

Thai Government Policy on Economic Tree Plantations

Khwanchai Duangsathaporn

**Member of Thailand's National Boards on Forest Policy, Land Policy,
Forest Community Policy, National Environment, and National Reform.**

September 18, 2024



Forest Plantation Development in Thailand

1898

First forest plantation of teak established.

Early plantation species include:

- ❖ *Tectona grandis*
- ❖ *Eucalyptus* spp.
- ❖ Rubber trees
- ❖ *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*
- ❖ *Dipterocarpus* spp.
- ❖ *Hopea odorata*
- ❖ *Pinus kesiya*
- ❖ *Pinus merkussi*
- ❖ *Acacia auriculaformis*
- ❖ *Acacia mangium*
- ❖ *Casuarina* spp.
- ❖ *Azadirachta indica*



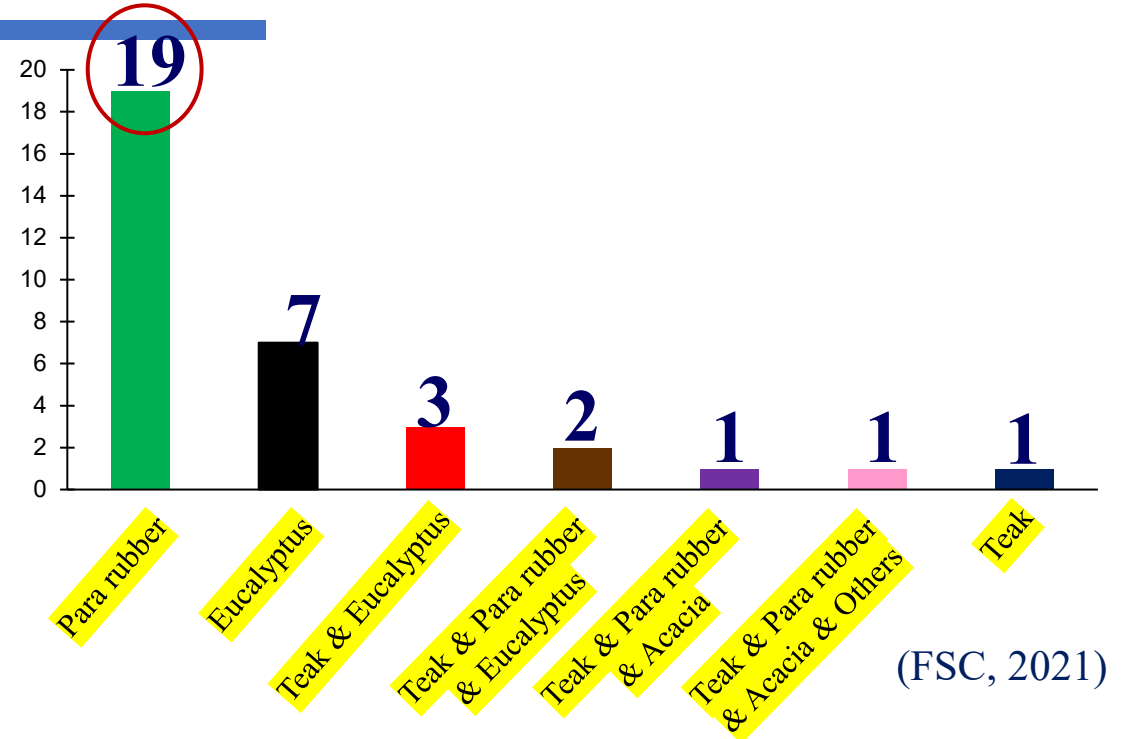
Economic tree plantations in Thailand certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC-FM/COC)

34 Certificates

9

Species

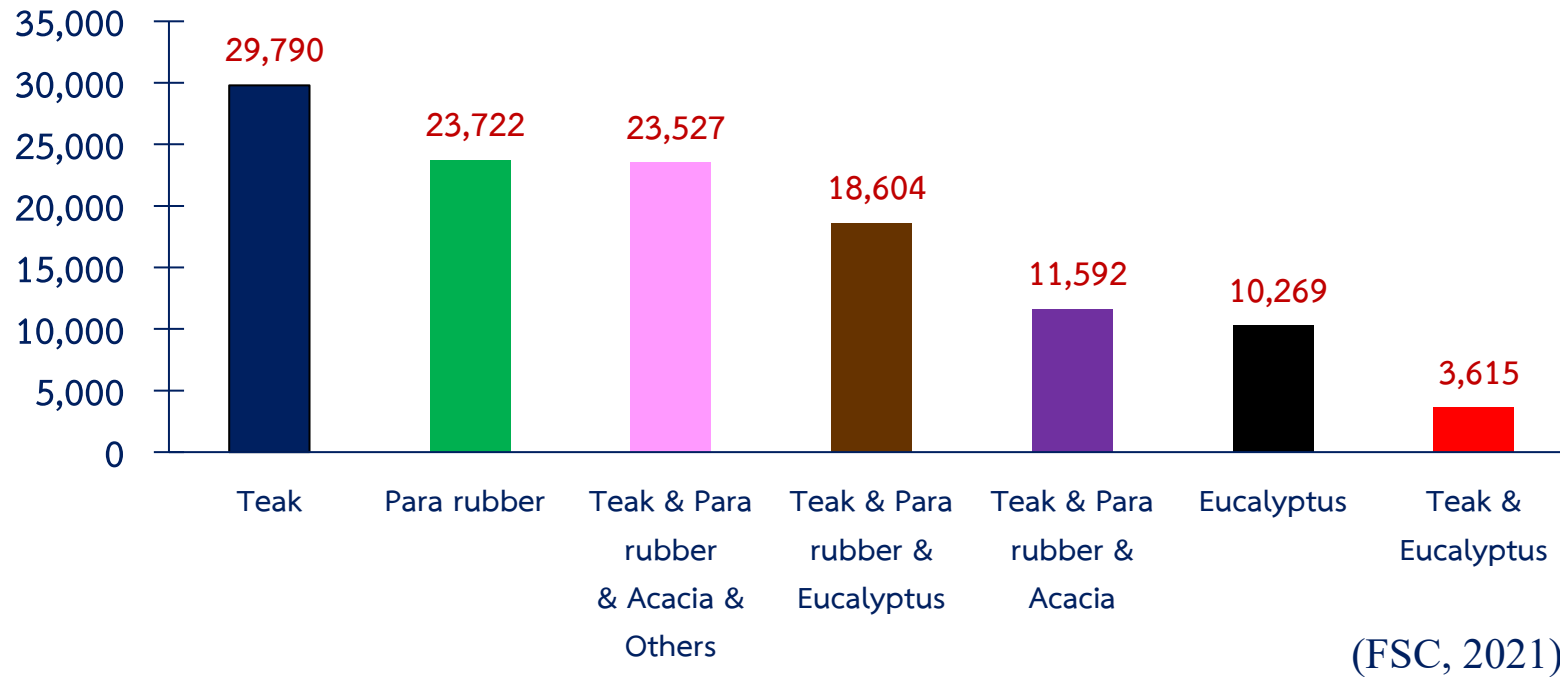
- Para rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis* Mull-Arg.)
- Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* spp.)
- Teak (*Tectona grandis* L.f.)
- *Acacia* spp.
- *Hopea odorata* Roxb.
- *Aquilaria crassna* Pierre
- *Dalbergia cochinchinensis* Pierre
- *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*
- *Xylocarpus xylocarpa* (Roxb.) Taubert



31 October 2021 (FSC, 2021)

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Area (ha)

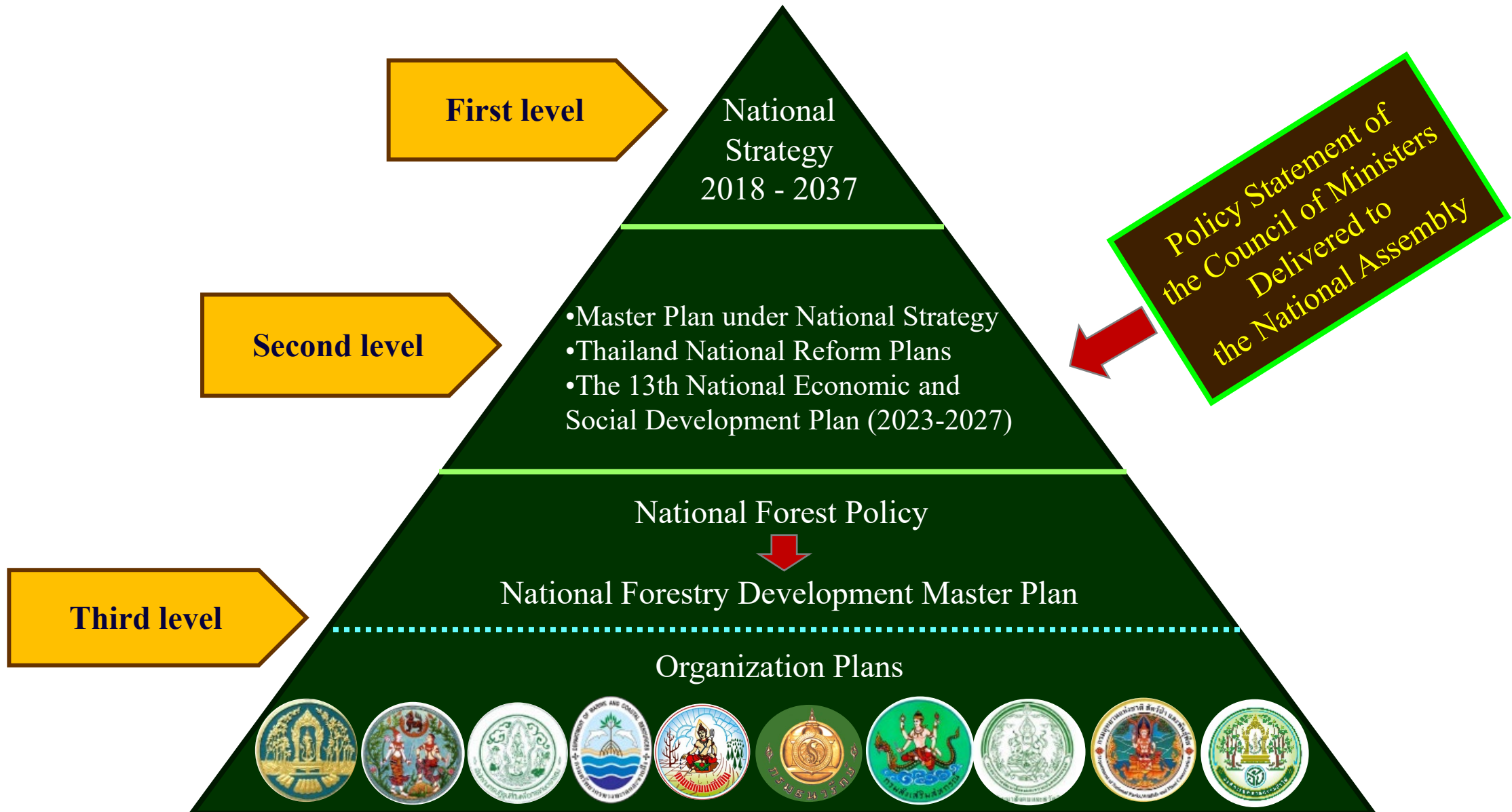


Species of certificate scope

Species	Area (ha)
Teak	29,790
Para rubber	23,722
Teak & Para rubber & Acacia & Others	23,527
Teak & Para rubber & Eucalyptus	18,604
Teak & Para rubber & Acacia	11,592
Eucalyptus	10,269
Teak & Eucalyptus	3,615
Total	121,118



The hierarchical structure of Thai government policies related to economic tree plantations



1 Ensure Adequate Forest Area:

Maintain sufficient forest cover in Thailand to support ecological balance and sustainable use.

2 Halt and Prevent Encroachment:

Halt and prevent the encroachment of forest lands and wildlife through more effective measures.

Objectives of the National Forest Policy of Thailand

4 Enhance Administration Efficiency:

Improve the management of forest resources through knowledge-based and innovative approaches, incorporating participatory processes across all sectors.

3 Promote Sustainable Use:

Ensure the responsible and sustainable use of forest resources and wildlife, contributing to biodiversity preservation and supporting national development goals, including improving living standards while balancing social, economic, and environmental factors.

Thailand's Vision (2037)

Thailand to become
“a developed country with security, prosperity and sustainability in accordance with the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy”



Security

- The nation enjoys solidarity and is resilient to both internal and external threats and changes, with established social, economic, environmental, and political security.
- National sovereignty is secured.
- People live in harmony and unity. Their lives are secured in terms of occupations, income, housing, as well as safety of life and property.
- The country has food, energy, and water resources security.



Prosperity

- The country enjoys constant economic growth and becomes a high-income economy with decreased development disparity. Citizens benefit from development on an equal basis.
- The country has considerable economic competitive capacity and develops its economy and society of the future to promote regional connectivity in terms of transport and logistics, production, trading, and investment.
- The country has all of the necessary capital for continuous development including human capital, intellectual capital, financial capital, and so forth.



Sustainability

- Development should promote constant growth in terms of people's income and quality of life in an eco-friendly manner without exploitation of natural resources.
- Production and consumption are conducted on an environmentally-friendly basis and in line with regulations recognized by the global community.
- People embrace social responsibility with a focus on sustainable public interest. All sectors uphold and follow the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.

National Strategy (2018-2037) promoting green growth and sustainable development by

1

increasing bio-based economy value in line with the National Strategy on National Competitiveness Enhancement;

2

conserving and rehabilitating biological diversity;

3

conserving and rehabilitating rivers, canals, and other natural water sources nationwide;

4

maintaining and expanding eco-friendly green areas; and

5

promoting sustainable consumption and production.

The 13th National Economic and Social Development Plan (2023-2027)

Milestone No. 10:

Thailand is a Circular Economy and Low Carbon Society

Target 2:

To sustainably conserve, rehabilitate and utilize natural resources.

Indicator 2.2

Forest coverage increases by 33 per cent for natural forests and 12 per cent for forest plantations for economic values by 2027.

Indicator 2.2

Indicator 2.1 Thailand's Environmental Performance Index ranks higher - among Southeast Asia's top 3 countries with a score of 55 or higher by 2027.



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National Forest Policy of Thailand

Comprises 4 objectives and 24 policies, focusing on 3 main aspects of development:

Forest management

(13 policies)

**Utilization of forest products,
forest ecosystem services, and
forest industry development**

(4 policies)

**Forest administration system and
organizational development**

(7 policies)

2023: 31.47%

↑ 8.53%

2037: 40%

Thailand aims to increase the Kingdom's forest area to **20.70 million hectares**, covering at least **40 percent** of the country's total area by 2037:

Conservation forests constituting no less than **25 percent**

Economic and community forests constituting no less than **15 percent** of the country's area.

Provisions of the National Forest Policy related to economic tree plantations.

1

Link various government organizations involved in forest administration and management at all levels to ensure unity and coordination along the development chain of command with other relevant government agencies. This includes the coordination and development of mechanisms and tools to support the integration of national forest development efforts with partners across all concerned sectors. Implementation should proceed continuously with a focus on achieving clear, goal-oriented outcomes.



Royal Forest Department



Department of Lands



Agricultural Land Reform Office



Department of Marine and Coastal Resources



Land Development Department



The Treasury Department



Cooperative Promotion Department



Department of Social Development and Welfare.



Department of National parks Wildlife and Plant Conservation



Forest Industry Organization (FIO)

Provisions of the National Forest Policy related to economic tree plantations.

2

Promote commercial tree plantations on public lands with permitted user rights, as well as on privately owned or other non-state lands, to increase timber supply in response to demand across all sectors.

3

Promote and support forest-based industries at all levels, and concretely develop and optimize forest resource-based economies.

4

Develop and promote a forest certification system that conforms to forest certification standards for wider acceptance and accreditation at both national and international levels.

5

Promote and support the sustainable use of forest ecosystem services while ensuring the maintenance of ecosystem integrity.

Provisions of the National Forest Policy related to economic tree plantations.

6

Develop appropriate economic and marketing mechanisms to support the country's forest resource development efforts in line with current market norms.

7

Develop the capacity of government forestry organizations responsible for facilitating and issuing permits and other services to the public, enabling them to perform their tasks more efficiently-i.e., quickly, conveniently, with agility, and transparently-through the application of suitable information technology.

8

Establish strategic research guidelines for the forestry sector and include them in the National Research Policy and Plan, and consider establishing the 'Thailand Forestry Development Research Institute.

9

Review, improve, and propose amendments to forestry laws and relevant cabinet resolutions in earnest, aligning them with social contexts and changing circumstances, and use them as tools for law enforcement in overall forest management. Adopt new techniques employing modern technology to enhance efficiency, equality, and fair treatment in the law enforcement process.

Thailand promotes and is committed to responsible forest management.

Social and Cultural



Environmental



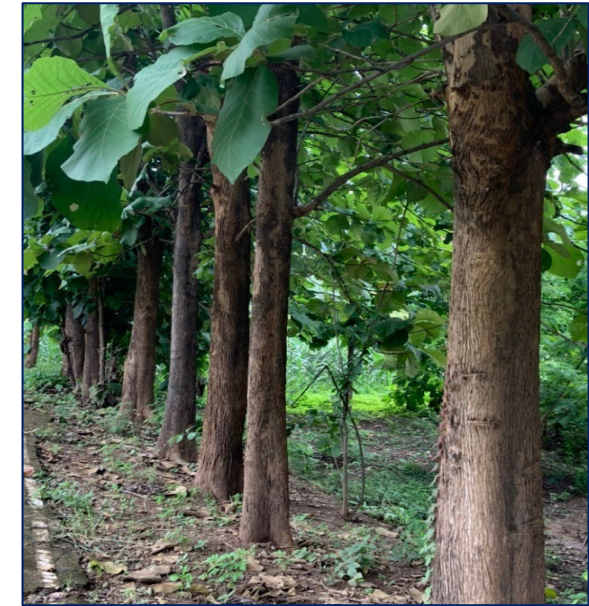
Economic



Responsible Management

- ❖ Forest Certification
- ❖ CBAM (Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism)
- ❖ EU Regulation on deforestation-free products
- ❖ etc.

Thailand promotes and supports projects related to Tree Banks and Valuable Tree Communities.



Thailand promotes and supports innovations in Forest Ecosystem Services.

Green Space or Forest Services:
Services to utilize forest spaces for various human uses such as human Health, Tourism, Education and Environment



- ✓ Wood/Non-wood
- ✓ Food/Herb
- ✓ Forest Carbon Sequestration
- ✓ Forest Kindergarden/Education
- ✓ Forest Bathing
- ✓ Forest Therapy
- ✓ Forest satellite office
- ✓ Forest Telework
- ✓ Forest workation
- ✓ Forest Adventure
- ✓ etc



Thank you