

**environment, forestry
& fisheries**

Department:
Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GHG emissions represented by the variable “E” in the formula are calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in the Technical Guidelines for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Industry (DEA, 2017).

The applicable allowances for listed activities that are summed to calculate variable “C” are set out in Schedule 2 of the Carbon Tax amendments.

Key points included in the C Tax amendments that are relevant to the forestry sector are:

- a) Schedule 1: Biogenic fuels that include wood/wood waste, sulphite lyes (black liquor), other primary solid biomass, charcoal, bio-gasoline, biodiesels, other liquid biofuels, landfill gas, sludge gas, other biogas and municipal waste (biomass fraction) report CO₂ emissions separately **and are not included** in the CO₂ emission totals (namely in “E”). The calculated values for N₂O and CH₄ are included in the calculation for the variable “E”.
- b) Schedule 2: All activities listed under IPCC Code 3 (Agriculture, Forestry and other land use) and Code 4 (Waste) are discounted with a 100% allowance.
- c) The threshold for reporting by plantations is set out as >100 ha in the NGER and the Carbon Tax Act.

Although the variable “S” is included in the formula, the calculation method is not defined. The guidelines to be developed within this project will develop the methodology for measurement and verification.

Although the calculation of “S” is not explicitly outlined in the C Tax Act, there are a number of elements in the Act that pertain to eligibility of forest plantations and sector owners/companies and which define the system boundary of a forest accounting system (Table A.1). These elements can be directly used to define some accounting rules since they are already defined in law.