



## environment, forestry & fisheries

Department:  
Environment, Forestry and Fisheries  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

### Definitions

**“3rd party forests”** is defined a forest land area or ownership that is not eligible under the C Tax Act. Wood supplier for HWP production having between 1000 and 10000 ha of forest which is not-eligible in the scheme. Its participation in the scheme is only possible through eligible entities which report emissions from fossil fuels “E” under the C tax.

**“accounting”** is a method to calculate the amount of emission reduction or sequestration, following the rules defined in this rulebook, by an eligible company.

**“accounting period”** is the period over which for which emissions reduction or removals by forestry activities are reported and accounted, which is annually from 1st of January to December the 31st, submissions are due at the end of each fiscal year.

**“accounting rulebook”** refers to the Forestry Accounting Rulebook provided in Chapter B.

**“afforestation”** is the direct human-induced conversion of non-forested land to forested land through planting, seeding and/or the human-induced promotion of natural seed sources.

**“deforestation”** is the direct human-induced conversion of forested land to non-forested land (consistent with IPCC, 2014). This includes all areas that meet the forest definition (including invasive species such as wattle).

**“facility”** is a plantation management unit or manufacturing facility

**“forest”** definition from the National Forest Act (Act 84 of 1998) (NFA) states that:

- i. “forest” includes a natural forest, a woodland and a plantation (Section 1(2)(x) of NFA);
- ii. “natural forest” means a group of trees whose crowns are largely contiguous, or which have been declared by the Minister to be a natural forest (Section 1(2)(xx) of NFA);
- iii. “plantation” means a group of trees cultivated for exploitation of the wood, bark, leaves or essential oils (Section 1(2)(xxii) of NFA); and
- iv. “woodland” means a group of indigenous trees which are not a natural forest, but whose crowns cover more than five percent of the area bounded by the trees forming the perimeter of the group (Section 1(2)(xxxix) of NFA).

However, in order to facilitate a robust reporting and accounting system for forestry under the GHG Reporting Regulations, using the Marrakech Accord (2011) as a guide, a forest is defined as follows:

**“Forest”** is defined as having a minimum area of land of 1.0 hectare with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 30 per cent with trees with the potential to reach a minimum height of 5 metres at maturity in situ. A forest may consist either of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground or open forest. Young natural stands and all plantations which have yet to reach a crown density of 30 per cent or tree height of 5 metres are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention such as harvesting or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest.”

**“forest activity”** refers to the activities forest management, afforestation and deforestation.