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MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND PRIMARY RESOURCES
BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN 1220.
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

FOREWORD

In line with the aspirations of the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources to upgrade and diversify the industrial activities in the country while giving due consideration to the need to sustain ecological stability, the Ministry, through the Forestry Department, has prepared this National Forestry Policy. This Policy embodies the aspirations of the country with respect to its forests and forestry, and forms the foundation upon which such goals may be realized.

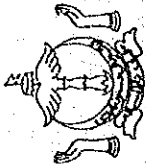
This National Forestry Policy addresses the key issues pertaining to the management and use of forest resources, as well as the conservation of environmental quality. Forestry is a broad discipline dealing with a most complex ecosystem and resource compared to a single-crop or single-entity system. We recognise that the forest is the natural heritage of the country and can provide a large range of environmental services. In addition to the goods it is providing, it is also a potential economic resource which require research and investigation for subsequent exploitation. With this Policy, the Ministry of Industry and Primary Resources, aspires to manage these forest resources to the best effect, not only for maintaining the physical environment, but also for retaining its rich biodiversity for the benefit of industries and science.

Where the forest resource is concerned, the Ministry will continue to focus attention on the industrial activities of today as well as those of the future. To enable the Ministry to systematically manage this complex resource, there is both the need to address priorities in forestry and the requirement that we continue to research and investigate all its important facets. These priorities are outlined in this National Forestry Policy. It is hoped that through such careful approach and planning, based on this Policy, the Ministry, through the Forestry Department, will reach excellence in our conservation endeavours and at the same time, utilize our forest as a strategic natural heritage for the benefit of the country.

6. ブルネイ国家森林政策

I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to the Forestry Department for its effort in preparing this comprehensive National Forestry Policy for Brunei Darussalam.

Forestry Department Headquarters
Ministry of Industry
and Primary Resources
Bandar Seri Begawan 2067
Brunei Darussalam.



ليبر فوجيا جيبان فوجيان
ككسترون فوجيان
لبان سوبان اوتام
بندر سري بڠاوان 2067
بركا دارالسلام

NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICY

INTRODUCTION

Charged with the responsibility of managing the forest resources of Brunei Darussalam, the Forestry Department has drawn up this National Forestry Policy to serve as a guideline in the maintenance of forestry resources and for the conduct of forestry programmes and practices.

We have come to an age where forestry no longer means the mere extraction of timber alone, but encompasses the management of the forest resources for its vital functions in preserving environmental stability, genetic resources and the sustenance on many goods and services. Forestry policies must therefore recognise the larger issues of the environment and their relationship to human populations. In Brunei Darussalam, we adopt this comprehensive view of forestry and emphasize that forest resources can only be sustainable with appropriate extents of conservation and exploitation in a balanced manner. It is not an isolated discipline, but interphases with all aspects of development, population growth and environmental quality.

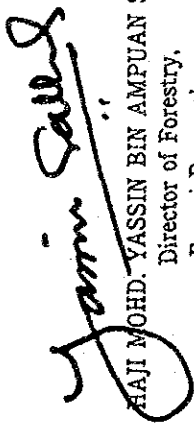
In the Policy, therefore, we have given due emphasis to laying suitable guidelines for maintaining forest areas for conserving environmental quality on our useful resources, and for considering the production of timber and other products through economically and environmentally feasible means. Based on these tenets, the Forestry Department will continue to implement programmes to derive the maximum of environmental, economic and social benefits from the forests. In the final analysis, forests are a finite resource by area (and therefore vulnerable to disturbance or clearance) but not over time, given that we recognise that a sound proportion must be kept intact to provide protection for watersheds, soils and wildlife, and that all forms of exploitation must seriously contemplate the factors affecting regeneration.

HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN TAIB
(Pehin Orang Kaya Setia Pahlawan)
Minister of Industry and Primary Resources,
Brunei Darussalam

The responsibility of managing the forest resources of Brunei Darussalam, as interpreted in this Policy, embodies a wide scope. Hence, the management of forests on unreserved land, and even the rehabilitation and revegetation of deforested sites are among the various facets of this Policy.

All programmes of the Forestry Department are aimed at the efficient execution of this Policy, in the context of the mission of the Forestry Department, to wit:—

“To ensure optimum and sustained economic, social and environmental benefits for the people through sound management of the Nation's Forest Estate”.


HAJI MOHD. YASSIN BIN AMPUAN SALLEH,
Director of Forestry,
Brunei Darussalam

NATIONAL FORESTRY POLICY
OF
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT

In pursuance of national development objectives and consistent with global strategies on biogeocology in which the forests play a vital role, the government of Brunei Darussalam commits itself to conserve, develop and manage its forests resources for the preservation and upliftment of the quality of life; the promotion of social, political and economic well-being of the people, and technological progress of the country; and for bringing about environmental amenity and ecological equilibrium over a time continuum.

SPECIFIC POLICY STATEMENTS

1.0 ON THE NATIONAL FOREST ESTATE

- 1.1 To rationalize over the long term, the use of primary resources, particularly the forests, in order to strike a harmonious balance among complementary and conflicting objectives and priorities; to optimise social, economic and ecological values coming from such resources as forest lands.
- 1.2 To devote adequate and permanent areas of the following forest categories of the State, to be referred to as the National Forest Estate for specific single or multiple uses, viz:
 - a) *Protection Forests*, which are unexploitable forests intended primarily to keep intact the forest conditions protecting critical soils and water resources; keeping the country green and beautiful and the climate invigorating; and helping prevent or minimize the occurrence of floods, droughts, erosions, desertification and atmospheric pollution; and contributing to the general ecological stability of the country in particular and the world as a whole.
 - b) *Production Forests*, which are natural and man-made forests including related non-timber plantations, for the principal purpose of supplying, on a sustained and economically competitive basis, the forest produce requirements of the country.
 - c) *Recreational Forests*, which are forested areas reserved and developed for outdoor recreation in order to contribute significantly to social, psychological, physical and economic well-being of the people.
 - d) *Conservation Forests*, which are undisturbed forests for the purpose of preserving in perpetuity the wilderness, flora and fauna, and other elements of the ecosystem for scientific, educational, and other special uses.
 - e) *National Parks*, which are areas that may include geologic and topographic formations of special interest and which are reserved to maintain biologically diverse plant and animal communities for the benefit of the present and future generations.

1.3 To systematically manage the National Forest Estate under appropriate strategies and regimes within the concept of environmental conservation and sustained socio-economic multiple-use.

1.4 To conscientiously administer the National Forest Estate by means of forestry laws and regulations vested on competent authorities and involving both public and private sectors.

1.5 To protect the National Forest Estate from all forms of destructive elements or disturbance leading to degradation of ecosystems and habitats, through preventive and cultural measures; and to immediately rehabilitate any damage on the forest when, despite all care and precaution, it does occur.

2.0 ON ENVIRONMENTAL FORESTRY

2.1 To formulate and vigorously pursue a Forest Conservation Programme for the whole country in a manner that will yield the greatest sustainable benefit to the present generations while maintaining its potential to meet the needs and aspirations of future generations.

2.2 To manage the genetic resources including habitats, with the aim of sustaining the biodiversity of, and ecological processes in, all ecosystems.

2.3 To develop and maintain Recreational Forests and National Parks in strategic locations throughout the country, and provide facilities for recreation for social, artistic, scientific, and educational pursuits and enjoyment of the people; and to promote international nature tourism in the country.

2.4 To manage the remaining forests on State lands such that commercial exploitation may not in any way jeopardise environmental quality prior to conversion into nonforest use.

2.5 To rehabilitate wastelands in the country through revegetation for the protection of the site from further deterioration, and for the restoration of ecological stability.

2.6 To foster awareness and appreciation of forests and forestry among the people, and to encourage their active participation in forest conservation and development projects.

3.0 ON INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY

- 3.1 To thoroughly and carefully evaluate the long term social, economic, and environmental impact of exploitation of the production forests of the country in order that the best economically feasible and ecologically tenable management option may be identified and pursued.
- 3.2 To sustain the forest-based industry through a rationalised and optimised mix of raw material sources including local natural forest production, plantation forest production, importation, and other options, with the natural forests serving as a strategic reserve.
- 3.3 To improve the Production Forests of the country through appropriate means of regeneration, forestation, and silvicultural treatments, in order to bring the productive capacity of such forest lands to maximum limits.
- 3.4 To ensure efficient harvesting, when such option has been deemed justified by economic exigency and technical regimes, of the Production Forests in accordance with set prescriptions in order to optimise yield and ensure the next cyclic cut from the same area, with minimal damage to the site.
- 3.5 To regulate utilization of the Production Forests based on technically, environmentally, and socio-economically sound land and resource-use strategies.
- 3.6 To support the marketing of forest produce and products utilizing accepted procedures and appropriate standards of nomenclature and grading.
- 3.7 To encourage foreign and local private investments in forestry and allied ventures which are in the national interest, particularly in premium value-added, diversified, and integrated industries.
- 3.8 To enlist maximum participation of citizens of Brunei Darussalam in forest-based and related enterprises.

4.0 ON EXCELLENCE IN TROPICAL FORESTRY

- 4.1 To hasten the application of new technology in forestry aimed at progressive changes within the broad spectrum of opportunities in forestry.

4.2 To develop Brunei Darussalam into a centre of excellence in tropical forestry with notable reputation in forest conservation, management, research, and education.

4.3 To foster and support international cooperation and goodwill in forestry matters, particularly at the regional level.

POLICY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1.0 THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

1.1 The Forestry Department of His Majesty's government, headed by a Director and adequately supported by competent staff and efficient organisational machinery, will bear the responsibility of executing this National Forestry Policy of Brunei Darussalam.

1.2 To carry out this duty, the Forestry Department will formulate and immediately implement a Forestry Strategic Plan incorporating parallel programmes of Environmental Forestry and Industrial Forestry, along the following framework, to wit:

a) Environmental Forestry covering the management of all Protection Forests, Recreational Forests, Conservation Forests, and National Parks to cater to the social, political, and environmental requirements of the people.

b) Industrial Forestry, covering the development and management of all Production Forests and the processing and eventual consumption of forest products, both timber and otherwise.

2.0 THE NATIONAL FOREST ESTATE

2.1 As stipulated by law, existing forest lands within the national territory, whether natural or man-made, covering an area determined to be large enough, but not less than fifty-five percent (55%) of the total land area, will be demarcated, set aside, and officially declared as National Forest Estate to meet the protective, productive, recreational, conservation, and other related needs of the country.

2.2 The following factors will be taken into consideration in the determination of the National Forest Estate, viz:

a) Land Use

Forests existing on lands which are not suitable to any other use, such as those in mountain ranges, peat swamps, water-logged areas, mangroves and coastal areas, on infertile podsol soils including kerangas or tropical heath forests, on dry flat lands, on islets, and deltas.

b) Terrain and Slope:

Rugged terrains and steep slopes, and unstable soils.

c) Flora and Fauna

Forest lands which are habitats of important, unique or endangered vegetation, forest and wildlife types.

d) Strategic Location

Forests intended for specific single or multiple uses strategically located throughout the State considering their biological requirements, hydrologic value, ecological stability, economic viability, accessibility, and compatibility with other land uses.

e) Multiplicity of Uses

Forest lands to be devoted to multiple purposes to optimise use. For instance, where feasible, the objectives of protection, recreation, and conservation may be combined into a workable mix.

f) Socio-economic and Environmental Impacts

Land areas of actual or potential political, social, economic, and environmental impact, particularly in the long term.

g) Promotion of National Identity

Decisions and actions that will foster the international image of Brunei Darussalam with respect to tropical forestry, environment, and related issues of global significance.

2.3 The National Forest Estate will be permanent in tenure and purpose, and the integrity of its metes and bounds will be protected. No part of the National Forest Estate may be disestablished and alienated into State land except only when absolutely necessary, and only after a thorough study to ascertain alternative courses of action and to localise the ill-effects of such alienation particularly on the ecology, has been made. In the event of alienation however, and equivalent suitable compensatory area from the State land will be incorporated into the National Forest Estate. Conversely as the need arises and as national interests dictate, any part of the State land may be added further to the National Forest Estate.

2.4 Appropriate strategies, techniques, and technical regimes will be formulated and implemented to effectively manage the National Forest Estate, both intensively and extensively, adopting the principles of renewability, sustainability, multiple use, and ecological equilibrium. A national forest management system applicable under local conditions will be developed and practised under such guiding principles.

2.5 Appropriate technologies and approaches including comprehensive data base management systems will be employed in the management of the National Forest Estate.

2.6 To effectively administer the National Forest Estate, efficacious and timely forestry laws and regulations will be enforced by the Forestry Department and other government agencies concerned. The support of the private sector in the enforcement of such laws will be enlisted.

2.7 The Forestry Department is committed to protect the National Forest Estate realising the valuable goods and services provided by the forests to the people and to the country, and recognising that the future of humanity is threatened by the rapid degradation of forest ecosystems, loss of germplasm, extinction of flora and fauna, deterioration in the ecology, hydrology and climatology, depletion of soil productivity, insufficient renewal of the forests and poor utilization. The Department shall prevent and control all threats and damages from such adverse elements as fires, pests and diseases, plants and animals (particularly man) competition, encroachment, illegal use, and pollution.

2.8 The Forestry Department will set up and activate a Forest Protection Programme with adequate manpower and logistical support to see to it that there is continuing and effective attention and care of the forests, and that any disturbance or occurrence of adverse elements, despite all precautions, are promptly and efficiently contained, and appropriate repair and rehabilitation are immediately undertaken.

2.9 The government will intensify the continuous production of forestry professionals, technicians, specialists, and workers from among its citizens in order that, in the long run, a pool of highly competent and dedicated professional and skilled staff, collectively and individually, will see to the proper management and development of the National Forest Estate and the advancement of the forestry cause.

2.10 The Forestry Department shall spare no effort to see to it that, after harvesting operations, appropriate silvicultural management is instituted in order that forest growth and yield are optimised and sustained. Such provision will be incorporated into forest use licence conditions.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FORESTRY

3.1 All Conservation Forests, Protection Forests, Recreational Forests, and National Parks of the country will be delineated and adequately documented for management and development purposes.

3.2 To provide essential information base for the management and administration of the Conservation Forests, Protection Forests, Recreational Forests, and National Parks, the Forestry Department will organise the required geographic and biological assessment of such forest categories in Brunei Darussalam, which will eventually lead to the production of a dossier on the flora and fauna of the country and of a blueprint for management and development of the same areas.

3.3 Research into the natural history, ecology, taxonomy, biology, protection, and propagation of plants and animals will also be carried out for the determination and implementation of appropriate conservation strategies.

3.4 In anticipation of growing population and development pressures on the primary resources of the country, and the attendant adverse effects on wildlife, the Forestry Department will establish and maintain *ex situ* living collections of such organisms.

3.5 As necessary, to conserve the flora and fauna and their habitat, wildlife and game sanctuaries and refuges will be established and maintained particularly for threatened species with a broad representation of natural habitats and contain viable population of plants and animals.

3.6 Physical facilities and operating plans, commensurate with the purposes of the amenity areas, will be developed to ensure their maximum use.

3.7 Public usage in terms of visitation levels, type of use, frequency, duration of use, and user attitudes and preferences will be monitored to promptly and sufficiently institute measures to upgrade the facilities, services and general rating of such areas; and to define new management opportunities options.

- 3.8 To arrest the degradation of unstable sites, and to restore vegetative cover on wastelands, priority will be given in their reforestation.
- 3.9 In order to foster public awareness of, and appreciation for, the forests and their protective, productive, and social values, vigorous continuing formal and informal education will be instituted. Such programmes will involve all sectors and levels of society.
- 3.10 Maximum efforts will also be exerted to encourage the involvement of all sectors in forestry and related activities.
- 3.11 The government will intensify efforts to develop a pool of local professionals, sub-professionals, and workers for the forestry sector.

4.0 INDUSTRIAL FORESTRY

- 4.1 The total value of the National Forest Estate, tangible or intangible, will be maximised by ensuring that forest growth and yield are sustained.
- 4.2 In the natural forests, where there is adequate regeneration appropriate silvicultural treatments will be prescribed to ensure survival and to hasten growth of selected species, in consonance with ecological and cost considerations.
- 4.3 On understocked or poor forest lands, supplemental or enrichment planting particularly of indigenous species or those of known or proven suitability to local conditions, will be undertaken ; and sufficiently maintained and protected until harvest in order to realise optimum yield and maintain ecological balance.
- 4.4 To complement the natural Production Forests as the source of timber products, reforestation and afforestation will be done on suitable sites. Industrial plantations of tree species proven to be fast-growing, of high-quality wood, suitable to local site conditions, and of superior attributes will be strategically established throughout the country, for both traditional and non-traditional products with high economic value. Other promising opportunities such as the establishment of additional plantation estates, including outside the country, will be considered.
- 4.5 To provide the required supply of non-timber produce, plantations of rattan, bamboo and other crops of high economic potential will be established.

- 4.6 All forestation efforts will be supported by the establishment of seed stands and orchards to secure a reliable supply of superior quality seeds and planting stock.
- 4.7 All natural and plantation forests will be properly maintained and protected particularly during their early stages of development to ensure maximum growth and quality of yield.
- 4.8 The whole forest-based industry, including those related to non-timber materials such as rattan and bamboo will be rationalized in such a way as to adapt it to forest characteristics and to raw material production systems within the framework of integrated and sustained utilization.
- 4.9 Entry into, and use of, Protection Forests, Conservation Forests, National Parks, and other such areas for scientific, educational, and other special purposes shall be approved and coordinated by the Forestry Department.
- 4.10 All forms of commercial exploitation of the Production Forests and remaining timber of State lands will be subject to forestry laws and regulations as prescribed by the government through the Forestry Department, which will clearly specify the conditions and limits of such operations. This provision will also apply to any commercial operation of Recreational Forests and National Parks.
- 4.11 The permit or licence to conduct harvesting operations will carry with it the requisite that the permittee or licensee processes adequate and proper capability in the form of capital, equipment and machinery, labour, and technical expertise to do so.
- 4.12 To ensure efficient harvesting of forest produce, a strict enforcement scheme will be instituted.
- 4.13 The utilisation of all harvested forest produce will be optimised subject to prevailing economic conditions and environmental impact.
- 4.14 Damages and wastages in the forests, whether deliberate or accidental, incurred during harvesting operations other than those normally allowed for as a consequence of logging and related operations, will be assessed on the concerned licensee, without prejudice to actions to be taken for administrative, civil, or criminal liability of the same party.

4.15 The Forestry Department will extend technical advice and assistance to operators in any aspect of forest management, harvesting, and utilization of forest produce, particularly where technical knowledge and expertise are required.

4.16 The harvesting of the Production Forests and remaining timber on State lands will be governed by a duly approved operations plan which will be a component of the Integrated Forest Management and Development Plan, prepared for every operating unit and which incorporates among others, aspects of road network design, harvesting and logging systems, transportation plans, and subsequent treatments on the residual stands.

4.17 Whenever economic and ecological conditions require, other feasible alternative sources of forest produce like importation will be sought to meet the demand of the forest-based industries.

4.18 Sufficient measures will be taken to encourage participation of the private sector, both local and foreign, in terms of investments and equity-sharing, in forestry and such related enterprises as forest produce harvesting, forest product processing, forestation projects, recreational facility operation, and the like, at no detriment to the national interest.

4.19 As much as possible, however, the participation of the citizens of Brunei Darussalam in forestry and associated ventures, with set priorities and objectives, will be maximised.

5.0 EXCELLENCE IN TROPICAL FORESTRY

5.1 The government recognises the vital role of research and technology in forestry in particular, and in national development in general. Thus, the government will hasten the packaging, transfer, and application of appropriate technology in forest resource development and management, conservation, forest produce harvesting, processing, and marketing which have been generated both locally or internationally.

5.2 In line with the national aspiration to become a centre of excellence on tropical forestry, the Forestry Department will undertake appropriate steps to implement a sound and balanced programme of management and development of the forest resources, thereby gaining international recognition especially in the field of forest conservation, management, research, and education.

5.3 The country will foster international cooperation and goodwill, especially in forestry matters. Thus, the initiative and involvement of Brunei Darussalam, through the Forestry Department, in global forestry issues and endeavours, will be boosted. Linkages and technical exchange in forestry science will also be intensified.

7. ブルネイ森林法

LAW OF BRUNEI

REVISED EDITION 1984

CHAPTER 46

FOREST

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

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FOREST ACT

An Act relating to forests and forest produce

7 of 1934
6 of 1939
2 of 1949
(Cap. 46
of 1951)
S. 99/59
6 of 1967

Commencement: 30th October 1934

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Forest Act.

2. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires —

Interpretation

“cattle” includes elephants, buffaloes, horses, ponies, mules, asses, pigs, sheep and goats;

“classification mark” means a mark placed on timber to denote its origin or the agency by which it has been handled;

“the Conservator of Forests” means the Conservator of Forests appointed under section 3 and includes any other officer whom His Majesty the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan may by public notification declare to be vested with all or any of the powers conferred on the Conservator of Forests by this Act;

“forest offence” means an offence punishable under this Act or under any rules made under section 52;

“forest officer” means any person appointed under section 3 to be Conservator of Forests, Assistant Conservator of Forests, district forest officer, assistant district forest officer, forest ranger, forester.

or forest guard or to discharge any function of a forest officer under this Act;

“forest produce” includes —

(a) the following when found in or brought from a reserved forest, that is to say, guano, peat, rock, sea-sand, river-sand, sea-shells, shell-sand and surface soil;

(b) the following when found in or brought from a reserved forest or State land, that is to say, trees and all parts or produce not hereinafter mentioned of trees; plants including climbers, creepers and grasses, and all parts or produce of such plants; silk, cocoons, honey and wax and edible birds' nests; and

(c) the following whether found in or brought from a reserved forest, State land, land reserved under the Land Code or any previous land Enactment or alienated land, that is to say, timber, firewood, charcoal, getah, getah taban leaves, wood oil, bark, extracts of bark, damar and atap;

“guano” includes the excrement of birds and of bats;

“property mark” means a mark placed on timber to denote that, after all purchase money or royalties due to the Government have been paid, the person in whose name such mark is registered has or will have a right of property in the timber;

“reserved forest” means every part of a forest declared to be a reserved forest under the provisions of section 13, or declared to be a reserved forest under the provisions of any other Act relating to forests, which shall not at the time being have ceased to be a reserved forest under section 22 or under the provisions of any such Act;

"river" includes stream, canal, creek and other channel, natural or artificial;

"timber" includes trees, when they have fallen or been felled and all wood whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not;

"tree" includes root, stump, stem, branch, brush-wood, palm, cane, rattan and creeper.

(2) All words and expressions used in this Act which are defined in the Land Code shall be deemed to have the meanings attributed to them by that Code. Cap. 40

3. (1) His Majesty may appoint a Conservator of Forests who shall be directly responsible to His Majesty for the administration of the forests of Brunei and shall have the general superintendence of all matters within the provisions of this Act, and such and so many Assistant Conservators of Forests, district forest officers, assistant district forest officers, forest rangers, foresters and forest guards as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Appointment of Officers

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section His Majesty may delegate to the Conservator of Forests the power to appoint forest rangers, foresters or forest guards.

(3) All officers appointed under this section shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code. Cap. 22

PART II

RESERVED FORESTS

4. His Majesty in Council may constitute any land a reserved forest in the manner hereinbefore provided. Power to constitute reserved forests

5. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a reserved forest, the Minister shall publish a public notification —

(a) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and extent of such land; and

(b) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest.

Notification of proposal to constitute reserved forest

6. When a notification has been published under section 5, the District Officer of the area concerned shall publish in convenient places in the vicinity to the said land, and elsewhere as he may deem expedient, a proclamation in the Malay language and in such other languages as the Minister may in any particular case direct —

Proclamation by District Officer

(a) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and extent of the forest proposed for reservation;

(b) setting forth the provisions in substance of the next following section;

(c) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(d) fixing a period of not less than 3 months from the date of the publication of such proclamation, and requiring every person who has any objection to the reservation of such forest or who applies to exercise any privilege which is being or has been exercised in or over any part of the said forest, to present to such District Officer of the area concerned within such period as aforesaid a written notice specifying, or to appear before him within such period and state, the nature of such objection or privilege.

7. During the interval between the publication of such proclamation and the date fixed by the notification declaring the forest to be reserved as hereinafter provided, no new house shall be built or plantation formed and no fresh clearing for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made on or in any other purpose shall be made on or in any State land mentioned in such proclamation:

New buildings and cultivation prohibited after proclamation

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the District Officer of the area concerned or in conformity with the terms of a licence or permit issued by a forest officer in whom the power to issue such licence or permit was vested before the proclamation was published.

8. (1) The District Officer of the area concerned shall —

Inquiry by District Officer

(a) take down in writing all statements made in response to his requirement under section 6 (d);

(b) inquire into all objections raised and applications made in response to his said requirement and into the propriety of conceding in and over the forest any privilege which is being or has been exercised but in respect of which no application is made;

(c) consider and record any opinion which the Conservator of Forests may express as to any objections that have been raised to the proposed reservation or as to the privileges to be conceded in or over the forest proposed to be reserved.

(2) For the purposes of any inquiry under this section the District Officer of the area concerned may exercise —

(a) the powers of a Land Officer under the Land Code; and

Cap. 40

(b) the powers conferred on a civil Court by any written law or rule of civil procedure for compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

9. The District Officer of the area concerned shall then with all convenient speed forward to the Minister a statement of particulars of all objections, privileges and opinion recorded by him under section 8; and the Minister after reference to the Conservator of Forests and after such further inquiry as he may think necessary shall make an order admitting or rejecting such objections and conceding, modifying or disallowing the exercise of such privileges, either wholly or in part, as shall seem to him right.

Order by Minister

10. Every order made under section 9 conceding a privilege in respect of forest produce within a forest proposed for reservation shall prescribe, so far as possible, the quantity and nature of forest produce which may be taken or received in exercise of such privilege, and the exercise of such privilege shall be subject to the control of the Conservator of Forests and to such orders as he may make with the approval of the Minister to regulate the local limits within which and the mode in which such forest produce may be taken or received within the reserved forest.

Regulation of privileges

11. If His Majesty in Council shall consider it expedient to include in a reserved forest any land leased or granted to, or otherwise lawfully occupied by, any person, may cause such land to be acquired as for a public purpose under the provisions of the Land Code and thereafter include such land within the limits of the reserved forest.

Acquisition of alienated land for inclusion in a reserved forest

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12. (1) His Majesty in Council may, at any time before the publication of a notification under section 13, withdraw from a proposal to constitute any land a reserved forest.

Abandonment of proposal to reserve

(2) When such withdrawal is determined on, a proclamation shall be published by the District Officer of the area concerned, in the same places and in the same manner in which the proclamation under section 6 was published, announcing that the proposed reservation has been abandoned.

(3) On the publication of such proclamation the provisions of section 7 shall cease to apply to such land.

13. (1) When the period fixed under section 6 (d) has elapsed and all objections and applications, if any, made within such period have been disposed of by the Minister and all lands, if any, to be included in the forest proposed for reservation which His Majesty in Council has, under section 11, elected to acquire under the Land Code, have under that Act vested in His Majesty, the Minister may, with the approval of His Majesty in Council, publish a notification specifying the land which it is intended to reserve, declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification, mentioning the privileges conceded in respect of such land and stating the special conditions, if any, governing the reservation thereof.

Notification
declaring re-
served forest

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(2) From the date so fixed such land shall be a reserved forest and shall, together with all the produce thereof and things found therein be deemed to be the property of the Government, to be maintained and controlled by the Conservator of Forests, subject only to the privileges and conditions mentioned in such notification.

14. The District Officer of the area in which such land to be reserved is situate shall, before the date fixed by the notification under section 13, cause the said notification to be published in the manner prescribed for the proclamation under section 6.

Publication
of notifi-
cation prior to
operation
thereof

Re-cession
and modifica-
tion of pri-
vileges and
conditions

15. (1) The Minister after such enquiry as he may deem necessary and with the approval of His Majesty in Council, may at any time, by public notification, rescind, modify or add to any privilege conceded or any condition governing the reservation of a forest.

(2) No person shall be entitled to compensation in respect of anything done under the provisions of this section.

16. No right of any description in or over a reserved forest or any part thereof shall be acquired except under a grant or contract in writing made by the Minister after reference to the Conservator of Forests and with the approval of His Majesty in Council.

Acquisition
of special
rights

17. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no privilege conceded by notification under section 13 shall be transferred by way of grant, sale, lease, charge or otherwise, except with the authority of the Minister.

Prohibition
of transfer of
privileges

18. The Conservator of Forests may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Minister, stop any public or private way or water-course in a reserved forest.

Power to stop
way or water-
course in a
reserved
forest

Provided that for the way or water-course so stopped another way or water-course which, in the opinion of the Minister is equally convenient already exists or has been provided or constructed by the Conservator of Forests.

19. Subject to the provisions of section 21 no person shall in a reserved forest —

Acts prohib-
ited in a re-
served forest

(a) graze cattle or permit cattle to graze; or

(b) fell, cut, ring, mark, lop or tap any tree or injure by fire or otherwise or remove any tree or timber; or

(c) cause any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber; or

(d) search for, collect, subject to any manufacturing process or remove any forest produce or minerals; or

(e) clear or break up any land for cultivation or any other purpose; or

(f) poison or dynamite water or hunt, shoot, fish or set traps or snares; or

(g) trespass in any manner not in this section hereinbefore prohibited.

20. Subject to the provisions of section 21, no person shall kindle, keep or carry any fire, or leave any fire burning, whether within or without a reserved forest, in such a manner as to endanger such reserved land.

Prohibition
as to fire

21. Nothing in sections 16, 19, 20 or 26 shall be deemed to prohibit or render punishable —

Act excepted
from sections
16, 19, 20
& 26

(a) the exercise in accordance with the orders, if any, made under section 10, of any privilege conceded by notification under section 13, to take forest produce in a reserved forest; or

(b) the exercise of any right created by granted or contract in the manner described in section 16; or

(c) any act done with the permission in writing of a forest officer empowered under section 51 to grant such permission.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved

22. (1) The Minister, after reference to the Conservator of Forests and with the approval of the Council of Ministers may, by public notification, direct that from a date to be fixed by such notification any reserved forest, or any portion thereof, shall cease to be reserved.

(2) From the date so fixed such forest or portion thereof shall cease to be reserved.

PART III

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE

Power to arrest without warrant

23. (1) Any forest officer or police officer may without a warrant arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in a forest offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards, if such person refuses to give his name and residence or give a name and residence which there is reason to believe is false or if there is reason to believe that he will abscond.

(2) Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested to the officer in charge of the nearest police station or, if the offence is compoundable under section 32, before an officer empowered under that section to accept compensation:

Provided that in the latter case, if the arrested person refuses to compound the alleged offence, such officer empowered under section 32 shall forthwith send such arrested person to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

Seizure of property the subject of or used in committing a forest offence

24. (1) Where there is reason to believe that a forest offence has been committed in respect of any forest produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, conveyances and cattle used in the commission of such offence, may be seized by any forest officer or police officer.

(2) Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property, or on the receptacle, if any, in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized and shall, so soon as may be made a report of such seizure to the magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made;

Provided that, in any case, where such property has been seized in connection with an offence dealt with by a forest officer in the exercise of his powers under section 32 or committed by some person unknown or who cannot be found, it shall not be necessary to report to a magistrate the seizure thereof.

25. When in any proceedings taken under this Act or in consequence of anything done under this Act a question arises as to whether any forest produce is the property of the Government, such produce shall be deemed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

Presumption that forest produce belongs to Government

26. Subject to the provisions of section 21 —

Offences in reserved forest

(i) whoever commits an offence against the provisions of paragraphs (b), (d) or (e) of section 19 or against the provisions of section 7 and whoever kindles, keeps or carries any fire burning in contravention of section 20 or of any instructions to ensure the safety of reserved forests which the Conservator of Forests may from time to time notify in the manner prescribed by rule under section 52 (2) (v), shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of \$1,000 and imprisonment for 6 months;

(ii) whoever commits an offence against the provisions of paragraphs (a) or (c) of section 19 shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of \$1,000 and where the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than \$50, to a fine amounting to double the amount of such

damages, or in default of payment of any such fine to imprisonment for 2 months;

(iii) whoever commits an offence against the provisions of paragraph (f) of section 19 shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of \$1,000 or in default of payment of such fine to imprisonment for one month;

(iv) whoever commits an offence against the provisions of paragraph (g) of section 19 shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of \$250 or in default of payment of such fine to imprisonment for 14 days.

Unlawful possession of forest produce

27. (1) Any person found in possession of any forest produce upon which the royalty or other payment to the Government due in respect of such forest produce has not been paid or made shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for 2 years.

(2) In any prosecution under this section the onus of proving that the royalty or other payment in respect of such forest produce has been paid or made shall be upon the person found in possession of such forest produce.

Penalty for breach of rules

28. Subject to the provisions of sections 54 and 55 whoever commits a breach of any rule made under section 52, for the breach of which no penalty is expressly provided by rule made under section 52, shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for 2 years.

Penalty for wrongful seizure

29. (1) Whoever, being a forest officer or police officer, vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for one year.

(2) Any fine imposed under the provisions of this section or any portion thereof shall, if the convicting court so directs, be given as compensation to the person aggrieved by such seizure.

30. Whoever, with intent to cause wilful damage or injury to the public or to any person or to cause wrongful gain as defined by the Penal Code —

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any tree or timber, or has in his possession any implement for counterfeiting, a mark used by forest officers to indicate that such tree or timber is the property of the Government or of some person or that it may lawfully be felled or removed by some person; or

(b) unlawfully or fraudulently affixes to any tree or timber a mark used by forest officers or registered in the name of another person; or

(c) alters, defaces or obliterated any such mark placed on any tree or timber by or under the authority of a forest officer; or

(d) alters, removes, destroys or defaces any boundary mark of a reserved forest or of any land proposed to be included in a reserved forest;

shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for 2 years.

31. If a breach of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule made thereunder is committed —

(a) after sunset and before sunrise; or

(b) after preparation for resistance to the execution of any law or any legal process; or

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing or possessing implements for counterfeiting marks on trees and timber and altering boundary marks

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Double penalty in certain cases

(c) after a previous conviction for a like offence; the convicting court may inflict double the penalty prescribed for such offence.

32. (1) The Conservator of Forests and any forest officer empowered thereunto by name or office by the Minister by public notification —

(a) may accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest offence, other than an offence specified in section 29 or 30, a sum of money not exceeding \$100 by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected of having committed; and

(b) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, may release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer; and all sums so received shall be credited to revenue.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money or such value or both, as the case may be, the suspected person, in custody shall be discharged, the property, if any, shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

(3) Any power vested in a forest officer by notification under this section may at any time be withdrawn by the Minister by public notification.

33. (1) When any person is convicted of removing, felling, cutting, ringing, marking, lopping or tapping any tree or timber or of injuring them by fire or otherwise, in contravention of this Act, the convicting court may, in addition to any other penalty which it may award, order such person to pay to Government such compensation for such tree or timber, in respect whereof the offence was committed, not exceeding twice the value thereof, as it deems just.

Compensation for damage caused by commission of a forest offence

(2) If the person convicted of the offence committed is as the agent or servant of another person, the convicting court may, unless after hearing such other person it is satisfied that the commission of the offence was not a consequence of his instigation or of any neglect or default on his part, order him, instead of the person who committed the offence, to pay the compensation referred to in subsection (1).

34. (1) When any person is convicted of a forest offence, all forest produce which is not the property of the Government and in respect of which such offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, conveyances and cattle used in the commission of such offence shall be liable, by order of the convicting court, to confiscation.

Confiscation of the subject of, or used of property in committing, a forest offence

(2) Such confiscation may be in addition to any other penalty prescribed for such offence.

(3) Any order made under this section shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXVII of the Criminal Procedure Code so far as such provisions are applicable.

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35. When the trial of any forest offence is concluded any forest produce in respect of which such offence has been committed, shall, if it is the property of the Government or has been confiscated be delivered to such forest officer as the court may order, and, in any other case, may be disposed of in such manner as the court may order.

Disposal of produce the subject of offences

36. (1) When there is reason to believe that a forest offence has been committed by a person who is unknown or cannot be found, all property seized in respect thereof under section 24 shall, unless it has been disposed of under section 35, be taken possession of, and may be disposed of, by a forest officer expressly empowered in that behalf under section 51; but no such property shall be sold or otherwise disposed of until the expiration of one month from the date of seizure of such property or without hearing the person, if

Power to take possession of and dispose of property of, or used in the commission of, a forest offence when the offender is unknown or cannot be found

any, claiming any right thereto and the evidence, if any, which he may produce in support of his claim.

(2) When possession is taken of any property under this section, the forest officer so taking possession shall either cause a notice thereof to be served upon any person whom he has reason to suspect to be interested in the property or publish such notice in any way he thinks fit.

37. A magistrate or a forest officer specially empowered in that behalf under section 51 may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section 24 and subject to speedy and natural decay and may deal with the proceeds as he might have dealt with such property had it not been sold.

Sale of perishable property seized

38. (1) Any person claiming to be interested in any property seized under section 24 may within one month from the service or publication of a notice in respect of such property by a forest officer under section 36 prefer an appeal against the taking possession of such property to His Majesty in Council.

Appeal against act under section 36

(2) The order of His Majesty in Council made on such appeal shall be final.

39. When possession has been taken of any property under section 36, and —

Vesting in the Government of property taken possession of

(a) the period limited by section 38 for preferring an appeal against such taking possession has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred; or

(b) on an appeal against such taking possession His Majesty in Council has confirmed such taking possession in respect of the whole or a portion of such property;

such property or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances.

40. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, any forest officer empowered under section 32 to compound forest offences may at any time direct the release of any property seized under section 24 which is not the property of the Government and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property.

Power to release property seized and to withdraw charges

41. (1) All money other than fines, payable to the Government under this Act or on account of the price of any produce or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of any forest produce may, if not paid when due, be recovered in the manner provided by law for the recovery of fines.

Recovery of money due to the Government

(2) When any money becomes recoverable under the provisions of subsection (1) the Conservator of Forests or other forest officer authorised by him in writing may, if the amount does not exceed \$10,000, apply *ex parte* in a summary way to the Court of a Magistrate, and in any other case, to the High Court, for the levy of the amount due, and such Court shall thereupon proceed to levy such amount, as if it were a fine.

(3) If any person whose property has been seized under the authority of subsection (2) disputes the propriety of such seizure, he may apply to the Court which ordered such seizure for an order to stay the proceedings, and the Court after making such inquiry as may be necessary shall make such order in the premises as may seem just.

42. (1) When any such money as is referred to in section 41 (1) is payable for or in respect of any forest produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by the Conservator of Forests or by any forest officer authorised, either specially or generally, by the Conservator of Forests in writing in that behalf and may be retained by him until such amount has been paid.

Charges on forest produce for money due to Government

(2) If such amount is not paid when due, such forest officer may sell the said produce by public auction and the proceeds of sale shall be applied in the first instance in payment of the amount due.

(3) The surplus, if any, if not claimed within 2 months by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to the Government.

43. (1) Timber found adrift, beached, stranded or sunk, or which is not in the possession or under the control of any person, shall be deemed to be the property of the Government unless or until any person establishes his right thereto as hereinbefore provided.

Unclaimed timber

(2) Such timber may be collected by any forest officer or other person duly authorised under this Act and may be brought to any convenient place pending action under section 44.

44. (1) Public notice of timber collected under section 43 shall, from time to time, as occasion may require, be given by a forest officer expressly empowered under section 51.

Public notice of timber collected under section 43

(2) Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person claiming the same to make his claim to the Conservator of Forests within a period not less than one month from the date on which such notice is given.

45. (1) When any such claim is made as aforesaid the Conservator of Forests may, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing or deliver the timber to the claimant.

Procedure on claim to timber

(2) If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Conservator of Forests may either deliver the same to any of such persons as he deems to be entitled thereto or

may refer the claimants to the civil court pending the receipt of an order from such court for its disposal.

46. When no claim is made within the period prescribed by section 44, or when such claim has been made and rejected, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances or, when such timber has been delivered to another person under section 45, in such other person free from all encumbrances not created by him.

47. (1) No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected as aforesaid until the amount of any reasonable expenses incurred in collecting, moving, storing and disposing of the timber has been paid to the forest officer or other person entitled to receive the same.

(2) If any dispute arises as to the amount of expenses payable under this section, the matter shall be referred to the Minister, whose decision thereon shall be final.

48. Forest produce cut or collected under licence or permit in accordance with the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder shall, unless removed from the area to which the licence or permit applies within a period of one month from the expiry of such licence or permit or within such further period as the Conservator of Forests may in any particular case allow, become the property of the Government free from all encumbrances.

49. No forest officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in forest produce or be or become interested in any lease of or charge on any forest or forest produce or in any contract for working any forest.

50. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any forest produce while at a checking station or while detained elsewhere for

the purposes of or under the provisions of this Act or in respect of any timber collected under section 43.

51. (1) His Majesty in Council may invest any forest officer either specially or generally with all or any of the following powers —

(a) power to issue such search warrants as may be issued by Courts under the Criminal Procedure Code;

(b) power to grant permission such as is referred to in sections 21 and 55;

(c) power to take possession and dispose of property under section 36;

(d) power to direct the sale of perishable property under section 37;

(e) power to give public notice under section 44 of timber collected under section 43.

(2) All or any of the powers specified in paragraphs (a) to (e) inclusive of subsection (1) may be exercised by the Conservator of Forests.

PART IV

RULES

52. (1) His Majesty in Council may make rules to carry out the objects and purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may —

His Majesty in Council may invest forest officers with certain powers

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His Majesty in Council may make rules

(a) regulate or prohibit the kindling of fires on State land and prescribe the precautions to be taken to prevent the spreading of fires;

(b) regulate, by licensing or otherwise, or prohibit the felling, cutting, ringing, marking, lopping, tapping or injuring by fire or otherwise, of any trees or timber, the sawing, conversion or removal of timber, and the collection and removal of other forest produce:

Provided that in the case of land which now is or may hereafter be alienated no licence shall be issued except to the owner of such land or with his consent;

(c) regulate or prohibit the manufacture of bark or the burning of charcoal;

(d) regulate the free grant or the grant at reduced rates of forest produce;

(e) regulate by licensing or otherwise the sale, purchase or storage of forest produce;

(f) prohibit any dealings in specified kinds of forest produce and make it an offence to be found in possession thereof;

(g) prescribe the routes by which alone forest produce may be imported into, exported from or moved within Brunei;

(h) regulate or prohibit, either absolutely or conditionally, the export from or the import into Brunei of any forest produce or class or description of forest produce;

(i) prohibit the collection or removing of forest produce without a pass from an officer authorised to issue the same or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass and provide for the issue, production and return of such passes;

(j) in the case of timber formed into a raft or fastened to the sea-shore or any river bank, prohibit the loosening or setting adrift of such timber by any person not the owner thereof or not acting on behalf of the owner or of the Government;

(k) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of forest produce in transit;

(l) establish checking stations to which forest produce is to be brought by the person in charge of it for examination or for the realisation of money due to the Government, in respect thereof or in order that a mark may be affixed thereto for the purposes of this Act, and prescribe the conditions under which forest produce is to be brought to, detained at, and removed from such checking stations;

(m) provide for the management and control of such checking stations;

(n) prohibit, absolutely or subject to conditions, either generally or within specified limits, the establishment of saw-mills and saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing, or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any property marks on the same, and the possession of marking hammers or other implements used for marking timber;

(o) regulate the use of marks for timber and the registration of such marks, authorise the refusal or cancellation of the registration of such marks, prescribe the time for which the registration of such marks is to hold good and limit the number of such marks which may be registered by any one person;

(p) provide for the issue of licences to be in possession of marking hammers;

(q) regulate the collection and disposal of timber mentioned in section 43;

(r) regulate the manner of publication of public notice under section 44;

(s) declare by what forest officer or class of forest officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Act or any rules made under this section are to be exercised or performed;

(t) regulate the procedure of the District Officer in the area concerned under Part II of this Act;

(u) regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act or under any rules made under this section or from the Treasury;

(v) prescribe the manner of notifying instructions of the Conservator of Forests under section 26 (f);

(w) prescribe the fees, royalties and payments for forest produce, and the manner in which such fees, royalties or other payments are to be levied, whether in transit or partly in transit or otherwise;

(x) prescribe fees for passes under paragraph (i) hereof, for registration of marks under paragraph (o) hereof and for licences issued under this Act or under any rule made under this section;

(y) generally prescribe fees payable under this Act or under any rule made under this section;

(z) prescribe forms to be used under rules made under this section;

(zz) prescribe the penalties with which the contravention of any rules made under this section shall be punishable, but so that such penalties shall not exceed those prescribed by section 28.

(3) In any rules made under this section His Majesty in Council may direct that any specified rule or rules shall not apply to any particular class of forest produce or to any particular part of Brunei.

(4) All rules made under this section shall be published by public notification.

53. No rule made under paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), (n), (w), (x) and (y) of section 52 (2) shall, except as may be expressly provided therein, extend to prohibit, regulate or authorise any act done within the limits of any reserved forest.

Certain rules not to extend to act done within a reserved forest

54. Subject to any general provision in any rules made under section 52 prohibiting or regulating the cutting and removal of any specified form of forest produce or prohibiting or regulating the cutting and removal of all or any forest produce in any specified locality, nothing in any rules made under section 52 shall be deemed to prohibit the cutting and removal from State land or, with the permission of the owner, from alienated land by any native of Brunei or by any such other person or class of persons as the Minister may be

Special provisions in favour of natives

declaration designate of any timber, atap or other forest produce which may be necessary for the construction or repair of a dwelling house for the permanent abode of himself and his family, for the construction or repair of temporary huts on any land lawfully occupied by him, for the construction or repair of his boats, landing places and fishing stakes, for the fencing of his land, for firewood for his own domestic consumption, or for the construction, repair or upkeep of any work for the common benefit of the native and other inhabitants of the locality in which he lives to whom the provisions of this section apply.

55. Nothing in any rule made under section 52 shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of a forest officer expressly empowered under section 51 to grant such permission.

Saving of acts done by permission

[Subsidiary]

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

Rules under section 52

FOREST RULES

S.17/56
S.17/60
S.17/74

ARRANGEMENT OF RULES

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[Subsidiary]

Commencement: 1st January 1956

PART I

INTRODUCTORY

1. These rules may be cited as the Forest Rules.
2. In these rules unless the context otherwise requires —

"the Act" means the Forest Act;

"section" means a section of the Act;

"form" means a form in the Second Schedule;

"round timber" is any section cut from a tree, which has not been prepared for use otherwise than by removal of bark and branches and either rough squaring or longitudinal division into not more than 4 pieces in order to facilitate transport or conversion;

"converted timber" is wood which has been cut, sawn, hewn, split, shaped or fashioned from round timber or poles into pieces intended for use for any purpose other than as fuel;

a "pole" is any section cut from a tree, and having a girth of less than 3 feet at its larger end, which has not been further prepared for use than by removal of bark and projecting branches, and which is not intended to be sawn into converted timber;

a "sawmill" is any machine or collection of machines capable of being used for the mechanical conversion of timber but excludes portable power-operated chain saws used for cross-cutting timber;

"Identity Card" shall have the same meaning as in the National Registration Act;

"Mangrove" means all trees belonging to the genera *avicennia*, *bruguiera*, *ceriops*, *kandelia*, *rhizophora*, and *xylocarpus*;

"old forest" means forest that has never been clear-felled before and also secondary forest (*bitukar tua*) estimated to be more than 50 years old.

Citation

Interpre-
tation

Cap. 46

[Subsidiary]

PART II

SHIFTING CULTIVATION

3. No person shall fell forest on State land for cultivation without permission in writing from the Conservator of Forests or from the District Officer.

No felling of
old forest on
State land
without per-
mission

PART III

THE TAKING OF FOREST PRODUCE

(A) STATE LAND

No taking of
forest pro-
duce except
under licence

4. (1) Subject to the provisions of these rules, no person shall except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence in Form 1, 2 or 3, issued by a Forest Officer —

(a) fell, cut, tap, or injure by fire or otherwise any tree on State land;

(b) burn to charcoal any timber on State land; or

(c) cut, collect, or remove on or from State land any forest produce included in the First Schedule.

(2) The Conservator of Forests may with the previous approval of the Minister cause to be sold by public auction or tender the right to cut or collect and remove any specified forest produce on or from any particular area of State land subject to such conditions as may be specified.

Periods and
conditions of
licences

5. (1) Licences in Form 1 may be issued and thereafter renewed for any period not exceeding 12 months, or such longer period as the Minister may approve.

(2) No such licence shall be transferable and every such licence shall be subject to such conditions, in addition to those provided for by the Act and these rules, as the Conservator of Forests may cause to be endorsed thereon.

(3) Licences in Forms 2 and 3 may be issued and thereafter renewed for any period not exceeding one month in each case and shall not be transferable.

[Subsidiary]

(4) A licence in Form 3 is personal to the holder and may not extend to any other person whether employed by him or not.

(5) The Conservator of Forests may, in his discretion, limit the number of licences to take forest produce within any area specified by him.

6. (1) Before the issue of a licence in Form 1, the applicant shall deposit with the District Forest Officer such sum of money as the Conservator of Forests may require, and such further sums as the Conservator of Forests may require during the currency of the licence. Failure to deposit such further sums will render the licence liable to cancellation.

(2) On default being made in the payment at the prescribed time of any money due as royalty or otherwise in respect of such licence, the Conservator of Forests may withdraw from the sum or sums deposited as aforesaid and credit to forest revenue the sum so due, and may prohibit the cutting or removal of forest produce under the said licence until an equivalent sum has been redeposited.

For the purpose of this rule all sums of money deposited in the name of a licensee shall be deemed to have been deposited in respect of each and all licences held by him.

(3) A licence may be cancelled at any time by the Conservator of Forests for breach or non-compliance with any of its conditions, and in the event of such cancellation the licensee shall have no claim to the return of any money paid to or deposited with the Government, nor to any damages on account of such cancellation, nor to any forest produce remaining within the area covered by such licence, and the ownership of any forest produce so remaining shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances.

7. (1) When a licensee employs workmen for the purpose of his licence there may be issued at the discretion of the officer empowered to issue licences one, and not more than one, sub-licence in Form 4 for each workman so employed.

(2) Such sub-licence shall bear the name of the workman to whom it is issued and his Identity Card number, and shall be endorsed by the holder of the main licence or his authorised agent who will be held responsible for the acts of the sub-licencee.

(3) No such sub-licence shall —

(a) be transferable;

[Subsidiary]

(b) be issued for a period exceeding 6 months; nor

(c) remain in force after the determination of the licence under which it was issued.

8. (1) Except with the authorisation of the Conservator of Forests, no person shall fell any tree specified in the First Schedule having a girth less than the minimum prescribed in that Schedule.

(2) No tree of the species *Storea gyberisiana*, and any other species of the genus *Storea* that may be notified from time to time, producing ilipe nuts, commonly known as engkabang or kawang, may be felled, burned, injured or removed on or from any State land.

(3) No tree of the genus *Dyera*, commonly known as jelutong, shall be felled, burned, injured or removed on or from any State land, and the tapping of jelutong trees shall be subject to such conditions as the Conservator of Forests may from time to time impose.

9. (1) Any native of Brunei may cut and remove from State land, or with the permission of the owner from alienated land, any timber, attap or other forest produce, which may be necessary for the construction or repair of a dwelling house for the permanent abode of himself and his family, for the construction or repair of temporary huts on any land lawfully occupied by him, for the construction or repair of his boats, landing places and fishing stakes, for the fencing of his land, for firewood for his own domestic consumption, or for the construction, repair or upkeep of any work for the common benefit of the native and other inhabitants of the locality in which he lives.

(2) Forest produce for the purposes stated in paragraph (1) above may be taken free by individuals for their own use.

(B) RESERVED LAND

(OTHER THAN RESERVED FORESTS)

10. (1) No person shall tap, cut, saw, convert, or remove any forest produce included in the First Schedule on or from any land (not being a reserved forest) which has been by notification in the Gazette reserved under the provisions of any law for a public purpose or for a residential reserve, except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence in Form 1, 2 or 3 issued by a Forest Officer with the permission of the person having control of such land.

[Subsidiary]

(2) All forest produce removed from such land shall be liable to royalty at the rates prescribed in the First Schedule.

(C) RESERVED FORESTS

11. (1) Permission to do within a reserved forest any act authorised by the Conservator of Forests under paragraph (c) of section 21 shall be given by means of a Permit which shall be subject to such conditions as the Conservator of Forests may consider it necessary either generally or specifically to impose.

(2) The permits referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of a licence in Form 1, 2 or 3, or in a special form to be drawn up by the Conservator of Forests for a particular area.

(3) The permits referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be transferable and shall not be granted or renewed for a period longer than one year at a time except with the permission of the Minister.

(4) Any act done under a permit shall be subject to the provisions of the Act and Rules, except in so far as the said Rules are inconsistent with the conditions of the permit.

(D) ALIENATED LAND

12. (1) Subject to any legal or customary right no forest produce included in the First Schedule shall be removed from any alienated land except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence in Form 1, 2 or 3 issued by a Forest Officer.

(2) A licence issued under paragraph (1) may be issued to the owner of such land, or, with his consent, to any other person and forest produce removed thereunder shall be liable to royalty at the rates prescribed in the First Schedule.

PART IV

LIABILITY AND PAYMENT OF ROYALTY

13. All forest produce, cut, sawn, converted, collected, or removed under a licence in Form 1, 2 or 3 issued under rule 4, 10 or 12, or a permit issued under rule 11, shall be liable to royalty at the rates prescribed in the First Schedule.

B. L. R. O. 1/1984

[Subsidiary]

Provided that no royalty shall be payable on any such produce —

(a) which not having been removed from the area to which the licence refers, may be declared by a Forest Officer not below the rank of Forest Ranger to be unsaleable by reason of its quality and situation; or

(b) which has been taken under a licence in Form 2 or 3 issued by or with the authority of the Conservator of Forests for the purpose of any work of public utility or for any other purpose specified in such licence to be free from payment of royalty.

14. The Conservator of Forests may with the approval of His Majesty in Council charge a monthly fee or premium in addition to, or in lieu of, royalty for the right to take forest produce under licence in Form 1.

A premium may be charged

15. (1) Royalty accrued and other payments due under these rules shall be payable at such times and place and in such manner as may be specified in the licence, or if no time, place, or manner of payment be so specified, then on demand made by the District Forest Officer or the Conservator of Forests.

Place, time and manner of payment of royalty

(2) In the event of any dispute over the correct name of any forest produce or class under which royalty is to be charged, the decision of the Conservator of Forests shall be final.

PART V

CONTROL OF FOREST PRODUCE IN TRANSIT

16. All forest produce cut or collected under licence in Form 1, 2 or 3, or under permit within a reserved forest, shall be taken to the nearest checking station, or to such other place as may be specified on the licence or permit or prescribed by the Conservator of Forests, to be measured, weighed or counted, and shall not be removed thence nor moved past any other checking station or Customs barrier unless it be accompanied by a removal pass in Form 5, or such variant as may be approved by the Conservator of Forests and signed by such person as the Conservator of Forests may authorise in that behalf and unless it bear, if it be timber, a Government hammer mark indicating that it has been assessed for royalty and any other charges to which it may be liable.

Forest produce to be taken for measurement or check to a checking station

Provided that —

- (a) for forest produce taken under licence in Form 2 or 3 the licence itself shall be taken as the equivalent of a removal pass; and
- (b) the Conservator of Forests may exempt from all or any of the provisions of this rule any timber on which he is satisfied that royalty has been previously paid, while such timber is in transit between a seller and a buyer in the ordinary course of trade.

17. (1) The driver or person in charge of any vehicle, boat, or raft containing forest produce shall — Duties of drivers etc. of vehicles

(a) stop at every checking station on the route by which such forest produce is conveyed and at any time or place if called upon to do so by any Forest Officer, Police Officer or Customs Officer.

(b) surrender on demand, in exchange for a duplicate removal pass issued by any officer referred to in subparagraph (a), any removal pass as is referred to in rule 16; and

(c) tender such assistance as may be necessary to enable an adequate examination and measurement of such produce by such officer.

(2) If there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government in respect of any forest produce in transit such produce may be detained at a checking station or such other place as the detaining officer may direct until such money has been paid or until enquiry regarding its origin has been made.

(3) Forest produce removed from alienated land by virtue of any legal or customary right vested in the owner of such land shall be accompanied by a pass from the owner of such land, stating his name and the locality of the land, which shall be handed to the officer in charge of a checking station.

18. No forest produce shall be moved between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. unless it is accompanied by a valid removal pass or duplicate removal pass as is referred to in rules 16 and 17 and, if such forest produce be timber, unless it also bears the Government hammer mark referred to in rule 16. Restriction on transportation of forest produce by night

19. The export of timber from Brunei is prohibited except under the terms and conditions of an export permit issued by the Conservator of Forests:

Provided that in his discretion the Conservator of Forests may issue an export permit for highly processed or finished timber products and also such categories of timber which in his opinion are unsuitable for further processing within Brunei by reason of species or size.

PART VI
GENERAL

Sawmills to be licensed

20. (1) No person shall erect or operate a sawmill except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence in Form 6 issued by the Conservator of Forests.

(2) The fee payable for such licence shall be \$20 per sawbench per annum.

(3) For the purposes of this rule a "sawbench" is any bench or machine that will take a circular saw of 48" diameter or larger, or a band or frame saw.

(4) On the erection or operation of a sawmill without a licence in Form 6 or on breach of any condition to which the licence in Form 6 is expressed to be subject the Conservator of Forests may apply to a magistrate for an order in Court to close the sawmill concerned and the magistrate shall, on being satisfied there is sufficient cause, thereupon order the proprietor to close the sawmill *sine die* or for such time as he shall in his discretion consider fit.

Licences and sub-licences to be returned

21. (1) The person named in any licence in Form 2 or 3 shall keep such licence upon his person while at work, and at other times have it in his possession or at his workshop or usual place of residence.

(2) The person named in any sub-licence shall keep it either on his person or at the place where he sleeps.

Licences to be returned within 10 days of expiry

22. (1) The person named in any licence or permit shall return it to the office of issue within 10 days of expiry thereof together with all sub-licences issued in connection with such licence.

[Subsidiary]

(2) A penalty not exceeding \$50 may be inflicted by the Conservator of Forests for failure to comply with this rule, and this penalty shall be in addition to any compensation paid or fine inflicted by a court for taking forest produce without a valid licence or permit.

23. Every holder of a licence in Form 1 or permit to take forest produce shall ensure that the boundaries of his area are clearly defined and maintained on the ground to the satisfaction of the District Forest Officer.

24. A holder of a licence or permit to take timber who fells trees, or whose sub-licences fell trees, across any public road or rentis forming the boundary of a reserved forest or compartment of a reserved forest shall clear all such trees or portions of trees off the road or rentis to the satisfaction of the Conservator of Forests; and if he fails to do so notice may be served on him to carry out the work by a certain date, and if he fails to comply with the notice the Conservator of Forests may employ labour to do the work and debit the cost to the licensee's account.

25. (1) The headman of every body of persons living or working together in any occupation having for its object the cutting or removal of timber or forest produce under licence shall cause a working board, containing a full and correct list of all persons so employed or engaged, to be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the main entrance to the house or workshop, and every person whose name is contained in the said list shall be provided with a licence, or sub-licence.

(2) Every name appearing in such lists, licence or sub-licence as are referred to in paragraph (1) shall be written in Roman script and, in the case of a Chinese name, in both Roman script and Chinese characters, and every such list, licence or sub-licence shall specify the Identity Card number of every person named therein.

26. (1) Private marks placed on timber by licence or permit holders of designs approved by the Conservator of Forests may be registered for a period of not more than a year at one time in the office of the District Forest Officer within whose jurisdiction the marks are to be used.

(2) The Conservator of Forests may at any time cancel the registration of such marks as are referred to in paragraph (1), and may, at his discretion, impose a fee of not more than \$15 for their registration and renewal.

Property marks to be registered

[Subsidiary]

27. For the purpose of section 48 if, on the expiry of a licence or permit, the holder thereof requests permission to remove any forest produce cut or collected before the expiry thereof, the Conservator of Forests or the Officer who issued the licence or permit may endorse upon the licence or permit, as the case may be, the words "extended till (date) for removal only" and such endorsement shall entitle the holder of the licence or permit to remove forest produce as aforesaid until the date specified, but no forest produce shall be freshly cut or felled after the original date of expiry of the licence or permit.

PART VII

POWERS OF OFFICERS

28. (1) The power to issue licences in Form 2 or 3 or sub-licences in Form 4 and to collect forest revenue may be exercised by any Forest Officer in charge of a forest checking station.

The power to issue licences and sub-licences and to collect forest revenue

(2) Licences in Form 1, and permits in forest reserves shall be issued only by the Conservator of Forests.

29. Breach of any provision of these rules or of any condition to which a licence or permit is expressed to be subject shall, in addition to any other penalty provided by the Act or by these rules, render the licence or permit liable to cancellation by order of the Conservator of Forests, and shall, if the Conservator of Forests so directs, render liable to confiscation any forest produce taken under such licence at the time of, or subsequently to, such breach.

The power to cancel licences and permits

PART VIII

PENALTIES

30. Whoever —

Minor penalties

(a) fells old forest in contravention of rule 3;

(b) fells, cuts, taps or injures any tree or burns charcoal, or cuts, collects or removes any forest produce, in contravention of rule 4;

(c) fells, burns, injures, taps or removes any tree in contravention of rule 8;

(d) taps, cuts, saws, converts or removes any forest produce on or from reserved land in contravention of rule 10;

(e) removes any forest produce from alienated land in contravention of rule 12 or paragraph (3) of rule 17;

(f) fails to stop at a checking station in contravention of paragraph (1) of rule 17;

(g) moves forest produce by night in contravention of rule 18;

(h) fails to observe the provisions for keeping licences in Forms 2 or 3 and sub-licences in contravention of rule 21; or

(i) fails to maintain a list of employees in contravention of rule 25;

shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of \$800 and imprisonment for 3 months.

31. Whoever contravenes the provisions of rule 16, 19 or 20 shall be guilty of an offence: Penalty, a fine of \$8,000 and imprisonment for 6 months.

FIRST SCHEDULE
(Rule 4 (1) (c))

Class I (i) Trees & Timbers

A) HEAVY HARDWOODS
Rate of royalty: \$20 per ton converted and \$15 per ton in the round.

Vernacular or Trade name	Alternative names	Botanical name	Minimum felling girth in feet
Belian	Malangangia	Eusideroxylon sp.	5
Gerang buaya	Giam	Hopea spp.	5
Mang		Hopea pentanervia	4
Merbau		Intsia spp.	5
Nyatoh batu		Palaquium ridleyi	5
Nyireh batu		Xylocarpus granatum	3
Resak batu		Vatica & Coryleobium	4
Selangan batu	Tekam	Shorea & Hopea spp.	5
Selangan merah		Shorea spp.	5
Semala		Cantleya corniculata	5
Semayor		Shorea inaequilateralis	4
Tembusu		Fagraea spp.	4
Teruntum	Geriting	Lumnitzera spp.	4
Upun batu		Upuna borneensis	5
Upun penyiau		Shorea geniculata	5

B) KAPOR BUKIT (Dryobalanops spp. except Kapor paya Drobalanops Rappa)
Rate of royalty: \$15 per ton converted and \$7.50 per ton round.

C) RAMIN (Gonystylus sp.)
Rate of royalty: \$16 per ton converted and \$8 per ton round.

D) TULONG (Agathis sp.) (Trade name — Bindang)
Rate of royalty: \$16 per ton converted and \$8 per ton round.

E) ALL OTHER TIMBERS
Rate of royalty: \$12 per ton converted and \$6 per ton round.

Class I (ii) POLES (any species)
2 feet and not more than 3 feet in girth \$12.00 per 100
1 foot and less than 2 feet in girth \$ 8.00 per 100
Less than one foot in girth \$ 2.00 per 100

[Subsidiary]

Class I (iii) NIBONG

Round	\$ 4.00 per 100
Split80 per 100

Class I (iv) SHINGLES (ATTAPS)

Shingles of class IA timber	\$ 1.70 per 1000
Shingles of other timber	\$ 1.00 per 1000

Class II

Firewood (stacked)	
Mangrove and Casuarina spp.	2 cents per cu. ft.
Other species	1 cent per cu. ft.
Charcoal, Mangrove	30 cents per pikul
Bark, Mangrove	20 cents per pikul
Minor Forest Produce	
Getah jelutong, and other kinds of getah as fixed by the Conservator of Forests	10% ad valorem
Rattans	50 cents per pikul

PRODUCE TAKEN UNDER LICENCE FORM 3

A) Timber	
(a) Logs, sawn and hewn stock	\$5.00 per mensem
(b) Pole	\$2.00 per mensem
B) Nibong	\$2.00 per mensem
C) Firewood	
(a) Mangrove and Casuarina (Ku)	\$5.00 per mensem
(b) Other sorts	\$2.50 per mensem
D) Rattans	\$1.00 per mensem

[Subsidiary]

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Rule 2)

FORM 1

FOREST DEPARTMENT, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM
LICENCE TO TAKE FOREST PRODUCE

(Not Transferable)

No. of Licence

This licence authorises to take within the locality hereunder specified, of in the District of and move to the prescribed place of examination such forest produce as is hereunder described during a period of months from the date hereof, subject to the provisions of the Forest Act (Cap. 46) and any rules made thereunder.

Locality

Produce

Minimum size of trees

The kind

Time when royalty is payable

Place where royalty is payable

Place of examination

Date of issue

Date of expiration

.....
Forest Officer

NOTE — This licence is issued subject also to the special conditions, if any, endorsed on the back hereof.

FORM 2

LICENCE TO TAKE FOREST PRODUCE
ON PREPAYMENT OF ROYALTY

(Not Transferable)
Issued under The Forest Rules

No. of Licence

This licence authorises
of to take from within the locality hereunder
specified such forest produce as is hereunder specified and on which
royalty has been prepaid vide receipt No.

The kind
The quantity

Date of issue
Date of expiration

.....
Forest Officer

FORM 3

LICENCE TO TAKE FOREST PRODUCE
ON PAYMENT OF A MONTHLY FEE

(Not Transferable)
Issued under The Forest Rules

No. of Licence

This licence authorises
of to take from State land within the locality
hereunder specified such forest produce as is hereunder described during
a period of months from the date hereof subject
to the provisions of the Forest Rules.

Locality
Produce
Fee \$ paid vide Receipt No.

.....
Forest Officer

FORM 4

SUB-LICENCE UNDER LICENCE/PERMIT No.
(Not Transferable)

The Forest Rules

No. of Sub-licence

This Sub-licence authorises
of to take, as agent of the holder of licence/permit
No. and subject to the terms thereof, such forest produce
as is described in the said licence or permit.
Issued free.

Date of issue
*Date of expiration

.....
Forest Officer

*Not more than 6 months after date of issue.

FORM 5

REMOVAL-PASS FOR FOREST PRODUCE
TAKEN UNDER LICENCE OR PERMIT

The Forest Rules

No.

This Pass authorises to remove
past the Customs Station at the forest produce hereunder
described, which has been taken under licence/permit No.
and belongs to

Kind of produce	No. or quantity	Length	Width	Thickness	Cubic contents
Total					

Vehicle or Boat No. Destination

Date

.....
Forest Officer

This Pass must be kept in the possession of the driver of the vehicle
or person in charge of the forest produce.

FORM 6

LICENCE TO OPERATE A SAWMILL
ISSUED UNDER THE FOREST RULES

No. of Licence

This licence authorises
of to operate a sawmill, as specified here-
under, for a period of one year, subject to any rule or order made under
the Forest Act (Cap. 46).

I Site

- (a) District
- (b) Site
- (c) Title to site
- (d) Description of, and title to log ponds

II Description of Sawmill

- (a) Type of mill
- (b) Type, make, horse-power and number of engine
- (c) Saw benches —
 - (1)
 - (2)
 - (3)
 - (4)
 - (5)
 - (6)
- (d) Possible annual output (in tons)

III Conditions

1. The licensee shall pay a fee of \$20 per year (or for any part of a year) for each saw-bench.
2. No machinery shall be added to the mill and no structural changes made without the written permission of the Conservator of Forests.
3. In any year the output of the mill shall not fall below 50 per cent of the possible annual output as estimated above.
4. This licence does not entitle the licensee to any rights to cut or collect timber.

5. Special conditions —

- 6. In the event of any breach of condition 1, 2, 3 or 5 above, the Conservator of Forests may refuse to renew this licence.
- Date of issue Date of expiry
- Annual fee \$

Conservator of Forests,
Brunei Darussalam

Constitution of forest reserves under section 4

NOTE. There have been constituted forest reserves known by the names below, the boundaries whereof and the rights to which they are subject being set out in the Subsidiary Legislation referred to below.

Forest Reserves	Reference Subsidiary Legislation 1956 (Revised Edition)
Anduki	p. 256
Andulau	p. 257
Badas	p. 262
Labu	p. 262
Ladan Hills	p. 263
Peradayan	p. 264
Selirong	p. 264
	Annual Subsidiary Legislation
Batu Apoi	S.14/58
Berakas	S.71/57
Labi Hills	S.15/58

8. 森林局より提示のあった調査関連積算資料

1. SALARY	(7:45~12:15, 1:30~4:30)	
i. Drivers	\$30.00/day	
Allowances : night + camping	\$8.00	
\$30.00 + \$8.00 *22		\$ 836/month
ii. Labrouer	\$25.00/day	
Allowances : night + camping	\$8.00	
		\$ 726/month
iii. Uniform		\$ 350/person
(also including boots, socks, safety helmets etc)		
2. TRANSPORT*		
i. Toyota Land cruiser		\$55 000
ii. Passanger boat (capacity 6 - 8 person) (Yamaha/Johnson)		\$40 000
iii. Temuai (20 ft)		\$ 4 500
iv. Rental		
a. Saloon car 1300 cc		\$ 100/day
2000 cc		\$ 130/day
2800 cc		\$ 200/day
b. Passanger boat (BSB/Bangar/BSB)		\$ 200
c. Temuai (Batang Duri/Belalong/B Duri)		\$ 200
d. Helicopter		\$ 3 000/hour
3. MOBILE PHONE *		
i. Cost of phone (mobile)		\$ 2 000-4 000
ii. Rental (mobile)		\$ 1 300/year
iii. Cost of pager + rental		
4. PORTABLE CABIN * with installation		\$10 000
Size 20*8*8 ft		
Partitioning, ceiling, electrical plugs ie, one 13 Amp and one 15 Amp, 2 fluoresece light, window and window for aircond		
Transportation to site by helicopter		not available yet

5.	Computers	
	i. Computer system (IBM compatible)	\$10 000-15 000
	386 Dx with coprocessor MHz 33 or	
	486 Dx	
	GIS Programme (for mapping)	\$ 6 000-7 000
	ii. Lap Top	\$ 6 000-7 000
6.	PHOTOCOPY MACHINE *	
	Cannon Model 1215	\$ 5 000
7.	OTHER ITEMS *	
	i. Generator	\$ 2 000
	ii. Electric type writer	
	Cannon AP 800	\$ 3 000
	iii. Airconditioning system	\$ 2 000-3 000
	iv. Life Jacket	\$ 100/item
8.	ACCOMODATION	
	i. Hotel	\$ 150-250
	ii. Housing	
	Class A down to Class C	\$ 5 000-3 000
9.	Cost of taking aerial photograph	(\$169 300)**
	(package)	
	Aircraft rental	\$123 000
	Navigator	\$ 20 000
	11 rolls of film (H/P) & chemicals	\$ 26 000

* all items marked with (*) quoted price/rent as of Nov 1991

** based on Aerial Photography (AUG/SEPT 1987) done by Survey Department

JICA