



Introduction (2/2)

OBJECTIVES

- > To estimate how timber investments returns of poplar have changed during the last 15 years (2001-2015) as a function of the evolution of investments costs and poplar timber prices.
- > To assess the impact of the major policy and market factors on financial returns, including the opportunity costs of agricultural land-use, public subsidies, and land cost.





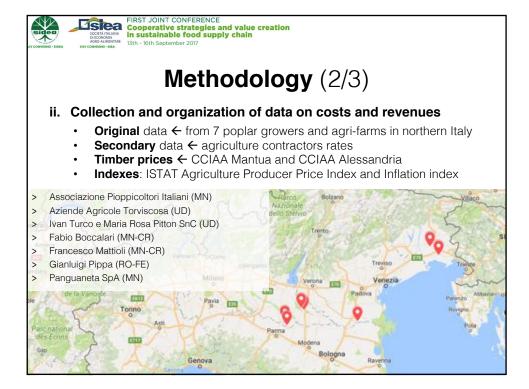
Methodology (1/3)

i. Definition of a representative management regime

- Approach used in Sedjo (1983) and Cubbage et al. (2007)
- · Average site conditions
- 6x6 planting spacing (278 t/ha, 5% mortality)
- 10 years rotation + 1 year land recovery

Representative silvicultural model (own elaboration)

	Activities			Year												
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
Costs	Site preparation	Ploughing	1													
		Ripping	1													
		Harrowing	1													
	Planting	Seedlings	1													
		Mark, dig and planting	1													
		Irrigation	1											1		
	Silvicultural Management	Disk harrowing		3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1			1		
		Phitosanitary treatment Marssonina brunnea		2	2	2	2	2						Landrecovery		
		Phitosanitary treatment Saperda carcharias			1	1	1									
		Phitosanitary treatment Cryptorhynchus			-1	1										
		Phitosanitary treatment Phloeomyzus							1	1	1	1				
		Weeding/cleaning		1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1				
		Fertilizer		1	1	1	1	1								
		Low pruning		1	1											
		High pruning				1	-1	-1								
		Irrigation		1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1		1		
	Cleaning	Stumps trituration and cleaning											1]		
Revenues	Standing trees sale	Standing trees sale											1	1		





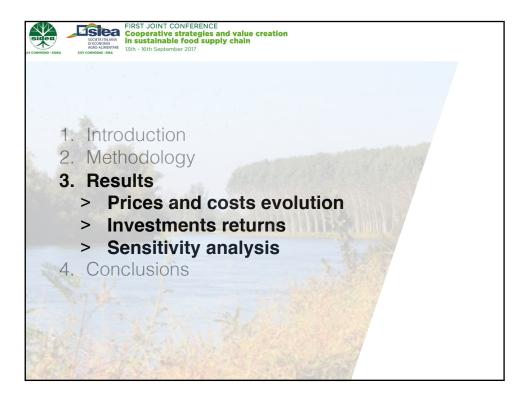
Methodology (3/3)

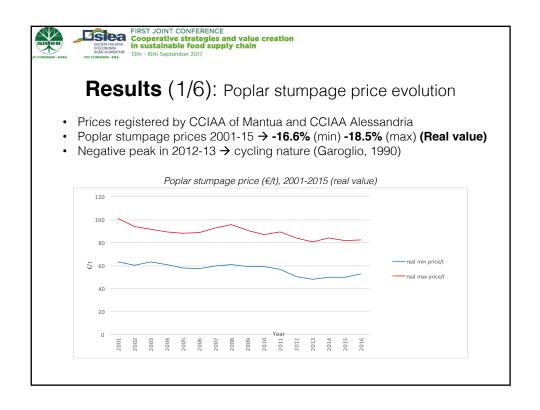
iii. Calculation of cash flow and financial indicators

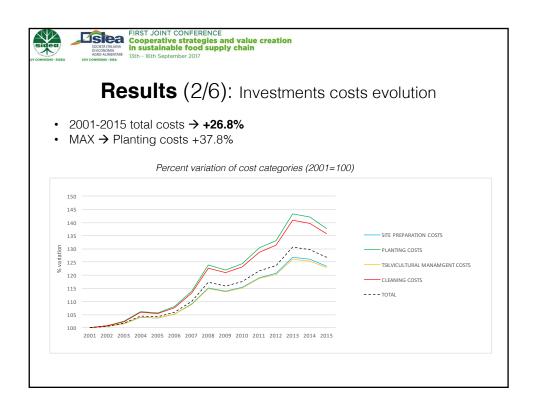
- 4 situations → Cmin-Pmax, Cmin-Pmin, Cmax-Pmin, Cmax-Pmam
- · Capital budgeting criteria and techniques
 - > Net Present Value (NPV)
 - > Land Expectation Value (LEV)
 - > Internal Rate of Return (IRR)
- r=3.5%
- Base case scenario → not including cost-opportunity, land costs, and subsidies

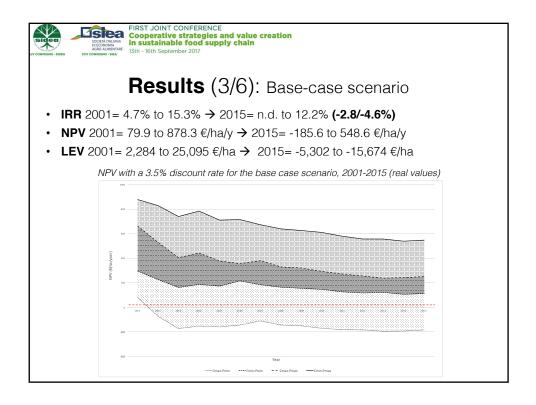
iv. Sensitivity analysis

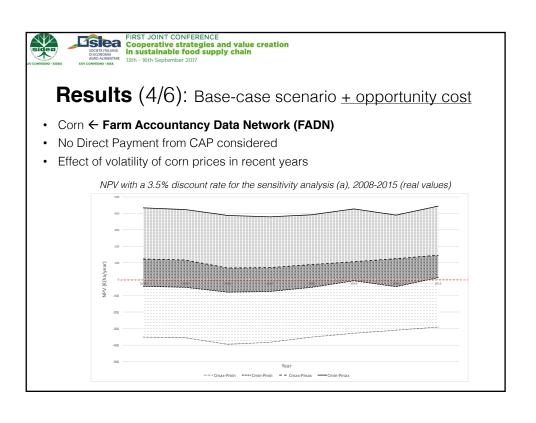
- a) Opportunity cost of alternative crop production (corn)
- b) Land rent costs
- c) Subsidies

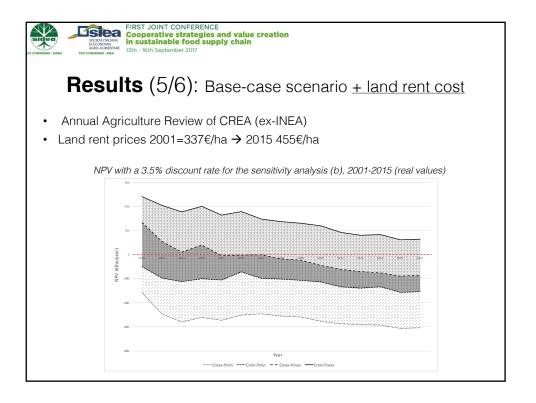


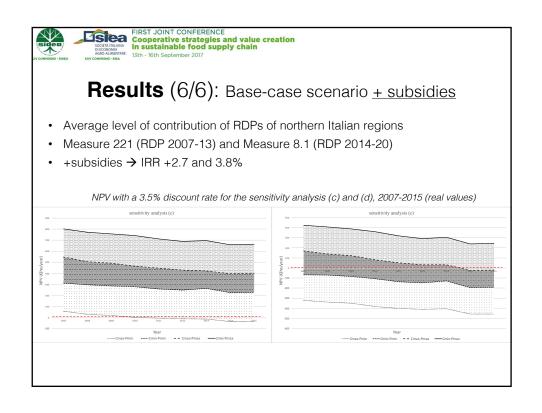


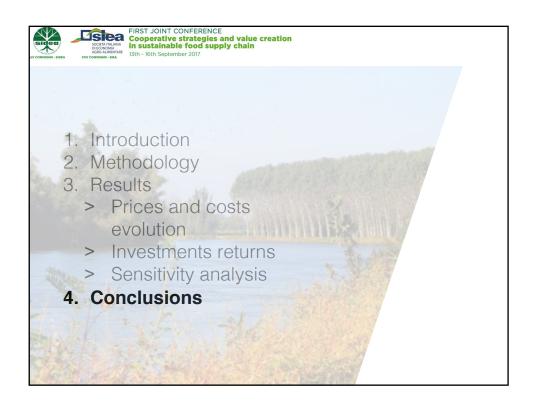














Conclusions

- > Analysis was based on a **standard management regime** → evidently it cannot represent all the situations
- > Best IRR performances = 12% is among the highest for forest plantations in Europe (Sedjo, 2001)
- > 2001-2015 \rightarrow **linear reduction** of financial profitability of poplar
- > +investments costs -stumpage prices (cycling nature)
- > Better in situations when timber prices are high
- > **Opportunity cost** of alternative crop production → very important
- > Public subsidies -> determinant role for investing in Poplar
- > Not effective subsidy policy in the last 2 programming periods
- > Are we running the risk of loosing one of the principal bio-based segment of the Italian primary economy?

