I. Project Actors

Technical board

The technical board is a body of the association CarbonFix which consists of experts from the fields of forestry, environmental protection, climate change and development cooperation.

The technical board of CarbonFix maintains the quality of the CarbonFix Standard, pre-validates projects and conducts sample project inspections.

Certification body

The certification body conducts the certification process, thus validates and verifies the information of a project according to the criteria of the CFS.

Certification bodies cannot certify projects where they have been involved as project participants.

The accreditation of certification bodies is defined in chapter 'F - Certification'.

CO_2-buyer

The CO_2-buyer is any person or legal entity which purchased CO_2-certificates.

Project Participants

Project developer

The project developer prepares the project information for the certification process and bears the liability towards the CO_2-buyer and the CarbonFix association. He is the main contact of the project.

Owner of the land

… is any person or legal entity which holds the land title of a project area.

Owner of the timber

… is any person or legal entity which holds the timber user rights of a project area.

Owner of other resources

… is any person or legal entity which holds the user rights of other resources (including the use of carbon sequestration) of a project area.

Project financier

… is any person or legal entity which finances the project activities.

Project management

See definition of 'Management staff'.

Project Workforces

Management staff

The management staff coordinates and controls the project activities.

Working staff

Working staff is used as an umbrella term for employees, contractors and workers.

Employees

Employees are employed by the project management.

Contractors

Contractors are legal entities or individuals which signed working contracts with the project management.

Workers

Workers are individuals which are employed by a contractor.

II. Project Stakeholders

Projects stakeholders is an umbrella term for

- All project participants
- The project area responsible national or regional forest authority
- All national NGOs which are active in the field of sustainable forestry
- Indigenous people influenced by project activities
- Communities influenced by project activities

III. Project

Project

A project consists of planting areas with similar socioeconomic and ecological attributes and similar impacts to its socioeconomic and ecological environment.

Project start

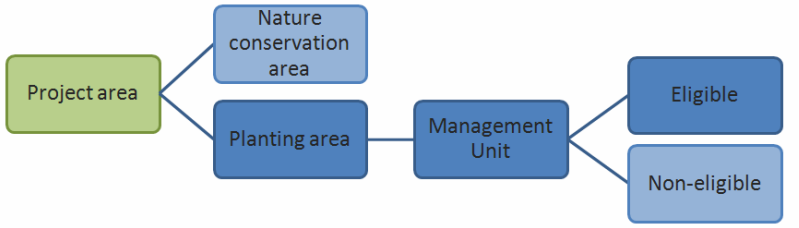
The project start is the date when the planting of the first trees takes place.

Project activities

Project activities can be any kind of activity which is implemented to manage the project.

Impacts The evaluation of impacts is judged by the certification body which certifies the project.

IV. Types of Areas



Project area

The project area includes the total area of a project.

A project area does not have to be one continuous area. It can also consist of several fragmented areas.

Nature conservation area

The nature conservation area is part of the project area and serves the ecological protection or management of fauna and flora in order to establish or re-establish the natural ecosystem of this area.

Planting area

The planting area is the part of the project area where tree planting activities take place.

Planting area (eligible)

The eligible planting area is the part of the planting area which is analysed as 'eligible' according to the CFS criteria (see chapter 'A - 01 Eligibility').

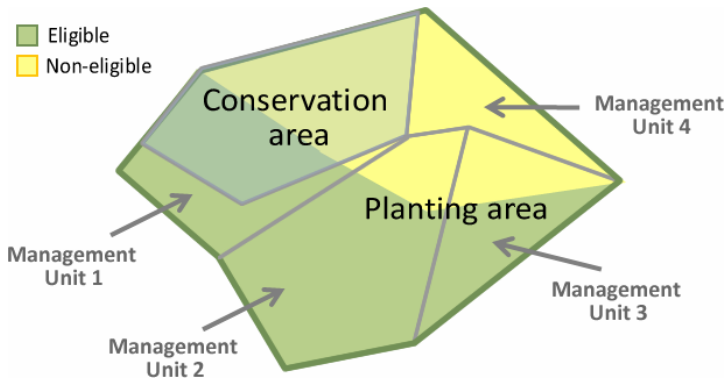
The eligible planting area represents the sum of all eligible areas of the management units.

Planting area (non-eligible)

Non-eligible planting area is land which is being planted, but does not fall under the eligibility criteria outlined by chapter 'A - 01 Eligibility'.

Management Unit (MU)

A management unit is a distinct part of the planting area with homogeneous characteristics.



Natural ecosystem — The natural ecosystem is a unit of plants, animals, water and soil which would have occurred on the area in case of no human intervention.

V. Certificates

CO_2-certificates

CO_2-certificates is used as an umbrella term for VERs and $VER_{futures}$ from projects that are certified according to the CarbonFix Standard.

CO_2-certificates have the unit of 1 metric ton CO_2-equivalent (abbreviated: tCO_2)

CO_2-certificates are valid perpetually, as projects under the CFS are designed to create a sustainable carbon stock.

$VER_{futures}$

Verified Emission Reduction futures ($VER_{futures}$) are ex-ante CO_2-certificates which have been validated by a certification body.

VERs

Verified Emission Reductions (VERs) are ex-post CO_2-certificates which have been verified by a certification body.

Year of delivery

The year of delivery is defined as the year when the amount of future CO_2-fixation is being fully sequestrated by the trees. See also chapter ‘C - 06 CO_2-fixation’.

VI. CO_2-calculation

Net CO_2-fixation, Baseline, Leakage, Project emissions

See chapter 'C - 06 CO_2-fixation'

Present CO_2-fixation, Future CO_2-fixation

See chapter 'C - 06 CO_2-fixation'

CO_2-fixation

CO_2-fixation is used as umbrella term for the present CO_2-fixation and the future CO_2-fixation.

Equilibrium stand volume, Mean stand volume

See chapter 'C - 06 CO_2-fixation'

VII. Certification

Pre-validation

See chapter 'E - Process to Pre-Validation'

Certification

Certification is used as an umbrella term for the process of validation and verification by a third party certification body.

Validation

The validation confirms in a prospective way if a project meets the criteria of a standard. This includes the determined amount of $VER_{futures}$.

Verification

The verification confirms in a retrospective way if a project has met the criteria of a standard. This includes the measured amount of VERs.

Certification body

Certification bodies are organisations which show sufficient qualifications to validate and verify a project according to the criteria of the CarbonFix Standard.

The CFS admits as certification bodies, all organisations accredited by the

- UN climate secretariat as DOE of sector 14 (afforestation / reforestation), or
- FSC under the scope of worldwide 'Forest Management'.

For contact details of the certification bodies - see www.CarbonFix.info/Certifiers

*

Corrective Action Requests (CAR)

With CARs, the technical board or the certification body demands the project developer to improve its project documentation in order to give better evidence on acting in compliance to the criteria of the CFS.

DOEs DOEs (Designated Operational Entities) are accredited certification bodies of the UN climate secretariat – http://cdm.unfccc.int/DOE/list/index.html

VIII. Others

Buffer

The buffer holds back 30% of all CO_2-certifcates to ensure in case of a projects exclusion that the CO_2-certificates which already have been assigned to a CO_2-buyer are being compensated and therefore do not loose their validity. For more information see chapter 'H - CFS buffer'.

ClimateProjects

The ClimateProjects platform is an online application that enables climate projects to present themselves. CarbonFix requires projects to use this platform. The process of pre-validation and certification is also done over this platform.

The platform is free of charge. For more information see www.ClimateProjects.info

CO_2-registry

The CO_2-registry of a project is a list of all sales of CO_2-certificates from a project. For more information see chapter 'K - Sales & Retirement'.

General Terms & Conditions

The General Terms & Conditions outline the rules and obligations that apply for working with the CarbonFix Standard.

They can be downloaded under www.CarbonFix.info/Documents

Land-use classes

Land-use classes are areas with homogametic patterns on their ecological features as well as their land-use. Examples of land-use classes: agriculture land, wetland, forest, shrubland, grassland

Project documents

Project documents are documents which describe how the project meets the different criteria of the standard. To streamline this documentation, CarbonFix provides templates under www.CarbonFix.info/Documents

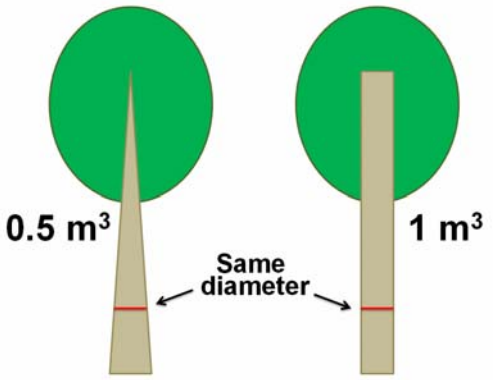
Within the ClimateProjects system these filled-in templates must be uploaded. The system will merge the documents to one large Project Design Document (PDD).

Project information

Project information includes besides the project documents any other material about the project (pictures, comments from the public, maps, etc.).

Form Factor

The form factor of a tree represents the fraction of the tree volume to the volume of a cylinder with the same diameter at breast height (1.3 m above ground).



Form factor	= Tree volume	/ Cylinder volume
	= 0.5	/ 1
	= 0.5	

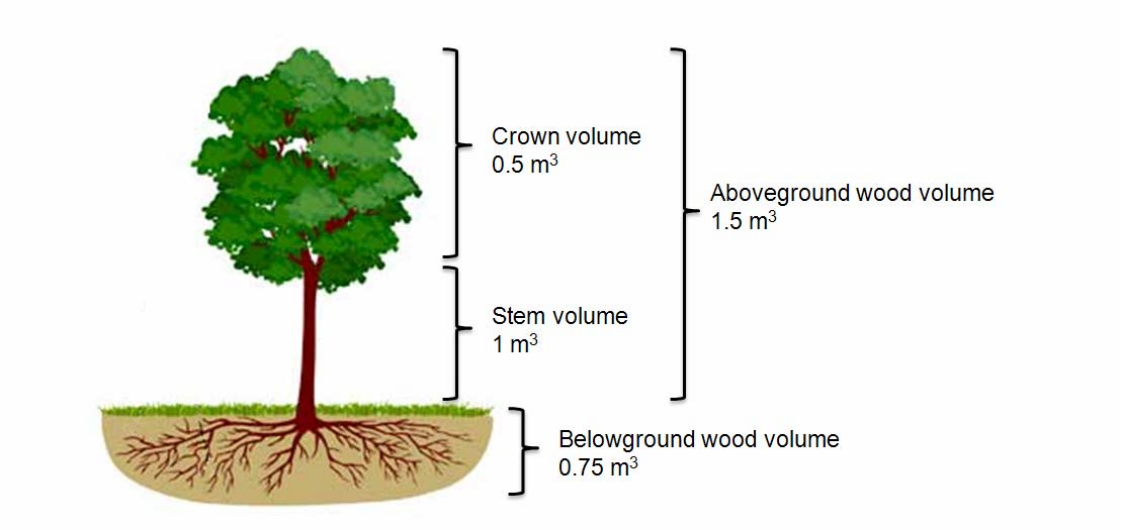
Wet-to-Dry ratio

The quotient between fresh and dry non-woody biomass determines the Wet-to-Dry ratio.

Wet-to-Dry ratio	= Dry non-woody biomass	/ Wet non-woody biomass
	= 1	/ 2
	= 0.5	

Biomass Expansion Factor (BEF), Root-to-Shoot ratio

The following graph shows how the BEF and Root-to-Shoot ratio are determined by the ratio of different parts of the tree.



Biomass Expansion Factor = Aboveground wood volume / Stem volume
= 1.5 / 1
= 1.5

Root-to-Shoot ratio = Belowground wood volume / Aboveground wood volume
= 0.75 / 1.5
= 0.5