There was a political imperative to create a single, all inclusive organisation that represented all private timber growers.
FSA Constitution 1

Main Features

Provides for Different Membership Categories
- Ordinary (timber growers)
- Associate (non-timber growers)
- Honorary

Structured into three “Grower Groups”
- Large (corporate)
- Medium (commercial farmers)
- Small (small-scale growers)

General Committee feeds into the Executive Committee which is top decision making structure
Executive Committee decisions reached by consensus

No one member or group of members can dominate 15 person Executive Committee

- Large (8 members)
- Medium (4 members)
- Small (3 members)

Chairmanship is rotated annually between the 3 Groups

Association is apolitical
In Essence FSA is……..

- A voluntary Association of timber growers
- That is registered as a “non-profit organisation”

Whose Overriding Role is ……..

- To represent the best interests of its members; and
- The interests of the South African Forestry Industry
### Who Are FSA’s Members?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>HECTARES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1): Corporate Companies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>612 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex-SAFCOL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>143 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAFCOL (KLF)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>127 700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>883 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2): Commercial Enterprises</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber Farmers</td>
<td>1 300</td>
<td>230 190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timber Co-ops</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23 600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUB-TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1 304</td>
<td>253 790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3): Small-Scale Growers</td>
<td>20 000</td>
<td>45 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>21 318</td>
<td>1 182 390*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*TOTAL PLANTED AREA = 1 265 811: FSA MEMBERS 93.4%*
Why is FSA’s Membership Base so Strong?

Due to its large and representative membership base, FSA is seen as “the” body which represents the Industry.

- It gives members a powerful collective voice.
- Members benefit from not only the lobbying actions of FSA itself but also from the output of Industry-based interventions (e.g., research & forest protection):
  - Deferring or stopping potential costs before they occur.
  - Reducing potential costs through forest protection interventions.
  - Increasing productivity through skills training & research.
  - Reducing Industry costs through leveraging additional funding.

The Bottom Line …….. the cost of membership are far outweighed by the benefits derived.
FSA’s Main Activities

FSA fulfils its mandate by doing 4 main things:

- Acts as a Lobby Group
  - Government (National, Provincial & Local)
  - NGO’s (e.g. Forest Stewardship Council)
  - Other Bodies (e.g. SETA, Funding, Research, Universities etc.)

- Acts as collector & distributor of funding

- Acts as the keeper, analyser & distributor of information

- Co-ordinates, organises and capacititates small-scale growers

Lobbying is becoming an ever increasing activity

FSA’s interventions generally high level & at national level
How Do We Do What We Do?

In order to do what we do, we need 2 essential things……

Financial Resources:
- Membership contributions (levy of R1.93 per ton timber sold)
- Donations / sponsorships
- Partnership funding (e.g. DAFF, DST)
- Interest

Human Resources:
- Permanent staff (8)
- Outsourced staff (consultant)
- Partnerships (e.g. Kwanalu, Agri SA)
- Member’s assistance
- Working Committee structures
FSA & Industry Expenditure Budget 2016

Total – 1 265 811 ha

Research: R8.1m (20.8%)
Forest Protection: R18.9m (48.7%)
Env & Water: R6.3m (16.2%)
Small Grower Project: 8.0%
Other: 2.5%
FSA: 3.7%
Total FSA Income Budget 2016

- Levy*: 79.1%
- Donations: 18.4%
- Sundry Income: 2.5%

Total – R38 699 000
Main Issues Being Dealt with by FSA

- Land Reform (legislation & post-settlement support)
- Forest Protection (Sirex, TPCP, fires etc.)
- Research (DST SIF funded projects)
- Labour (legislation and regulations)
- Afforestation & water issues (licence matters)
- Environmental issues (certification)
- Transformation issues (Charter Council)
- Transport Issues (road, rail and ports)
- Skills Development issues (FP&M SETA)
- Small-scale timber grower development (Bus Dev Unit)
Conclusion

Despite FSA’s limited resources, both human and financial, with the assistance of its members, FSA has established itself as a credible organisation and one that punches way above its weight.
Thank You