not exist in its absence.

In 2023/24, the Tasmanian forestry industry contributed $1.5 billion to gross state product (GSP), representing about 4 per cent of Tasmania's total GSP of $42.4 billion. Of this, $805 million was generated directly. The industry also supported 7,590 full-time equivalent (fte) jobs, comprising 3,867 direct and 3,723 indirect fte jobs. This is equivalent to 4 per cent of the state's total of 181,500 fte jobs. These jobs were underpinned by $660 million in total household income (including $357 million generated directly), equating to an average of $1,330 per week per fte job. This is 6 per cent above Tasmania's average weekly household income of $1,251. Overall, the industry generated $2,865 million in total output, of which $1,435 million was direct.

There are three key forest resource types produced in Tasmania:

- Softwood plantations, which generated $1,307 million in output, $632 million in GSP, $290 million in household income and 3,181 fte jobs in 2023/24
- Hardwood plantations, which generated $812 million in output, $437 million in GSP, $183 million in household income and 2,083 fte jobs in 2023/24
- Native forests, which generated $746 million in output, $398 million in GSP, $188 million in household income and 2,326 fte jobs.

Across the regions, South Tasmania had a total output contribution of $1,033 million, the North-East contributed $687 million, and the North-West contributed $446 million. Total contribution to GRP was $480 million in the North-East, $311 million in the North-West, and $296 million in the South. Household income contributions were highest in the South, at $231 million, the North-East contributed $165 million, and the North-West contributed $89 million. Total employment contributions in the South were 2,404 fte jobs, the North-East supported 1,713 fte jobs, and the North-West contributed 932 fte jobs.

Privately managed wood production accounts for most of softwood and hardwood production in Tasmania, contributing around $1,983 million in output, $1,001 million in GSP and over 4,900 fte jobs in 2023/24. This activity is largely driven by plantations, particularly softwood. In contrast, publicly managed forestry supports native forestry, softwood, and hardwood. It contributed $882 million in output, $466 million in GSP and over 2,600 fte jobs, with the majority of its contribution coming from native forest operations.

In comparison, the Tasmanian forestry industry contributed more to GSP and employment than the Tasmanian red meat industry ($555 million in total GSP contributions, 3,763 total fte jobs, AMPC 2025), and the Tasmanian Salmon aquaculture industry in 2022/23 ($1,154 million in total GSP contributions, 6,589 total fte jobs, University of Tasmania 2025).

Additional non-timber values supported by the Tasmanian forestry industry include benefits of the Australian carbon credit units (ACCU) scheme, which by the end of 2023/24 was estimated to have raised over 957,000

certificates, valued at over $30 million. Some of the largest other non-timber activities reported include conservation areas, hunting, horse riding, 4WD/dirt biking, and livestock grazing.

Forecasted total economic contributions from 2023/24 to 2025/26 are shown in Table ES-1. Tasmanian forestry activity is estimated to decline slightly in 2024/25 before rebounding in 2025/26. This pattern is broadly consistent across resource type, with most measures expected to recover to, or exceed, 2023/24 levels by 2025/26.

Table ES-1 Total economic contribution of the Tasmanian forestry industry, 2023/24 and forecast for 2024/26

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Softwood			
Output ($m)	1,307.1	1,250.9	1,290.2
Employment fte	3,181	3,197	3,207
GSP ($m)	631.9	459.3	618.7
Hardwood			
Output ($m)	812.1	765.2	906.9
Employment fte	2,083	2,036	2,122
GSP ($m)	437.0	379.2	468.5
Native forest			
Output ($m)	746.3	712.5	769.2
Employment fte	2,326	2,326	2,371
GSP ($m)	397.6	336.4	417.0
All forests			
Output ($m)	2,865.4	2,728.6	2,966.3
Employment fte	7,590	7,558	7,701
GSP ($m)	1,466.5	1,174.9	1,504.2

Source: BDO analysis

1. Introduction

The forest industry in Tasmania contributes to jobs and economic activity in multiple regional communities. This contribution results from the growing, management, and harvesting of plantations and native forests, and processing of harvested wood.

Forest and Wood Products Australia (FWPA), with coordination support from the Tasmanian Forestry Hub, engaged BDO to estimate the economic contribution of the forestry industry in Tasmania. The purpose of this study is to provide an updated, evidence-based assessment of the industry's economic contribution at the state and regional levels for 2023/24.

What this report measures

This report estimates the economic contribution of the Tasmanian forestry industry in 2023/24. It measures the economic activity supported by forestry growing, harvesting, processing and related supply chain activities, including contributions to gross state product (GSP), household income, employment and output. The results capture both the direct contribution of the industry and the broader flow-on activity it supports across the Tasmanian economy.

Economic contribution studies measure the economic activity supported by an industry and are not designed to assess the environmental impacts or net benefits of alternative policy scenarios.

This study presents findings for the forestry industry in Tasmania and Tasmanian forestry regions, and includes activity dependent on the harvest of timber from softwood, hardwood, and native forest, and private and public production. It also considers broader industry factors including non-timber values of forestry operations and forecasted performance of the industry through to 2025/26.

The scope of activity covered in this study includes all aspects of the supply-chain up to primary processing, covering forestry management (growers) as well as contractors (such as harvest and haulage, silviculture, nurseries, consultants). The study also estimates further processing at a whole-of-state level, including processing, transport, retail, and wholesale.

This report examines the following aspects of the Tasmanian forestry industry:

- Employment generated by the industry, including direct and flow-on employment
- Economic contribution to the Tasmanian economy and to regional economies, including direct and flow-on effects
- Non-timber values generated by the industry.

Industry overview

Tasmania's forestry industry is shaped by three distinct regions that support wood and fibre production from hardwood plantations, softwood plantations, and native forests. The industry is made up of forests and plantations owned by both public and private companies and supports a number of non-timber activities.

Tasmania's hardwood sector was the largest by harvest volume in 2023/24, harvesting over 2,000,000 cubic metres of timber (ABARES 2025). Hardwood is primarily used for chipping, and is mainly grown in the North of Tasmania, supported by export ports in proximity (FWPA 2024). This sector is primarily privately managed, with majority of wood grown on privately owned plantations.

Tasmania's softwood sector is more evenly split between saw logs and pulp logs, with a harvest in 2023/24 of over 1,500,000 cubic metres (ABARES 2025). Plantations are primarily located in the North, with some in

the centre of the state. Saw logs are mainly processed in the North, whilst pulp logs are processed into paper products in the South (FWPA 2024). Softwood plantations in Tasmania are primarily privately managed, with majority of wood grown on privately owned plantations.

The native forest industry in Tasmania is primarily publicly managed, with a small portion privately managed. Native forest has become the smallest sector by harvest volume in Tasmania, with just over 1,000,000 cubic metres harvested in 2023/24 (ABARES 2025), distributed evenly across the state. Native forest has a similar product mix to hardwood, with the main product by volume being woodchip (FWPA 2024). The native forest sector is managed differently to plantation sectors, with most wood transactions operating on a contract basis, including processing. The native forest sector has two primary tree types, eucalypts and special species, and these two have been grouped for the purpose of this report.

The Tasmanian forestry industry also supports other activities that generate non-timber values. These are primarily activities that are undertaken in forests/plantations that are supported by the environment and terrain. Additionally, the Tasmanian forestry industry benefits from the Australian carbon credit units (ACCU) scheme, where credits are distributed based on carbon mitigation (DCCEEW 2026).

2. Method and data

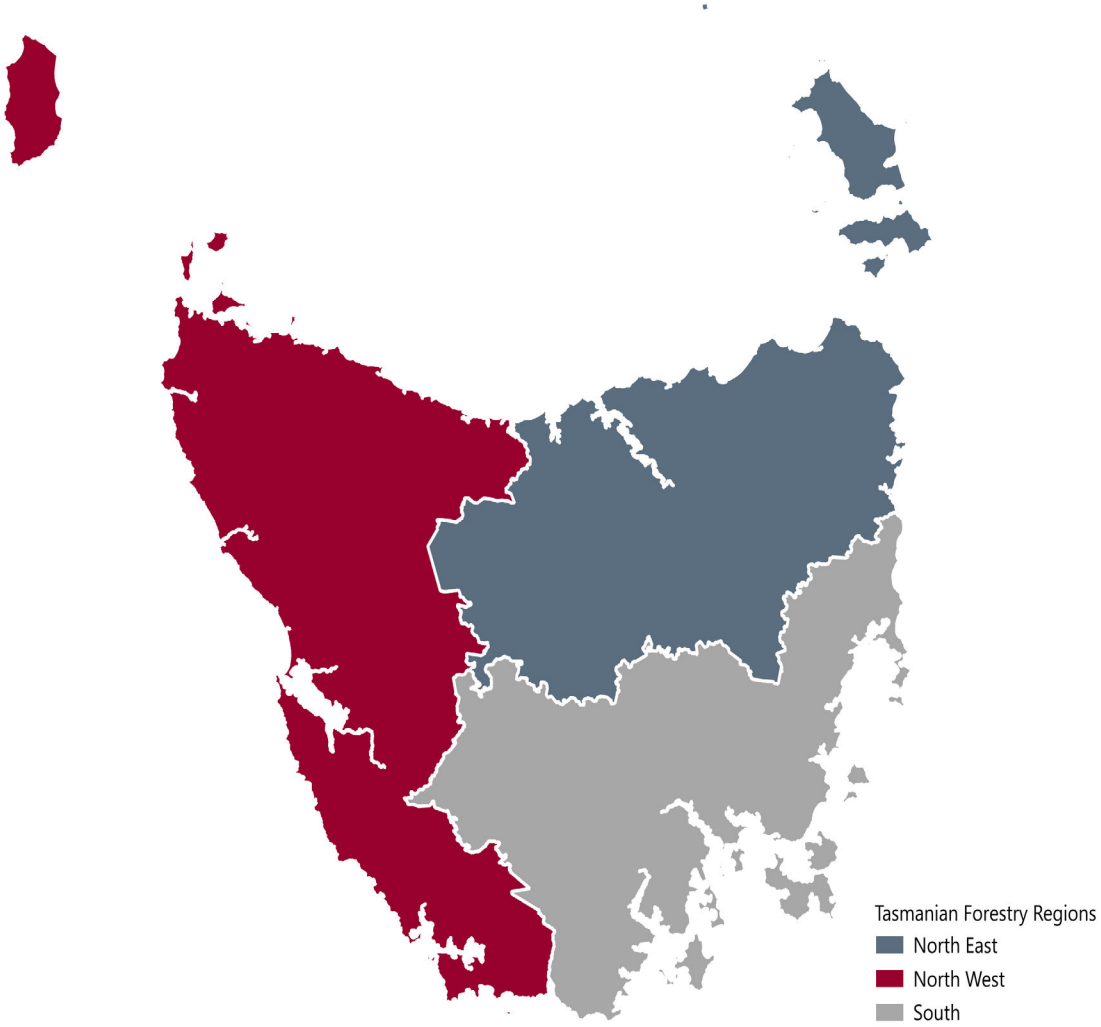
The method for the study included industry consultation, data collection, forestry supply chain modelling, and regional economic contribution modelling. This section outlines the geographic scope of the study, the data sources used, and the economic modelling framework applied.

2.1. Regions

This report presents economic contributions separately for each of the three following regions as determined by FWPA:

- North-East Tasmania
- North-West Tasmania
- South Tasmania.

Figure 2-1 Map of Tasmania forestry industry regions



Source: BDO analysis

2.2. Consultation and data

The analysis for this report draws on a combination of primary data collected from industry stakeholders and publicly available secondary data sources.

Primary data collection involved consultation with forestry industry stakeholders and targeted engagement with businesses operating along the forestry supply chain. This included:

- Supply chain workshops with industry representatives to develop an understanding of product flows, key activities and linkages across different parts of the forestry supply chain
- Industry survey of forest industry businesses operating in the three Tasmanian forestry regions, conducted between March and May 2026. A total of 14 businesses provided detailed responses to the survey, spanning forest management, processing, and additional contractor work (harvest and haulage, silviculture, consulting, etc.).

  The in-depth industry survey collected the following data:

  - Business details: name and location
  - Employment: number of workers in each region, employment type, and hours worked
  - Financials: total business turnover and expenditure across 16 expenditure categories
  - Expected changes to key metrics between 2023/24 and 2024/25, and between 2024/25 and 2025/26
  - Supply chain specific activities, see Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Data collected for supply chain specific activities

Supply chain stage	Description
Growing	• Land area managed and volume/value of harvest • Principal customers of harvest • Carbon credits and other non-timber value
Processing	• Volume, value, and location of wood inputs sourced • Revenue by product destination market • Volume, value, and location of products sold for further processing
Harvest & haulage	• Volume, value, and location of harvesting activities • Volume, value, and location of haulage activities
Silviculture	• Revenue percentages based on silviculture activities

Source: BDO analysis

The survey captured 72 per cent of harvested wood volume amongst growers, and 70 per cent for processors compared against ABARES data, as well as 41 per cent of total employment of growers and contractors, and 65 per cent of processors compared against Census data. Harvest revenue captured by the survey was 70 per cent of ABARES estimates. Of the 14 businesses, nine businesses reported operations in North-East Tasmania, nine operated in the North-West, and nine in the South. Additionally, five businesses had operations using softwood, ten with hardwood, and nine with native forest.

Publicly available data sources were also included in the analysis, including ABARES production and export statistics (ABARES 2025), ABS Australian Industry data (ABS 2026), and the CER ACCU project register (CER

2026). ABARES production statistics acted as the primary benchmark for the modelling, ensuring that values captured by the data reconciled with what was publicly available.

Survey responses were scaled to estimate whole-of-industry activity, including activity not directly captured through consultation. The non-surveyed component was imputed as an aggregate "rest of industry" estimate, rather than as individual business-level estimates. Capital, employment and operating expenditure for this component were derived from the average profile of surveyed businesses and adjusted using ABARES production data and export data, as well as product mix, regional operations, and expenditure patterns captured in the survey. This ensured the modelling reflected both surveyed activity and the estimated activity of the remaining industry.

2.3. Economic modelling

The economic contribution of the forestry industry was estimated using an extension of conventional input-output (I-O) analysis. The modelling framework applies Regional Industrial Structure and Employment (RISE) models developed by BDO to represent the structure of Tasmanian and regional economies.

IO models are widely used to assess the economic contribution of existing levels of economic activity and the economic impact of shocks. The models are based on IO tables that describe the interdependencies between industries within the regional economy and with the economy outside of the region. This makes the comprehensive economic framework provided by the RISE models useful for disentangling the direct and flow-on effect of the activity in an economy.

Regional RISE models were developed for:

- Tasmania
- North-East Tasmania
- North-West Tasmania
- South Tasmania.

2.3.1. Economic activity

Economic activity indicators: the focus of this report is the generation of economic activity resulting from the existence of the forest industry and of changes to it. The key indicators of economic activity considered are gross state product (GSP)/ gross regional product (GRP) and employment. These indicators capture both the direct economic activity associated and the broader flow-on activity generated through supply-chain linkages and household spending effects within Tasmania and its regions. Other indicators discussed in this report are value of output and household income. These help provide additional insights into the contributions of the industry.

Economic contribution: the existing (baseline) level of economic activity generated by an activity is referred to as economic contribution. In this analysis the concept of economic contribution includes the whole forest industry supply chain (unless specified) and the economic activity that supports it from all industries. Transfers between supply chain stages (such as forest management expenditure on silviculture contractors) has been excluded from analysis, to avoid double counting.

2.3.2. Indicators of economic activity defined

Value of output: is a measure of revenue generated by business operations. This is the simplest indicator of economic activity, but is generally less preferred than GRP/GSP, due to it not accounting for the cost of goods and services used in producing the output.

Gross regional/state product (GRP/GSP): is a measure of the contribution of an activity to the regional economy. GRP is measured as value of gross output (business revenue) less the cost of goods and services (including imports) used in producing the output. In other words, it can be measured as the sum of household income, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income net of payments to owner managers and taxes less subsidies on products and production. It represents payments to the primary inputs of production (labour, capital and land). Using GRP as a measure of economic contribution avoids the problem of double counting that may arise from using the value of output. GSP is the state level equivalent of GRP.

Household income: is a measure of the wages and salaries attributable to the employment contribution of an activity to the economy. It is a component of GRP/GSP and is a measure of wages and salaries, drawings by owner operators and other payments to labour, including overtime payments and income tax, but excluding payroll tax.

Fte employment: is a measure of the number of working proprietors, managers, directors and other employees in terms of the number of full-time equivalent (fte) jobs. Fte is a way to measure a worker's involvement in a project. An fte of 1.0 means that the person is equivalent to a full-time worker, while an fte of 0.5 signals that the worker is half-time. In this report, employment has been reported in terms of fte units on a per annum basis.

2.3.3. Categories of economic activity

This section describes the components (direct, flow-on, and total contributions) of the economic indicators described in Section 2.3.2. Estimates of economic contribution are presented in this study in terms of:

- direct contribution
- flow-on (or indirect) contribution
- total contribution.

Direct contributions are the initial round of effects (i.e. employment and GRP/GSP) generated by an economic activity (e.g. expenditure on fuel, irrigation and other plantation infrastructure, plant and equipment).

Flow-on (or indirect) contributions are the sum of production-induced effects and consumption-induced effects. Production-induced effects are additional employment and GRP/GSP resulting from re-spending by firms (e.g. contractors) that receive payments from the sale of goods and services to the activities mentioned above. Consumption-induced effects are additional employment, household income and GRP/GSP resulting from re-spending by households that receive income from employment in direct and indirect activities.

Total contributions are the sum of direct and flow-on (indirect) contributions.

2.3.4. Supply chain analysis

The approach of analysis involved producing high-level maps of the Tasmanian forestry supply chains to help understand the flow of products through the various stages of the supply chain, from production through to end use. These maps helped to estimate the economic activity supported by these supply-chain activities. To inform the mapping process, BDO conducted three online workshops focusing on each of the resource types with stakeholders from within these supply chains, to gather collective knowledge on key components of the supply chain. These maps were then distributed to attendees and verified.

The margins at each stage of the supply chain were estimated by calculating the difference between cost of inputs and the revenue generated at each stage. This allows for the estimation of expenditures and direct

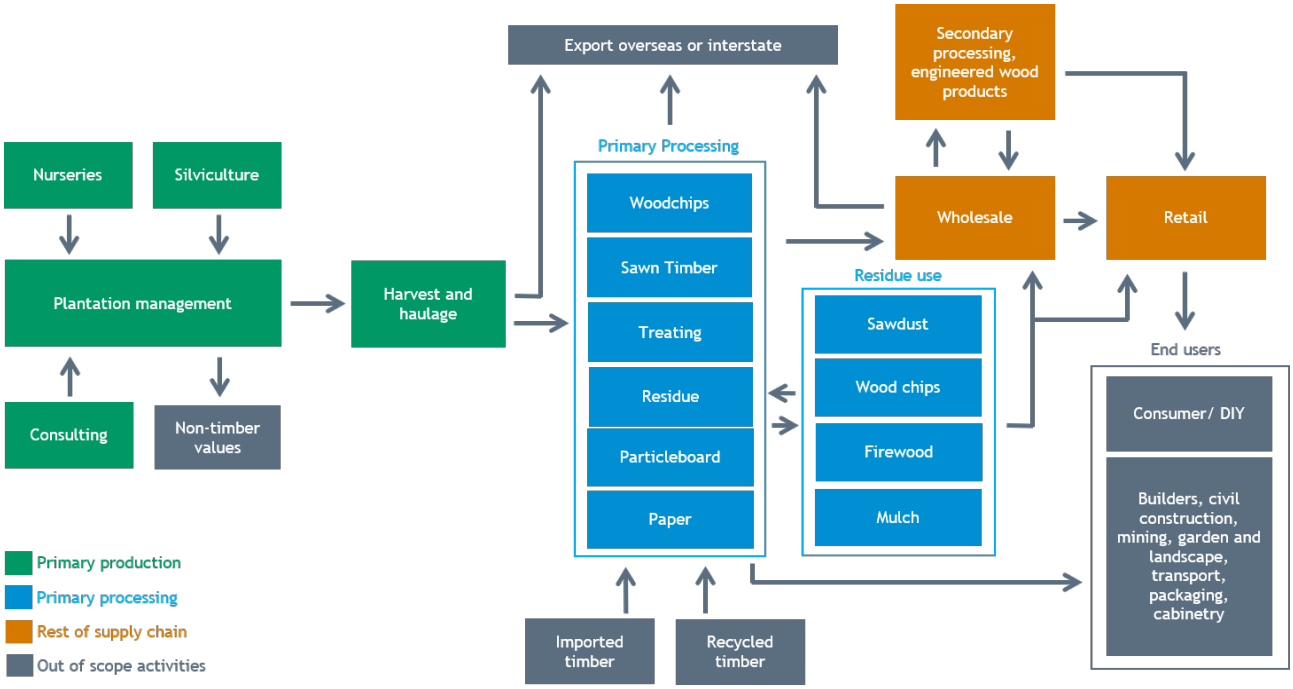
economic activity associated with each stage, including activities such as growing, silviculture, harvest and haulage, primary processing, further processing, wholesale, retail, and export. These estimates were used in combination with ABS national input-output tables (ABS 2026) and RISE economic models (Regional Industry Structure and Employment) to estimate the economic activity supported by the Tasmanian forestry industry.

The supply chain analysis captures value added generated within Tasmania up to the point products are either purchased by domestic consumers or exported. This includes activities such as processing, transport, wholesale, retail, brokerage and export services undertaken within Tasmania, but excludes any further value added generated outside the state.

A map of the Tasmanian forestry industry supply chain can be seen below (Figure 2-2). For the purpose of this analysis, the supply chain has been presented in four stages:

- Growers
- Primary processing
- Contractors including harvest and haulage and silviculture
- Rest of supply chain including further processing, wholesale, retail and export.

Figure 2-2 Supply-chain map of the Tasmanian forestry industry



Source: BDO analysis

3. Economic contribution to Tasmania

Economic contribution analysis was completed for the forestry activity within Tasmania. The flow-on effects to the Tasmanian economy were also estimated. Detailed breakdowns of economic contributions for each resource type can be found in Appendix 1. All values below exclude transfers to other stages of the supply chain, to avoid double counting.

3.1. Direct economic contribution

Value of output

In 2023/24, the direct output from relevant forestry activity in Tasmania was $1,435 million. This excludes sales of products or services occurring between earlier points in the supply chain, to avoid double counting. By supply chain stage, $382 million was contributed by growers (forest management businesses), $1,105 million by primary processors, $229 million by contractors (including silviculture, harvest and haulage, and consulting), and $349 million by the rest of supply chain activities (Table 3-1).

Of this, $631 million was contributed by softwood, $435 million by hardwood, and $369 million by native forest production (Table 3-2).

Contribution to GSP

The contribution to GSP of an industry can be thought of as the value-added by the industry to the economy, or the value left once non-wage expenditure is subtracted from revenue. This means GSP represents the value contributed to the economy in the form of returns to business/resource owners (in the form of profits), workers (in the form of wages and salaries), and taxes to governments. Using GSP as a measure of economic contribution avoids the problem of double counting that may arise from using value of output for this purpose.

Overall, in 2023/24, the forestry industry contributed $805 million in direct GSP in Tasmania. This included $622 million contributed up to primary processing (comprising $83 million from growers, $399 million from primary processors and $140 million by contractors), with a further $183 million generated across the rest of supply chain (Table 3-1).

Of this, $327 million was contributed by softwood production, $259 million by hardwood production, and $219 million by native forest production (Table 3-2). Softwood production makes the largest contribution to GSP due to its large proportion of harvest processed as sawlogs. This is because sawlog processing through sawmilling generated greater value added than chipping. In contrast, hardwood and native forest are more oriented towards chipping, which generates lower value added. Additionally, a portion of hardwood and native forest harvest is directly exported from Tasmania, meaning any value added through the processing of exported logs is not captured within Tasmania.

Figure 3-1 shows the derivation of direct contribution to GSP by the forest industry in Tasmania up to primary processing. The figure shows that GSP (blue) is what remains once non-wage net expenditure (red) is subtracted from value of output (green). The gold bars show that most of the direct contribution to GSP was wages, followed by gross operating surplus (GOS, before-tax business profit), and a small amount of other value added (OVA, in this case annuities and donations).

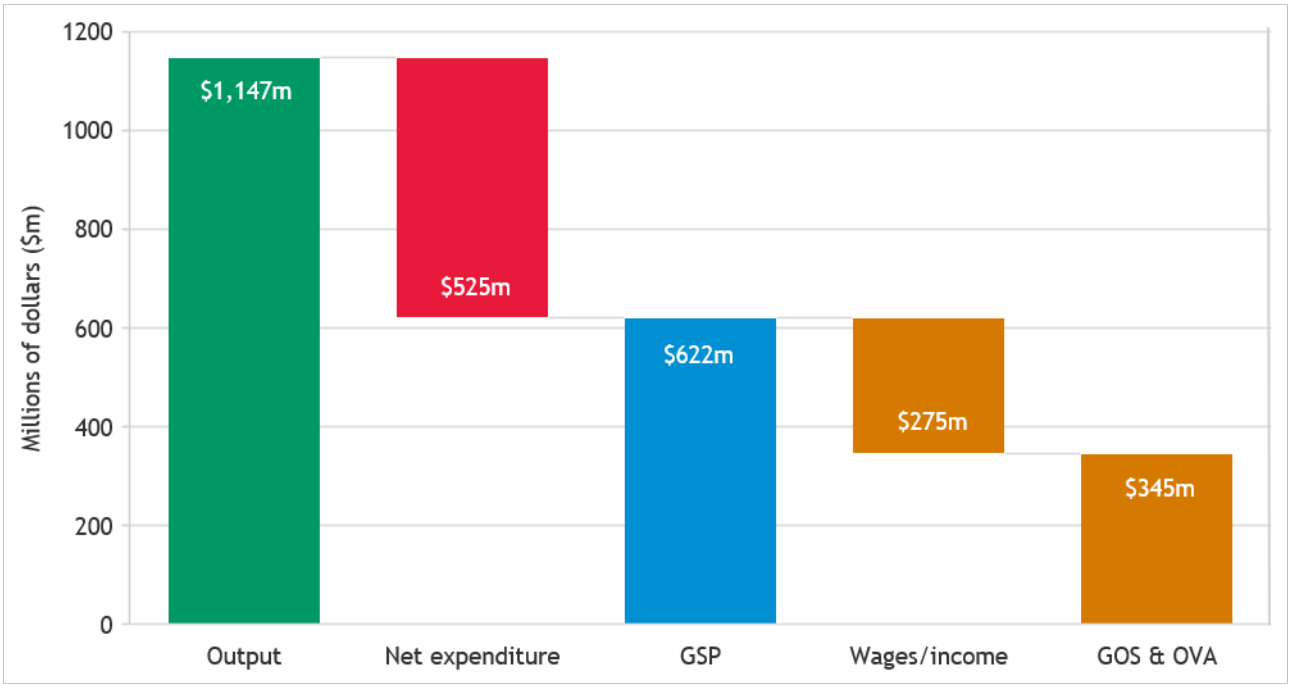
Household income and employment

Household income, a component of GSP, is a useful indicator of the welfare of households. In 2023/24, the forestry industry contributed $357 million to direct household income in Tasmania. This included $61 million

contributed by growers, $160 million by primary processors, $55 million by contractors, and $81 million by the rest of supply chain (Table 3-1). Of this, $151 million was contributed by softwood, $100 million by hardwood, and $106 million by native forest production (Table 3-2).

In 2023/24, the forestry industry contributed 3,867 direct fte jobs in Tasmania. This included 421 fte jobs contributed by growers, 1,455 fte jobs by primary processors, 631 fte jobs by contractors, and 1,361 fte jobs through the rest of the supply chain (Table 3-1). Of this, 1,500 fte jobs were supported by softwood, 1,059 fte jobs were supported by hardwood, and 1,307 fte jobs were supported by native forest production (Table 3-2).

Figure 3-1 Breakdown of direct GSP contribution of the upstream[a] Tasmanian forestry industry, 2023/24



[a] Includes contributions up to primary processing, does not include the rest of the supply chain.

Source: BDO analysis

3.2. Total economic contribution including both direct and flow-on impacts

The direct expenditure of any industry generates further flow-on effects. Expenditure by one industry generates economic activity in other parts of the economy, and therefore generates further jobs and economic activity beyond that occurring directly within the initial industry. This flow-on activity can be production-induced, meaning it is supported as a result of the purchase of goods and services by the industry (e.g. purchasing fuel, mechanical services, accounting or financial services, to name a few), or consumption induced, meaning it is supported as a result of workers in the industry and service industries spending their wages/salaries. 'Total' economic value refers to the total value an industry contributes to the economy when both direct and flow-on effects are included.

Value of output

In Tasmania, the total value of output contributed by the forestry industry in 2023/24 was estimated to be $2,865 million for the industry. This includes $1,435 million in direct contribution, $860 million in production-induced contribution, and $571 million in consumption-induced contribution. Of this, $543 million was contributed by growers, $1,887 million by primary processors, $418 million by contractors, and $647 million by the rest of the supply chain (Table 3-1).

The softwood industry total output in Tasmania was estimated to be $1,307 million, higher than the hardwood industry ($812 million), and the native forest industry ($746 million) (Table 3-2).

Contribution to GSP

In Tasmania, the total contribution to the value of GSP in 2023/24 was estimated to be $1,467 million for the forestry industry, equivalent to around 4 per cent of the state's total GSP of $42.4 billion[1]. The composition of the GSP includes $805 million in direct contribution, $340 million in production-induced contribution, and $321 million in consumption-induced contribution. Of this, $164 million was contributed by growers, $747 million by primary processors, $228 million by contractors, and $329 million through the rest of the supply chain (Table 3-1).

The estimated contribution to GSP of the softwood industry in Tasmania was $632 million, higher than the hardwood industry ($437 million), and the native forest industry ($398 million) (Table 3-2).

Household income and employment

In Tasmania, the total contribution to household income in 2023/24 was estimated to be $660 million for the forestry industry, equating to an average of $1,330 per week per fte job, or 6 per cent above Tasmania's average weekly household income of $1,251[2].

The total contribution includes $357 million in direct contribution, $169 million in production-induced contribution, and $134 million in consumption-induced contribution. Of this, $97 million was contributed by growers, $317 million by primary processors, $96 million by contractors, and $149 million by rest of the supply chain (Table 3-1).

The total household income contributed by the softwood industry in 2023/24 was estimated to be $290 million, higher than the hardwood industry ($183 million), and the native forest industry ($188 million) (Table 3-2).

Overall, an estimated 7,590 fte jobs were generated as a result of the Tasmanian forestry industry, equivalent to 4 per cent of the state's total fte jobs of around 181,500[3]. This includes 3,867 direct fte jobs, 2,073 fte jobs from production-induced contribution, and 1,649 fte jobs from consumption-induced contribution. Of these, 857 fte jobs were contributed by growers, 3,353 fte jobs by primary processors, 1,144 fte jobs by contractors, and 2,235 fte jobs by rest of the supply chain (Table 3-1).

The total employment supported by the softwood forestry industry in Tasmania was estimated to be 3,181 fte jobs, higher than the hardwood industry (2,083 fte jobs), and the native forest industry (2,326 fte jobs) (Table 3-2).

Comparison with other Tasmanian industries

These results indicate that the Tasmanian forestry industry makes a substantial contribution to the state economy when compared with other major primary industries. In 2023/24, the forestry industry contributed $1,467 million to GSP and supported 7,590 fte jobs, which was higher than the estimated contribution of the Tasmanian red meat industry ($555 million in total GSP and 3,763 total fte jobs) and the Tasmanian salmon aquaculture industry in 2022/23 ($1,154 million in total GSP and 6,589 total fte jobs).

[1] Tasmanian GSP based on ABS Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (Cat. No. 5220.7) as per June 2024.
[2] Employment data based on ABS Labour Force Status Data (Cat. No. 6202.7) of Tasmania's average monthly FTE number in FY2024.
[3] Household earning figures based on ABS Average Weekly Earnings in Tasmania (Cat. No. 6302.13F) of weekly earnings in May 2024.

Table 3-1 Economic contribution of the Tasmanian forestry industry, 2023/24[a]

	Growers	Primary processing	Contracting businesses[b]	Upstream total (up to primary processing, excludes transfers)	Rest of supply chain	Whole industry (excludes transfers)
Output ($m)	**543.0**	**1,887.1**	**418.2**	**2,278.8**	**646.7**	**2,865.4**
Direct ($m)	381.9	1,105.4	228.9	**1,146.6**	348.7	**1,435.3**
Production-induced ($m)	77.0	507.8	105.9	**690.7**	168.9	**859.7**
Consumption-induced ($m)	84.2	273.9	83.3	**441.4**	129.0	**570.5**
GSP ($m)	**163.6**	**746.6**	**227.5**	**1,137.6**	**328.8**	**1,466.5**
Direct ($m)	82.8	399.0	140.2	**622.0**	182.9	**804.9**
Production-induced ($m)	33.3	193.3	40.4	**266.9**	73.3	**340.2**
Consumption-induced ($m)	47.4	154.3	47.0	**248.7**	72.7	**321.4**
Household income ($m)	**97.4**	**317.0**	**96.4**	**510.8**	**149.3**	**660.1**
Direct ($m)	60.9	159.5	55.0	**275.4**	81.3	**356.7**
Production-induced ($m)	16.7	93.0	21.9	**131.5**	37.6	**169.1**
Consumption-induced ($m)	19.8	64.5	19.6	**103.9**	30.4	**134.2**
Employment (fte)	**857**	**3,353**	**1,144**	**5,355**	**2,235**	**7,590**
Direct (fte)	421	1,455	631	**2,506**	1,361	**3,867**
Production-induced (fte)	194	1,106	272	**1,572**	501	**2,073**
Consumption-induced (fte)	243	792	241	**1,276**	373	**1,649**
Employment (total)	**1,058**	**4,130**	**1,521**	**6,709**	**2,813**	**9,522**
Direct (total)	428	1,494	781	**2,704**	1,594	**4,298**
Production-induced (total)	268	1,458	382	**2,107**	664	**2,771**
Consumption-induced (total)	362	1,178	358	**1,898**	555	**2,453**

[a] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

[b] Includes harvest and haulage, silviculture, nurseries, and consultants.

Source: BDO analysis

Table 3-2 Economic contribution of the Tasmanian forestry industry by resource type, 2023/24[a]

	Softwood plantation	Hardwood plantation	Native forest	Whole industry
Output ($m)	**1,307.1**	**812.1**	**746.3**	**2,865.4**
Direct ($m)	631.1	434.8	369.4	1,435.3
Production-induced ($m)	425.7	219.5	214.4	859.7
Consumption-induced ($m)	250.3	157.8	162.4	570.5
GSP ($m)	**631.9**	**437.0**	**397.6**	**1,466.5**
Direct ($m)	327.0	258.9	218.9	804.9
Production-induced ($m)	163.8	89.2	87.2	340.2
Consumption-induced ($m)	141.0	88.9	91.5	321.4
Household income ($m)	**289.6**	**182.6**	**187.9**	**660.1**
Direct ($m)	151.4	99.7	105.6	356.7
Production-induced ($m)	79.3	45.7	44.1	169.1
Consumption-induced ($m)	58.9	37.1	38.2	134.2
Employment (fte)	**3,181**	**2,083**	**2,326**	**7,590**
Direct (fte)	1,500	1,059	1,307	3,867
Production-induced (fte)	957	568	549	2,073
Consumption-induced (fte)	724	456	470	1,649
Employment (total)	**3,976**	**2,658**	**2,888**	**9,522**
Direct (total)	1,628	1,211	1,459	4,298
Production-induced (total)	1,272	769	730	2,771
Consumption-induced (total)	1,076	678	698	2,453

[a] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Source: BDO analysis

3.3. Total economic contribution by tenure

In the Tasmanian forestry industry, forests are held under both public and private tenure. Table 3-3 shows the split of economic contribution of the Tasmanian forestry industry by tenure. The resource is categorised by where it is grown, meaning publicly sourced wood is attributed to the public sector even if it was processed by a private operator.

Overall, privately managed wood production predominantly consists of softwood and hardwood plantations (93 per cent and 90 per cent respectively), with a small private portion of native forest production (5 per cent). Privately managed wood production contributed over $1,983 million in output, made up of $1,217 million from softwood, $730 million from hardwood, and $36 million from native forests. Private operations also contributed 4,948 fte jobs in 2023/24, 2,963 fte jobs from softwood production, 1,871 fte jobs from hardwood production, and 113 fte jobs from native forest production. In 2023/24, privately sourced wood production contributed $1,001 million in GSP, including $589 million from softwood production, $393 million from hardwood production, and $19 million from native forest production (Table 3-3).

Publicly managed wood production is led by native forests (95 per cent of wood production), with a small contribution of hardwood and softwood plantations (10 per cent and 7 per cent respectively). In 2023/24, publicly managed wood production contributed $882 million in output, made up of $90 million from

softwood, $83 million from hardwood, and $710 million from native forests. Public operations also contributed 2,642 fte jobs in 2023/24, 218 fte jobs from softwood production, 211 fte jobs from hardwood production, and 2,212 fte jobs from native forest production. In 2023/24, publicly sourced wood production contributed $466 million in GSP, including $43 million from softwood production, $44 million from hardwood production, and $378 million from native forest production (Table 3-3).

Table 3-3 Total economic contribution of the Tasmanian forestry industry by tenure and resource type, 2023/24

	Private	Public	Whole industry
Softwood			
Output ($m)	1,217.4	89.7	1,307.1
Employment fte	2,963	218	3,181
GSP ($m)	588.5	43.3	631.9
Hardwood			
Output ($m)	729.6	82.5	812.1
Employment fte	1,871	211	2,083
GSP ($m)	392.6	44.4	437.0
Native forest			
Output ($m)	36.4	709.9	746.3
Employment fte	113	2,212	2,326
GSP ($m)	19.4	378.2	397.6
All forests			
Output ($m)	1,983.4	882.0	2,865.4
Employment fte	4,948	2,642	7,590
GSP ($m)	1,000.5	466.0	1,466.5

Source: BDO analysis

3.4. Forecasting total economic contribution

In the business survey, respondents were asked for their estimated change in key business measures from 2023/24 to 2024/25, as well as from 2024/25 to 2025/26. These measures were used to inform forecasts of the total economic contribution of the industry, with projected changes in these indicators reflecting expected changes in both direct activity and associated flow-on effects. These forecasts are presented in Table 3-4.

Between 2023/24 and 2024/25, total economic contribution to output was estimated to fall slightly across all three resource types. However, it is expected to increase in 2025/26, with both hardwood and native forest industries expected to surpass 2023/24 revenue.

Total fte employment generated by the industry shows different trends across the three resource types. The number of softwood fte jobs is expected to increase slightly each year, with hardwood fte jobs falling in 2024/25 before increasing in 2025/26 to above 2023/24 levels, and native forest fte jobs remaining relatively constant to 2024/25 before increasing in 2025/26.

GSP contribution follows a similar trend to output, with all three resource types estimated to decline in 2024/25 before increasing in 2025/26. Softwood total GSP was the only sector that is expected to not exceed 2023/24 GSP levels in 2025/26.

Table 3-4 Forecasted total economic contribution of the Tasmanian forestry industry, 2023/24 to 2025/26

	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Softwood			
Output ($m)	1,307.1	1,250.9	1,290.2
Employment fte	3,181	3,197	3,207
GSP ($m)	631.9	459.3	618.7
Hardwood			
Output ($m)	812.1	765.2	906.9
Employment fte	2,083	2,036	2,122
GSP ($m)	437.0	379.2	468.5
Native forest			
Output ($m)	746.3	712.5	769.2
Employment fte	2,326	2,326	2,371
GSP ($m)	397.6	336.4	417.0
All forests			
Output ($m)	2,865.4	2,728.6	2,966.3
Employment fte	7,590	7,558	7,701
GSP ($m)	1,466.5	1,174.9	1,504.2

Source: BDO analysis

4. Economic contribution to regional Tasmania

Economic contribution analysis was completed for the forestry activity within the three regions of Tasmania. The estimated direct and flow-on effects in these regional economies are summarised in this section. Direct activity includes growing, processing, and contractors. Regional results do not include the rest of the supply chain as the supply-chain analysis was undertaken at the state level. Detailed regional breakdowns of economic contribution can be found in Appendix 1. All values below exclude transfers to other stages of the supply chain, to avoid double counting.

Value of output

In 2023/24, forestry output in Tasmania varied by region. South Tasmania recorded the highest output at $1,033 million, followed by North-East Tasmania at $687 million, and North-West Tasmania at $446 million.

North-East output comprised $456 million in direct activity, $96 million in production-induced activity and $135 million in consumption-induced activity. In the North-West, output included $320 million in direct, $65 million in production-induced and $61 million in consumption-induced activity. South Tasmania's output reflected a larger share of flow-on activity, with $370 million direct, $462 million production-induced and $201 million consumption-induced contribution (Table 4-1).

Across all regions, direct output was predominantly driven by primary processors, with growers (plantation/forest management businesses) and contractors (including silviculture, harvest and haulage, nurseries and consulting) making smaller contributions. The North-East and South were more processing-intensive, while the North-West had a relatively larger contribution from growers and contractors (Appendix 1).

Contribution to GRP

GRP is the gross regional product of an economy, measured in the same way as the GSP is for the state. In 2023/24, contribution to GRP differed by region. GRP estimates at the regional level may be affected by the geographic allocation of revenue and costs. Some businesses operate across multiple regions, with revenue attributed to one region and costs incurred in another. This can result in negative GOS in some regions, and therefore relatively low or negative GRP estimates for individual supply chain components.

North-East Tasmania recorded the highest contribution to GRP at $480 million, followed by North-West Tasmania at $311 million, and South Tasmania at $296 million. North-East comprised of $362 million in direct activity, $41 million in production-induced activity, and $77 million in consumption-induced activity. In the North-West, contribution to GRP included $247 million in direct, $28 million in production-induced, and $36 million in consumption-induced contribution. In South Tasmania, contribution to GRP was concentrated in flow-on activity. GRP contributions included $13 million in direct, $169 million in production-induced, and $114 million in consumption-induced contribution (Table 4-1). South Tasmania's lower direct contribution to GRP reflects the concentration of suppliers in Hobart. This results in a higher proportion of costs being allocated to the region, while revenue from forestry operations are attributed to the North-East and North West regions as this is where the businesses are located.

In North-East and North-West Tasmania, direct contributions to GRP were led by primary processors, with growers and contractors making smaller contributions. Contractors had a much more significant contribution in the North-West, whilst this was smaller in the North-East. In South Tasmania, direct contributions to GRP were primarily driven by growers, with smaller contributions from primary processors and contractors, consistent with the negative GOS observed for some activities in the region (Appendix 1).

Household income and employment

In 2023/24, contribution to household income from forestry activities varied by region. South Tasmania recorded the highest contribution at $231 million, followed by North-East Tasmania at $165 million, and North-West Tasmania at $89 million. North-East contribution was made up of $110 million in direct household income, $22 million in production-induced, and $33 million in consumption-induced activity. In South Tasmania, $108 million was from direct activities, $77 million from production-induced contributions, and $46 million from consumption-induced contributions. In the North-West, $58 million was contributed by direct, $16 million by production-induced, and $16 million from consumption-induced activity (Table 4-1).

Across all regions, direct household income contributions were predominantly driven by primary processors, with smaller contributions from growers and contractors. The North-East and North-West regions saw growers and contractors contribute a relatively larger share, whilst South Tasmania was largely driven by processor wages (Appendix 1).

In 2023/24, trends in employment closely matched household income contributions. South Tasmania recorded the highest contribution to fte jobs at 2,404 fte jobs, followed by North-East Tasmania at 1,713 fte jobs, and North-West Tasmania at 932 jobs. In the North-East, contribution was made up of 1,019 direct fte jobs, 280 production-induced fte jobs, and 414 consumption-induced fte jobs. In South Tasmania 948 fte jobs were generated directly, with production-induced and consumption-induced activity supporting 904 and 551 fte jobs respectively. North-West Tasmania directly supported 539 fte jobs, production-induced activity supported 195 fte jobs, and consumption-induced activity supported 198 fte jobs.

Direct contributions to fte jobs differed by region. North-East Tasmania was largely driven by primary processors, with contributions from growers and contractors. North-West Tasmania was led by contractors and primary processors, with smaller contributions from growers. South Tasmania was predominately driven by processors, with smaller contributions from growers and contractors (Appendix 1).

Table 4-1 Economic contribution of the forestry industry in Tasmania by region, 2023/24[a]

	North-West	North-East	South	Tasmania[b] (up to primary processing)
Output ($m)	**446.1**	**686.6**	**1,033.1**	**2,278.8**
Direct ($m)	320.1	456.2	370.4	1,146.6
Production-induced ($m)	64.7	95.6	461.5	690.7
Consumption-induced ($m)	61.3	134.9	201.2	441.4
GRP/GSP ($m)	**311.4**	**479.9**	**295.9**	**1,137.6**
Direct ($m)	246.9	361.8	13.3	622.0
Production-induced ($m)	28.3	41.0	169.1	266.9
Consumption-induced ($m)	36.1	77.2	113.5	248.7
Household income ($m)	**89.2**	**165.0**	**230.8**	**510.8**
Direct ($m)	57.7	110.3	107.5	275.4
Production-induced ($m)	16.0	21.9	77.4	131.5
Consumption-induced ($m)	15.5	32.8	45.9	103.9
Employment (fte)	**932**	**1,713**	**2,404**	**5,355**
Direct (fte)	539	1,019	948	2,506
Production-induced (fte)	195	280	904	1,572
Consumption-induced (fte)	198	414	551	1,276
Employment (total)	**1,162**	**2,104**	**3,037**	**6,709**
Direct (total)	600	1,115	988	2,704
Production-induced (total)	266	377	1,222	2,107
Consumption-induced (total)	296	612	828	1,898

[a] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

[b] Regions do not sum to the state total due to exclusion of inter-regional flow-on effects.

Source: BDO analysis

5. Discussion

5.1. Comparison to previous studies

This report acknowledges two previous studies that examined the social and economic contribution of Tasmania's forestry industry. The first study (Schirmer et al., 2008) analysed key economic indicators in north-east Tasmania between 2001 and 2006, including the production and consumption of wood and paper products. The second study (Schirmer et al. 2018) expanded the analysis to the whole state and estimated the forestry industry's contribution to Tasmania's economy in 2015/16.

This section compares the 2023/24 results with those from the 2015/16 socio-economic report. Differences in scope and methodological approaches should be considered when interpreting this comparison, including likely improvements in methods over time. In particular, the 2015/16 report considered activity up to primary processing only, whereas the 2023/24 analysis included supply chain activity to the consumer or point of export. As such, comparisons are most directly aligned when limited to activity up to primary processing. Therefore, it's important to consider that some observed change between years is attributable to a combination of the factors described above. The previous study method is otherwise comparable to the 2023/24 study and was undertaken by the same consultant.

Table 5-1 summarises the economic contribution of the forest industry to Tasmania in 2015/16 and 2023/24. In 2023/24, the direct value of output generated by the Tasmanian forest industry up to the point of sale of primary processed products was $1,147 million. The 2015/16 socio-economic assessments of the forest industry in Tasmania estimated the contribution to direct output to be $926 million in Tasmania in real terms (Table 5-1). The forest industry up to and including primary processing directly contributed approximately $622 million to GSP in Tasmania and 2,704 direct total jobs in 2023/24. This was equal to a total GSP of $1,138 million and 6,709 total jobs once flow-on activity in the broader economy were included. The 2015/16 socio-economic assessments of the forest industry in Tasmania estimated a total contribution to GSP of $800 million and 5,365 total jobs in Tasmania (Table 5-1).

These increases have occurred despite relatively modest growth in log production over the same period. Over this period, softwood production increased by 34 per cent (from 1.1 million to 1.5 million cubic metres), hardwood production increased by 5 per cent (from 2.0 million to 2.1 million cubic metres), and native forest production decreased by 11 per cent (from 1.1 million to 1.0 million cubic metres) (ABARES 2025). The increases reflect a structural shift towards a greater share of processing occurring within Tasmania rather than offshore. This is evident in employment trends, where direct employment remained stable while total employment increased substantially, indicating growth in downstream processing, manufacturing and other supporting industries. Together with the increasing contribution of primary processing to direct GSP, this suggests that a larger proportion of industry value is being generated and retained within Tasmania through onshore processing and value-added activities, rather than through increased log production alone.

Table 5-1 Economic contribution of the forest industry to Tasmania, 2015/16 and 2023/24 comparison[a]

	Direct output ($m)	Direct GSP ($m)	Total GSP ($m)	Direct employment (total jobs)	Total employment (total jobs)
Tasmania 2015/16	925.7	408.9	800.2	2,714	5,365
Tasmania 2023/24	1,146.6	622.0	1,137.6	2,704	6,709

[a] Values are present in real 2023/24 dollars.

Source: BDO analysis and Schirmer et al. 2018

5.2. Australian carbon credit units

The Australian carbon credit units (ACCU) scheme was developed as part of Australia's climate change strategy. ACCUs are tradable certificates that allow businesses to offset part of their taxable carbon emissions. These certificates are distributed by the Clean Energy Regulator (CER) based on a business' activities to offset emissions. These certificates can then be sold to a business that has a higher emission profile to offset their emissions tax (DCCEEW 2026). The forestry industry is particularly impacted by the ACCU scheme, due to the ability of vegetation to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

Based on the CER's ACCU project and contract register, Tasmanian forestry businesses were issued 112,430 ACCUs in 2023/24, equating to a market value of over $3.6 million. The total ACCUs held at the end of 2023/24 by Tasmanian forestry businesses was 957,341, with a market value of over $30.7 million (Table 5-2). The value of ACCUs issued during 2023/24 represent around 0.3 per cent of direct Tasmanian forestry industry output ($1,435 million). This reflects the asset value of ACCU's when they are issued and received by the forestry business. It indicates that while carbon markets provide an additional revenue stream for the industry, they remain a relatively small component of overall industry activity.

Table 5-2 Australian carbon credit units (ACCUs) held by Tasmanian forestry businesses, 2023/24[a]

	Certificates	Value ($)
ACCUs issued during 2023/24	112,430	$3,613,500
Total ACCUs held at end of 2023/24	957,341	$30,768,940

[a] The value of an ACCU is based on estimates of market prices in 2023/24.

Source: CER (2026, 2024a, 2024b, 2024c) and BDO analysis

5.3. Other non-timber values

As part of the business survey, forestry managers were asked about the non-timber values provided by their forest estate. These non-timber values highlight the impact of forestry management outside of the wood produced.

Table 5-3 shows the land area used by each of these activities amongst surveyed businesses in 2023/24. Responses from surveyed businesses showed the most significantly supported non-timber activities was areas managed primarily for conservation values outside formally declared reserves. This was followed by hunting, horse riding, and 4WD/dirt biking. These activities all had over 10,000 hectares of forest area usage in 2023/24, with conservation areas (excluding reserves) occurring across 187,000 hectares of forest area.

Table 5-3 Non-timber activities undertaken in surveyed plantations by land area (ha)[a,b]

Non-timber use	Land use (ha)
Areas managed primarily for conservation values outside formally declared reserves	187,752
Hunting	29,990
Horse riding	12,200
4WD/dirt biking	10,126
Livestock	9,037
Beekeeping	6,961
Declared conservation area	4,071
Mountain biking	835
Other recreational	309
Other commercial	72
Bushwalking	70
Picnic/camping	60

[a] This table only shows values for surveyed businesses, and therefore these values are not comprehensive of the non-timber contributions of forestry in Tasmania.

[b] Some activities are undertaken in shared spaces. This means values in the table may double count land area.

Source: BDO analysis

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Appendix 1 Detailed results

Appendix Table 1-1 Economic contribution of the Tasmanian softwood industry, 2023/24[a]

	Growers and primary processing[b]	Contracting businesses[c]	Upstream total (up to primary processing, excludes transfers)	Rest of supply chain	Whole industry (excludes transfers)
Output ($m)	**1,078.9**	**123.7**	**1,124.6**	**206.2**	**1,307.1**
Direct ($m)	554.9	68.4	545.3	109.4	631.1
Production-induced ($m)	339.4	30.9	370.3	55.4	425.7
Consumption-induced ($m)	184.6	24.4	209.0	41.3	250.3
GSP ($m)	**459.7**	**68.0**	**527.8**	**104.1**	**631.9**
Direct ($m)	227.6	42.5	270.1	56.9	327.0
Production-induced ($m)	128.1	11.8	139.9	23.9	163.8
Consumption-induced ($m)	104.0	13.8	117.7	23.3	141.0
Household income ($m)	**213.6**	**28.3**	**241.8**	**47.8**	**289.6**
Direct ($m)	109.4	16.1	125.6	25.8	151.4
Production-induced ($m)	60.7	6.4	67.1	12.2	79.3
Consumption-induced ($m)	43.4	5.7	49.2	9.7	58.9
Employment (fte)	**2,130**	**334**	**2,464**	**717**	**3,181**
Direct (fte)	883	184	1,067	433	1,500
Production-induced (fte)	713	79	793	165	957
Consumption-induced (fte)	534	71	604	119	724
Employment (total)	**2,641**	**444**	**3,085**	**891**	**3,976**
Direct (total)	905	228	1,132	495	1,628
Production-induced (total)	943	111	1,054	219	1,272
Consumption-induced (total)	794	105	899	178	1,076

[a] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

[b] Growers and primary processors have been combined due to confidentiality restrictions.

[c] Includes harvest and haulage, silviculture, nurseries, and consultants.

Source: BDO analysis

Appendix Table 1-2 Economic contribution of the Tasmanian hardwood industry, 2023/24[a]

	Growers	Primary processing	Contracting businesses[b]	Upstream total (up to primary processing, excludes transfers)	Rest of supply chain	Whole industry (excludes transfers)
Output ($m)	**286.9**	**355.8**	**213.7**	**661.0**	**163.1**	**812.1**
Direct ($m)	206.3	230.3	116.5	357.6	89.1	434.8
Production-induced ($m)	42.8	80.8	54.4	178.0	41.5	219.5
Consumption-induced ($m)	37.8	44.7	42.8	125.3	32.4	157.8
GSP ($m)	**87.8**	**150.0**	**115.7**	**353.5**	**83.4**	**437.0**
Direct ($m)	47.9	93.1	70.9	211.9	47.1	258.9
Production-induced ($m)	18.6	31.8	20.7	71.1	18.1	89.2
Consumption-induced ($m)	21.3	25.2	24.1	70.6	18.3	88.9
Household income ($m)	**43.7**	**51.8**	**49.5**	**145.0**	**37.5**	**182.6**
Direct ($m)	25.6	25.3	28.2	79.1	20.6	99.7
Production-induced ($m)	9.3	15.9	11.2	36.4	9.3	45.7
Consumption-induced ($m)	8.9	10.5	10.1	29.5	7.6	37.1
Employment (fte)	**383**	**553**	**588**	**1,523**	**560**	**2,083**
Direct (fte)	163	229	324	716	343	1,059
Production-induced (fte)	111	194	140	445	123	568
Consumption-induced (fte)	109	129	124	362	94	456
Employment (total)	**482**	**681**	**784**	**1,947**	**712**	**2,658**
Direct (total)	165	233	404	802	409	1,211
Production-induced (total)	155	255	196	606	163	769
Consumption-induced (total)	163	192	184	539	139	678

[a] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

[b] Includes harvest and haulage, silviculture, nurseries, and consultants.

Source: BDO analysis

Appendix Table 1-3 Economic contribution of the Tasmanian native forest industry, 2023/24[a]

	Growers and contractors[b]	Primary processing	Upstream total (up to primary processing, excludes transfers)	Rest of supply chain	Whole industry (excludes transfers)
Output ($m)	**140.7**	**457.8**	**493.2**	**277.4**	**746.3**
Direct ($m)	65.3	283.7	243.7	150.1	369.4
Production-induced ($m)	35.5	106.9	142.4	72.0	214.4
Consumption-induced ($m)	39.9	67.2	107.1	55.3	162.4
GSP ($m)	**72.0**	**184.4**	**256.3**	**141.3**	**397.6**
Direct ($m)	35.2	104.8	140.0	78.9	218.9
Production-induced ($m)	14.3	41.7	56.0	31.3	87.2
Consumption-induced ($m)	22.5	37.9	60.3	31.2	91.5
Household income ($m)	**46.2**	**77.8**	**123.9**	**64.0**	**187.9**
Direct ($m)	29.2	41.5	70.7	10.8	105.6
Production-induced ($m)	7.5	20.5	28.0	16.1	44.1
Consumption-induced ($m)	9.4	15.8	25.2	13.0	38.2
Employment (fte)	**465**	**902**	**1,367**	**958**	**2,326**
Direct (fte)	262	461	723	585	1,307
Production-induced (fte)	88	247	335	214	549
Consumption-induced (fte)	115	194	310	160	470
Employment (total)	**586**	**1,092**	**1,677**	**1,210**	**2,888**
Direct (total)	293	476	769	690	1,459
Production-induced (total)	121	326	447	283	730
Consumption-induced (total)	172	289	461	238	698

[a] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

[b] Growers and contractors (harvest and haulage, silviculture, nurseries, and consultants) have been combined due to confidentiality restrictions.

Source: BDO analysis

Appendix Table 1-4 Economic contribution of the North-East Tasmanian forestry industry, 2023/24[a]

	Growers and contractors[b]	Primary processing	Upstream total (up to primary processing)
Output ($m)	**229.6**	**600.8**	**686.6**
Direct ($m)	129.4	470.6	456.2
Production-induced ($m)	36.4	59.2	95.6
Consumption-induced ($m)	63.8	71.1	134.9
GSP ($m)	**147.9**	**332.1**	**479.9**
Direct ($m)	95.0	266.8	361.8
Production-induced ($m)	16.4	24.6	41.0
Consumption-induced ($m)	36.5	40.7	77.2
Household income ($m)	**78.0**	**87.0**	**165.0**
Direct ($m)	54.1	56.2	110.3
Production-induced ($m)	8.5	13.4	21.9
Consumption-induced ($m)	15.5	17.3	32.8
Employment (fte)	**805**	**908**	**1,713**
Direct (fte)	506	513	1,019
Production-induced (fte)	103	177	280
Consumption-induced (fte)	196	218	414
Employment (total)	**1,021**	**1,083**	**2,104**
Direct (total)	589	526	1,115
Production-induced (total)	143	234	377
Consumption-induced (total)	290	323	612

[a] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

[b] Growers and contractors (harvest and haulage, silviculture, nurseries, and consultants) have been combined due to confidentiality restrictions.

Source: BDO analysis

Appendix Table 1-5 Economic contribution of the North-West Tasmanian forestry industry, 2023/24[a]

	Growers and contractors[b]	Primary processing	Upstream total (up to primary processing)
Output ($m)	**232.7**	**316.5**	**446.1**
Direct ($m)	171.1	252.0	320.1
Production-induced ($m)	27.4	37.3	64.7
Consumption-induced ($m)	34.1	27.2	61.3
GSP ($m)	**168.1**	**143.3**	**311.4**
Direct ($m)	136.0	111.0	246.9
Production-induced ($m)	12.0	16.4	28.3
Consumption-induced ($m)	20.1	16.0	36.1
Household income ($m)	**49.6**	**39.6**	**89.2**
Direct ($m)	34.6	23.1	57.7
Production-induced ($m)	6.4	9.6	16.0
Consumption-induced ($m)	8.6	6.9	15.5
Employment (fte)	**516**	**416**	**932**
Direct (fte)	328	211	539
Production-induced (fte)	77	117	195
Consumption-induced (fte)	110	88	198
Employment (total)	**657**	**505**	**1,162**
Direct (total)	384	216	600
Production-induced (total)	109	157	266
Consumption-induced (total)	165	131	296

[a] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

[b] Growers and contractors (harvest and haulage, silviculture, nurseries, and consultants) have been combined due to confidentiality restrictions.

Source: BDO analysis

Appendix Table 1-6 Economic contribution of the Southern Tasmanian forestry industry, 2023/24[a]

	Growers (forest management companies)	Primary processing	Contracting businesses[b]	Upstream total (up to primary processing)
Output ($m)	**155.4**	**895.2**	**140.3**	**1,033.1**
Direct ($m)	114.0	382.8	31.4	370.4
Production-induced ($m)	15.0	362.1	84.5	461.5
Consumption-induced ($m)	26.5	150.3	24.3	201.2
GSP ($m)	**58.0**	**238.0**	**-0.1**	**295.9**
Direct ($m)	36.4	21.2	-44.3	13.3
Production-induced ($m)	6.6	132.0	30.5	169.1
Consumption-induced ($m)	14.9	84.9	13.7	113.5
Household income ($m)	**30.4**	**172.5**	**27.9**	**230.8**
Direct ($m)	21.0	80.2	6.3	107.5
Production-induced ($m)	3.4	57.9	16.1	77.4
Consumption-induced ($m)	6.0	34.3	5.6	45.9
Employment (fte)	**251**	**1,815**	**337**	**2,404**
Direct (fte)	145	731	72	948
Production-induced (fte)	34	672	198	904
Consumption-induced (fte)	73	412	67	551
Employment (total)	**301**	**2,264**	**472**	**3,037**
Direct (total)	147	751	89	988
Production-induced (total)	45	895	282	1,222
Consumption-induced (total)	109	619	100	828

[a] Totals may not sum due to rounding.

[b] Includes harvest and haulage, silviculture, nurseries, and consultants.

Source: BDO analysis

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