Country area: 279,000,000 ha

Native forests: 33,100,000 ha

Implanted forests: 1,300,000 ha
Implanted forests.
Surfaces and distribution

Misiones: 405,000 ha
Corrientes: 470,000 ha
Entre Ríos: 150,000 ha
Buenos Aires: 70,000 ha
Patagonia: 110,000 ha
Centro: 50,000 ha
NOA: 25,000 ha
Resto: 20,000 ha
**Superficie**

- 12% Bosque nativo
- 0,4% Bosque cultivado

**Abastecimiento Industria**

- 90% Bosque nativo
- 10% Bosque cultivado
The CO2 variable / the greenhouse effect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPECIES</th>
<th>PERFORMANCE m3/ha/YEAR.</th>
<th>PERFORMANCE t/ha/YEAR.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eucalipto grandis</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pino</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alamo</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of carbon, by mass, in wood **Carbon 50%; Oxygen 41%; Hydrogen 6%; Nitrogen 1% and Ash 2%.**

**The amount of Carbon per ton of dry matter is close to 500 kg (50%)**

A tree to produce 446 g of wood, must take 650 g of CO2 and release into the atmosphere 477 g of O, one m3 of growth in forest biomass (trunk, roots, branches, leaves) absorbs 0.26 ton of carbon equivalent.
The CO2 variable / the greenhouse effect

One cubic meter of wood (eucalyptus), reduces 0.26 tons of carbon.

The specific weight of eucalyptus (grandis / saligna) is 600 Kg./m3.

0.43 ton of carbon fixed from the atmosphere for every ton of wood.

All wood, stem, branches, leaves.
The CO₂ variable / the greenhouse effect

In a simple account:

Every ton of eucalyptus biomass that reduces 0.43 tons of carbon

Equivalent to 31,159 kilometers traveled by a high-performance car

As the plantation eucalyptus increases its biomass, by 30 m³/hectare/year, this is 18 tons

Each hectare of eucalyptus planted is equivalent to the pollution of 560,862 kilometers, something like the annual pollution of 30 cars.
Forestry-industrial chain 2018

Logs of cultivated wood for industrial use
14,646,034 m³

Mechanical Transformation
11,153,336 m³ (76.2%)

Chemical transformation
3,445,308 m³ (23.5%)

Exported Logs
47,390 m³ (0.3%)
Mechanical Transformation
11.153.336 m³ (76.2%)

- IMPREGATED 1.4%
- SAWN 65.5%
- BOARDS OFFSET 1.7%
- BOARDS FIBER 5.1%
- BOARDS PARTICLES 2.4%
Consumo/habit. de productos Foresto Industriales en la Argentina en el año 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Productos</th>
<th>Argentina m3/1.000 hab.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAWN TIMBER</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOARDS OFFSET</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOARDS PARTICLES</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOARDS FIBER</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Consumption / hab. of Industrial Forest products in certain countries and Argentina in 2018**

Values expressed in m3 / 1,000 inhabitant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Type</th>
<th>Finland</th>
<th>Sweden</th>
<th>Norway</th>
<th>Canada</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Australia</th>
<th>Chile</th>
<th>Uruguay</th>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>Brazil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hacked Lumber</td>
<td>680.5</td>
<td>657.8</td>
<td>553.5</td>
<td>512.8</td>
<td>309.0</td>
<td>244.0</td>
<td>214.8</td>
<td>216.9</td>
<td>79.8</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plywood</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>45.5</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particle Board</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>92.8</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>71.7</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>27.8</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Graphs:**

1. **Consumption Per Capita of Forest Products:**
   - Madera Aserrada
   - T. Compensados
   - T. de Partícula
   - T. de Fibra

2. **Proportion of Per Capita Consumption of Forest Products:**
   - Madera Aserrada
   - T. Compensados
   - T. de Partícula
   - T. de Fibra

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*Note:* The table and graphs provide a detailed comparison of consumption rates for different types of industrial forest products in various countries for the year 2018, with values expressed in cubic meters per 1,000 inhabitants.
State Policies and from private entities
Law 25080 that encourages the planting of fast-growing species through an economic contribution from the National State for its subsequent use in industry.

Provision N° 2 2019 IMPRES, allows construction with wood without certification procedures for the 4 seismic zones of Argentina.

Resolution No. 3-E / 2018 (01/11/2018) of the SEC. VYH, which declares the Timber Framing Construction System for the use of load-bearing structures of buildings, as a “Traditional” construction system (non-mandatory by CAT)

CIRSOC 601 regulation that determines the structural calculations for construction with wood

Elaboration of 6 norms of competences in construction with wood by AFoA- Secretary of Labor and Guilds (Cutter of wooden tie rods and plates; Frame builder; Supervisor in frame construction; Structural wood classifier; Frame and panel assembler and Panel and Rack Assembly Supervisor)

Accessibility to mortgage credit for projects built in wood: Regulation N° 538 - Line of Mortgage Credits in UVA - BNA
Training Plan for public and private entities through the Chambers that organize industrial activity.

- State technical staff
- Technicians and professionals from Provincial Housing Institutes
- Technical staff of the Housing areas of the Municipalities (by region)
- Independent professionals

- Continuity of the FAIMA DIPROSE agreement for training through its Chambers
- Voluntary Structural Wood Tagging
- Articulation with Universities to incorporate wood construction in the curricular contents of the Architecture and Engineering careers
- Comprehensive study of the wood construction value chain in Argentina (DIPROSE financing)