

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION OF THE CROATIAN PARLIAMENT

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Pursuant to Article 54 of the Amendments to the Law on Forests ("Narodne novine" - Official Gazette - No. 41/90) the Legislative Commission of the Croatian Parliament at its session held on 4 December 1990 approved a revised text of the Law on Forests.

The revised text of the Law on Forests comprises the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 5/84) and the amendments thereto published in Official Gazette Nos. 32/87, 47/89 and 41/90 with the time of their enforcement indicated in them.

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Zagreb, 4 December 1990

Chairman
of Legislative Commission
of the Croatian Parliament
Vice Vukojević (signed)

L A W on Forests

(revised text)

1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Forests and woodlands as property of national interest shall enjoy special protection and shall be used under the conditions and in the ways as stipulated by this Law.

Forests and woodlands are specific natural resources and along with their generally beneficial function require special natural and economic conditions.

Article 2

The generally beneficial function of forests is particularly reflected in their protection of soil, traffic routes and other facilities from erosion, torrents and floods; their influence on water resources and hydroelectric power systems; their influence on soil fertility and agricultural production; their impact on climate; their protection and enhancement of natural environment; in their oxygen generation and air purification; their contribution to the beauty of natural sceneries and provision of conditions for medical treatment, convalescence, rest and recreation, for tourist trade and hunting as well as for national defence.

Article 3

Forest management is an activity of special public interest.

The special public interest in forest management shall be assured in the ways as stipulated by this Law.

Article 4

A forest in the sense of this Law is considered a land covered with forest-trees in the form of a stand over an area exceeding 1000 sq.m.

A forest are not considered detached groups of forest-trees over an area up to 1000 sq.m., nurseries, windbreaks, belts, lines of trees, or parks in inhabited settlements.

A woodland in the sense of this Law is considered a land covered with forest one which, due to its natural properties and management conditions, is planned as best suited to the growth of forests.

In case of any doubts or disputes about whether or not a land covered with forest trees is to be considered a forest or a woodland, appropriate decision shall be made by the respective municipal council or by the Croatian Government, if a forest or a woodland happens to extend over more municipal areas.

Article 5

In terms of use forests can be commercial, protective and special-purpose forests.

Commercial forests are primarily used for timber and other forest products.

Protective forests are primarily used for protection of soil, water streams, erosion-affected areas, settlements, industrial and other facilities and other property.

Special-purpose forests are:

1. forests and parts thereof registered for production of forest seed;
2. forests representing a rarity or natural beauty or being of special scientific or historic importance (national parks, reservations, etc.);
3. forests designed for scientific research, education, military needs of the Yugoslav People's Army and other purposes of national defence and needs defined in special regulations;
4. forests intended for rest and recreation.

Article 6

A forest shall be proclaimed a protective forest by the municipal assembly at the proposal of interested legal entities or at the municipal assembly's own initiative.

If a forest under paragraph 1 of this Article is managed by a legal entity, the municipal assembly shall obtain an opinion of the legal entity concerned prior to proclaiming the forest a protective forest.

If a forest under paragraph 1 of this Article extends over an area comprising two or more municipalities, the decree proclaiming the forest a protective forest shall be passed in consensus of the respective municipal assemblies.

Special-purpose forests for scientific research, education and specially regulated needs shall be proclaimed as such by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry at the proposal of interested scientific organizations or other socially-owned legal entities.

A special-purpose forest for national defence requirements shall be proclaimed by the Croatian Government at the proposal of the Ministry of Defence after an opinion obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

A special-purpose forest for rest and recreation shall be proclaimed by the municipal assembly in compliance with the provisions of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article.

Article 7

Forest enterprises or legal entities shall properly attend to the immediate environment of monuments to the fighters of the national liberation struggle, revolutionary working-class movements, important personalities and graves of the fallen fighters of the national liberation struggle situated in forests or woodlands under their administration.

II. FORESTS AND WOODLANDS IN THE CONTINENTAL REGION

1. Forest management

Article 8

Forest management comprises in particular:

1. simple and expanded biological reproduction of forests;
2. utilization of forests and woodlands, plantations and forest byproducts (produce, medicinal herbs, humus, moss etc.) sand, stone and gravel recovery and transportation of forest products;
3. use of generally beneficial functions of forests;
4. construction and use of forest traffic routes and other forest management facilities.

Article 9

Under simple biological reproduction of forests are understood:

1. preparation of establishments for natural rejuvenation of stands envisaged for natural renewal over a period of planning the forest management plan for the area concerned, the management unit plan or a forest management programme.
2. replenishment, cultivation and cleaning of all stands involving single-season seedlings up to 20 years of age or soft deciduous plants and stump-tree patches up to 10 years of age, as well as multi-season seedlings in stands where management in groups of up to 20 years of age has been introduced; thinning of stands aged up to a third of a cycle in cultivars and in older ones if necessitated for silviculture requirements.
3. afforestation of felled grounds following clear felling, newly burnt grounds and resurrections of degraded stands envisaged by the forest management plan for the area concerned, the management unit plan or the forest management programme;
4. forest protection and preservation measures;
5. selection and marking of trees for felling and supervision of works under Article 8, point 2, of this Law;
6. drafting of the forest management plan for the area concerned, the management unit plan or the forest management programme plus revisions and renewals thereof.

Article 10

Under expanded biological reproduction of forests are understood: reconstruction and conversion of stump-tree patches, macchia, bush and osier-beds; afforestation of barren woodland and raising of plantations of fast-growing types of trees on new surfaces; preparation of establishments; care for newly raised stands and cultures: protective measures against plant blights, pests and fires up to 1/5 of a cycle; purchase of forests or woodlands; rehabilitation and revitalization of forests exposed to the process of drying and deterioration; construction of forest traffic routes for implementation of expanded forest reproduction programmes.

Article 11

Legal entities administering forests and the owners of forests shall afforest burnt wood grounds, grounds of unsuccessful rejuvenation and grounds on which devastation, illicit clear felling and illicit felling of rare types of forest trees have taken place within a period of time fixed by the municipal forestry authority, unless such period of time has been defined in the

forest management plan for the area concerned, the forest management unit plan or a forest management programme.

Article 12

Should the legal entity administering a forest or the forest owner fail to take measures mandatory under this Law or regulations passed thereunder, these measures shall be taken by the authority which has ordered them or a legal entity empowered to this end by the authority at the cost of the legal entity or the owner responsible for carrying out the decreed measure.

Article 13

To ensure an integrated and long-term management of forests and woodlands in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, the forest management area of the Republic (hereinafter "forest management area") shall be established.

Forests and woodlands comprised by the forest management area under paragraph 1 of this Article are listed in the List of Forests and Woodlands of the Forest Management Area being published with this Law as its integral part.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry shall keep records on the status of and changes in the surfaces of the forest management area based on reports to be submitted by the relevant municipal authorities.

Article 14

The forest management area is divided into forest management units.

A forest management unit is considered a part of the forest management area which is, as a rule, adapted to the lie of the land concerned, the organizational requirements and traffic routes and which comprises one or more forests.

A forest management unit is divided into sections and sub-sections.

Article 15

The Croatian Parliament or an authority empowered by the Croatian Parliament can single out a state-owned forest or woodland from the forest management area and relegate the rights thereto to another legal entity for a different purpose, provided that there is a public interest in such an undertaking. A common interest to this effect shall be considered to exist under this Law:

1. if a forest or woodland is needed for implementation of a municipal zoning scheme in compliance with this Law, for construction of flood protection facilities or for introduction of another culture more promising for the community;
2. if a forest or woodland is singled out for military requirements of the Yugoslav People's Army or other national defence needs.

A public interest under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined in the way and subject to the procedure as defined in the Law on Expropriation.

The procedure under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be initiated at the request of the legal entity on whose behalf the use is to be changed and the rights relegated with respect to a forest or woodland.

Forests and woodlands with vested proprietary rights shall be singled out from the forest management area subject to the expropriation procedure under the Law on Expropriation.

Article 16

Forests and woodlands in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, other than privately owned forests and woodlands, constitute the state ownership of the Republic of Croatia.

For management of state-owned forests and woodlands the Croatian Parliament is establishing under this Law the Public Forestry Enterprise.

As an exception to this, individual forests and woodlands under paragraph 1 of this Article not being administered by the Public Forestry Enterprise can be administered by other socially-owned legal entities, provided that they meet the requirements stipulated by this Law.

Article 17

Special public interest in the management of forests and woodlands shall be asserted thorough:

1. implementation of measures ensuring, along with the ecological balance, permanent maintenance and renewal of forests and the conditions required for simple and expanded reproduction of forests in the way and under the conditions as stipulated by this Law.

2. protection of forests and woodlands as well as protection and preservation of generally beneficial functions of forests (preservation of forests, their protection from blights and pests, fire, construction of projects within them by introducing special regulations for such construction, etc.) in the way and under the conditions as stipulated by law;

3. specifying the nature of public interest in singling out forests and woodlands from the forest management area;

4. issuing approvals for the the forest management area plan in the Republic's territory (hereinafter "forest management area plan"), the forest management unit plan, the forest management programmes and programmes for expanded biological reproduction of forests;

5. supervising the implementation of the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plans, the forest management programmes and the annual plans and programmes for expanded biological reproduction of forests;

6. appointing a certain number of members on the board of the Public Forestry Enterprise;

7. providing funds for biological reproduction and protection of forests;

8. approving the Articles of Incorporation of the Public Forestry Enterprise;

9. appointing or relieving of duty the director of the Public Forestry Enterprise.

Article 18

The Public Enterprise under Article 16, paragraph 2, of this Law shall be founded under the name of "Croatian Forests" - Public Enterprise Administration of Forests and Woodlands in the Republic of Croatia (hereinafter "Forest Enterprise").

The seat of the Forest Enterprise shall be Zagreb.

The Forest Enterprise's assets are state-owned.

Article 19

The Forest Enterprise, founded for administration of state-owned forests and woodlands covered by the forest management area, shall care for simple and expanded biological reproduction of forests in the way stipulated by this Law.

Article 20

No bankruptcy proceedings can be initiated against the Forest Enterprise.

Article 21

The Forest Enterprise shall be run by the Management Board consisting of nine members.

The Croatian Government shall appoint six members of the Management Board from among experts and scientists, whereas three members shall be elected by the employees of the Forest Enterprise in the way defined in the Articles of Incorporation.

Members of the Management Board shall be appointed or elected for a term of four years.

Members of the Management Board being appointed by the Croatian Government shall be entitled to a compensation for their work on the Management Board as stipulated in the Articles of Incorporation of the Forest Enterprise.

Article 22

The Management Board of the Forest Enterprise shall:

- a) propose to the Croatian Parliament the passage of:
 1. long-term and mid-term forestry development plans;
 2. status changes in the Forest Enterprise;
- b) pass, subject to the Croatian Government's approval:
 1. the Articles of Incorporation of the Forest Enterprise;
 2. decision on the ways of managing the capital of the Forest Enterprise;
 3. decision on the criteria for profit distribution;
- c) pass:
 1. the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan, forest management programmes, subject to approval by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;
 2. programmes of expanded biological reproduction of forests subject to approval by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;
 3. annual forest management plans;
 4. decision on founding other enterprises;
 5. decision on investments in other enterprises;
 6. criteria for allocation of funds in accordance with this Law;
 7. decision on appointments and dismissals of employees with special powers and responsibilities in conformity with the Forest Enterprise's Articles of Incorporation;
 8. an act on internal organizational structure, subject to approval by the Minister for Agriculture and Forestry;
 9. an act on allocation of payroll funds;
 10. an act on disciplinary and financial responsibility of employees;
 11. perform other duties envisaged by the Forest Enterprise's Articles of Incorporation.

The Management Board shall submit regular, at least annual reports on their work to the Croatian Parliament.

Article 23

The Management Board shall appoint and relieve of duty its Chairman.

The structure and the method of work of the Management Board shall be defined in the rules of procedure.

Article 24

Director of the Forest Enterprise shall be appointed and relieved of duty by the Croatian Government at the proposal of the Minister for Agriculture and Forestry.

Director of the Forest Enterprise is responsible for implementation of the defined business policy and the decisions of the Management Board in accordance with the law and powers defined in the Articles of Incorporation.

Article 25

To safeguard the vital interests of the community, the enterprises and citizens of a particular area and in case of actions taken for the protection of forests from blights and pests or fire, the Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, at the proposal of the Management Board, shall issue a decision defining jobs and tasks to be performed.

The employees in charge of works and tasks necessary for the execution of the decision under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be performing these works and tasks even during a strike.

Director of the Forest Enterprise shall, pursuant the decision under paragraph 1 of this Article, issue an order specifying the employees responsible for the execution of jobs and tasks defined in the decision under paragraph 1 of this Article.

Any employee under paragraph 3 of this Article refusing to obey the Director's order shall be dismissed.

Article 26

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry shall supervise the legality of operations by the Forest Enterprise.

Article 27

The socially-owned legal entity under Article 16, paragraph 3, of this Law must ensure the simple biological reproduction of forests and organize its own forestry service suited to its scope of forest management, otherwise it must assign its forest management affairs to the Forest Enterprise.

Article 28

Technical forest management jobs such as operational planning, organization, management and supervision of forestry works, can be, as a rule, performed by graduated forestry engineers.

For performance of certain highly specialized duties in the area of forest management the Forest Enterprise shall employ graduated forestry engineers with university degree.

In the execution of works under Article 9, point 6, of this Law the Forest Enterprise shall organize a service with the task to prepare the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan and forest management programmes plus their revisions and updates as required by Article 29, paragraph 5, of this Law.

Article 29

Forests and woodlands within the forest management area are administered in conformity with the forest management area plan.

The forest management area plan must depart from generally beneficial functions and rational utilization of the productive potentials of forests, with allowance to be made for general development of the forest management area, wood-processing and other industries and the importance of forests for local culture and the maintenance of natural equilibrium.

The forest management area plan shall define the ecological, productive and economic prerequisites for biological improvement of forests and expansion of forest productivity.

The forest management area plan must be commercially balanced for a period of 20 years and make allowance for another 20 years.

The drafting of the forest management area plan and its revision can be entrusted to legal entity specialized in related works and staffed with graduated forestry engineers or to person licenced and qualified for the performance of such activities.

Article 30

The forest management area plan shall be defined by the Forest Enterprise and approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry on the basis of an opinion by an expert commission.

For a part of a special-purpose forest for military requirements of the Yugoslav People's Army and other national defence needs the forest management area plan shall be defined after an opinion obtained from the Federal Defence Secretariat or the Ministry of Defence.

The costs of the expert commission referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be borne by the Forest Enterprise.

Article 31

The forest management area plan shall be revised every 10 years.

Should it be found during the implementation of the forest management area plan that the facts and conditions determining its provisions have undergone lasting and essential changes, the Forest Enterprise shall make an additional revision of the plan in the way and by applying the procedure as envisaged for its definition.

Article 32

The Forest Enterprise, in conformity with the aims and guidelines of the forest management area plan, shall define the forest management plan determining the type and extent of works for direct management of forests, woodlands and other lands within individual management units (hereinafter: "management unit plan").

The forest unit management plan shall be defined for a period of 10 years (1st term) and in principle for another 10 years (2nd term) plus another 20 years (2nd forest management term) in the order as stipulated in the forest management area plan.

The socially-owned legal entity under Article 16, paragraph 3, of this Law and another legal entity (hereinafter: "legal entity") shall define the forest management programme within its management scope.

A forest management programme shall be defined for a period of 10 years and in principle for another 10 years.

The forest unit management plan and the forest management programme is subject to an approval by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Such approval shall be given on the basis of an opinion of the expert commission as to whether the forest unit management plan or the forest management programme has been brought in line with the forest unit management area plan.

The revision or renewal of forest unit management plans and forest management programmes shall take place in regular intervals every ten or twenty years.

As an exception to the provisions of paragraph 6 of this Article, if no timely revision or renewal is possible, the forests shall be administered on the basis of the annual management plan, but not longer than one year. The implementation of this plan shall be considered the first year implementation of a revised or renewed forest unit management plan or a forest management programme.

The provision of Article 31, paragraph 2, of this Law shall also apply to the revision of the forest unit management plan or the forest management programme.

The costs of determining whether the forest unit management plan or the forest management programme have been brought in line with the forest unit management area plan shall be covered by the legal entity requesting an approval to this effect.

The legal entities under paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article shall keep required records

For the forest unit management plan or the forest management programme.

The provision of Article 29, paragraph 5, of this Law is also applicable to the drafting of the forest unit management plan and the forest management programme.

Article 33

The forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan or the forest management programme shall provide a framework for long-term and mid-term development planning of legal entities administering socially-owned forests and woodlands or forests and woodlands involving proprietary rights.

The annual management plans for the next year shall be made by the Forest Enterprise or the legal entities administering forests and woodlands not later than 31 December of the current year.

Article 34

Forests and woodlands involving proprietary rights shall be administered by their owner in the way and under the conditions as prescribed by this Law.

The forest owners shall ensure simple biological reproduction of forests in the way as stipulated by this Law.

Article 35

Forests and woodlands involving proprietary rights shall be administered on the basis of the forest management programme.

The forest management programme for forests involving proprietary rights shall be passed by the Forest Enterprise after being approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in compliance with the provisions of Article 32, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of this Law.

Article 36

The forest owners shall administer forests and woodlands in conformity with the forest management programme.

Should the forest owners fail to take timely measures or actions envisaged by the forest management programme, the Forest Enterprise is authorized to take these measures and actions instead.

Article 37

The municipal assembly can prescribe silvicultural measures to be incorporated in the forest management programme.

2. Administration of protective and special-purpose forests

Article 38

For protective and special-purpose forests the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan and the forest management programme shall envisage ways of their regeneration in conformity with the reasons for which they were proclaimed protective and special-purpose forests and in accordance with the guidelines and in the way as defined in the respective proclamation decision.

Article 39

For forests and woodlands being administered by national defence authorities, except for those intended for military purposes of the Yugoslav People's Army, the way of

administration shall be prescribed by the Minister for Defence in agreement with the Minister for Agriculture and Forestry.

3. Wildlife

Article 40

Only the kind and number of wildlife which will not impede proper forest management can be raised in a forest.

The type and number of wildlife under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be specified in the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan or the forest management programme in compliance with hunting regulations

4. Felling designation and licence

Article 41

Forest trees can be felled only after being selected and marked (designated) in accordance with the annual forest management plan.

The trees of state-owned and privately owned forests shall be designated by the Forest Enterprise or the legal entities administering them.

As an exception to the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, in case of clear felling of stump-tree patches, macchia, bush and osier-beds, only the surfaces can be marked where felling is to be carried out.

In forests involving proprietary rights, designation and felling of trees and branches can be performed against a felling licence being issued by the Forest Enterprise at the owner's request and in accordance with the annual forest management (felling) plan.

Tree designation, except for necessary designation for silvicultural or sanitary felling, cannot be performed without a defined forest management unit plan or a forest management programme.

The extent of necessary tree designation under paragraph 5 of this Article in forests within a municipal area shall be approved by the municipal authority responsible for forestry affairs at the proposal of the legal entity administering the forest. A necessary tree designation needed by forest owners shall be issued by the Forest Enterprise in conformity with the approved extent of necessary designations for forests within municipal areas.

The municipal assembly can prohibit felling the trees and branches of valuable tree types the felling of which may cause major damage to the forest.

In forests being naturally renewed felling shall be done, as a rule, in vegetation standstill seasons.

The time of felling shall be specified in the forest management area plan.

Article 42

As a rule, designation of trees can be performed by a forestry engineer or, exceptionally, by a forestry technicians or a high-skilled forest workers trained for the job.

A qualification certificate for tree designation according to the requirements set in the company regulations shall be issued by the legal entity administering respective forests and woodlands and employing the person supposed to perform the tree designation job on the basis of testing the employee's competence for the job, with such testing to be done by an appropriate examination board. Most members of the commission should be forestry engineers or those possessing at least the degree of qualification required for the forestry worker whose skill is to be checked.

5. Protection of forests

Article 43

The legal entities administering forests and the owners of forests shall take measures for protection of forests from fire and other natural disasters, plant blights and pests.

The legal entities administering forests shall organize full-time service for supervision of forests, inspection of their sanitary condition and take regular preventive and repressive measures in combating plant blights and pests in accordance with relevant regulations on the protection of plants from blights and pests.

Article 44

It is prohibited to devastate forests, to cause damage to trees or to fell rare types of trees.

Unless otherwise provided for by this Law, the prohibition includes: deforestation and clearing; felling in young stands and cultures; cutting of branches, parts of branches or pruning of foliage, unless envisaged in the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan or the forest management programme; pasture; browsing; acorn feeding, collection and transport of dry leaves, moss, wood produce and other forest byproducts; exploitation of humus, clay, sand, gravel and stone; resin recovery.

Article 45

As an exception to the provisions of Article 44, paragraph 2, of this Law, unless in contravention of the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan or the forest management programme, the Forest Enterprise or a legal forest management entity can, subject to compensation, provide for its own needs or the needs of the citizens collection of wood produce and other forest byproducts, exploitation of humus, sand, gravel, stone and resin, as well as pastures and acorn feeding in forests and woodlands, except for the multi-season forests and plantations and the single-season forests and stump-tree patches over renewal periods and during the growth of sprouts and first-age group cultures, subject to mandatory cattle tending.

The Forest Enterprise or a legal forest management entity shall pass a by-law specifying the type of wood produce and forest byproducts which the citizens can collect under certain conditions and the ways of using forests for rest and recreation.

Under the by-law referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article the Forest Enterprise or a legal forest management entity can in exceptional cases allow certain areas of degraded forests and bush for browsing, provided that such areas constitute an integral stand of 100 hectares, subject to mandatory cattle tending. No browsing can be allowed in areas of degraded forests and bush during their renewal if they are covered with the types of trees which may turn them into more valuable forests, and the same applies to the forests designed for improvement or conversion measures until the main types of trees have reached the height of up to 6 m or if these forests are intended to protect erosion-affected structures or grounds.

The issuance of a by-law specifying the exploitation of sand, gravel and stone, as referred to in paragraph 1, and the by-law under paragraph 2 of this Article shall be subject to prior opinion given by the municipal assembly.

For the forests involving proprietary rights the by-law under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the municipal assembly or the authority appointed by it.

Article 46

Forest owners can pasture their cattle in their forests, collect and transport dry leaves, moss and other forest byproducts only under the conditions and in the way as set out in the forest management programme.

Article 47

Deforestation or clearing can be allowed:

1. to change the type of trees, stand patterns; to raise plantations or forestry facilities (nurseries, roads, passageways, forestry structures, shooting lodges, etc.), unless already provided for in the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan or the forest management programme;
2. if a woodland should be planted with another culture for reasons of public interest;
3. if required so by reasons of security or national defence;
4. if required, for implementation of zoning or construction plans involving buildings which can be constructed outside construction sites according to a special law.
5. if required for construction of projects or execution of works referred to in Article 15, paragraph 1, point 1, of this Law.

A licence under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be issued by the municipal assembly.

The land on which clear felling or deforestation have been performed shall be brought to the intended use within three years, otherwise the user shall afforest the land within the period of time to be specified by the municipal assemblies.

Article 48

Allowed for construction in a forest or woodland are only the projects needed for forest management and those envisaged by the municipal zoning plan.

A zoning plan may make provisions for the construction of infrastructure, sports and recreation and hunting facilities or projects for the Yugoslav People's Army and national defence needs in a forest or a woodland, but only if such projects are not technically or commercially feasible outside the forest or woodland area.

The municipal forestry authority shall participate in the process of formulating the municipal zoning plan.

In defining the zoning conditions, special conditions for project construction under paragraph 1 of this Article including project construction within a belt of up to 50 m from the forest border shall be defined by the Forest Enterprise or the legal entity administering the respective forest or woodland.

In drafting the technical documentation for project construction in a forest or a woodland a previous approval by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry should be obtained containing requirements to be met in drafting the technical documentation.

Article 49

The Forest Enterprise or the legal entity administering a forest or a woodland or forest owners shall make adequate arrangements for the protection of forests from illicit appropriation, use and other illegal acts, take measures needed for the protection of forests from fire, make passageway netting and ensure their proper maintenance, put up the number of observation posts suited to the specific local conditions and ensure the forest order.

The municipal assembly or an authority appointed by it shall define measures under paragraph 1 of this Article to be taken in forests not administered by legal entities.

Article 50

For the protection of forests under Article 49, paragraph 1, of this Law the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity administering state-owned forests shall ensure direct guarding of forests.

The guarding of forests shall be entrusted to a properly trained person - the forester.

Except for proper training as stipulated in paragraph 2 of this Article, the forester must meet other legal and civil defence requirements.

The by-law of the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity administering state-owned forests shall define the forester's duties, uniform, insignia and identity card.

Should the forester find a person in the forest usurping forest trees or forest byproducts or otherwise acting in contravention of this Law, he has the right to:

1. demand the personal identity card or other identification;
2. search the person, his luggage or vehicle;
3. temporarily seize the illicitly appropriated trees or parts thereof, forest byproducts and the tools with which the illicit appropriation has been carried out.

Article 51

Open fire can be set or charcoal burnt in a forest or a woodland or a land in close proximity thereto only on places and with precautions taken as specified by the legal entity administering the forest or woodland or the municipal forestry authority.

Understood as open fire under this Law is any outdoor fire not enclosed in a proper fire-box.

Article 52

In a forest or at a distance of 200 m from its edge it is forbidden to make lime-pits, brickfields or other structures with an open fireplace and to dispose of garbage and waste.

The Forest Enterprise or a legal forest management entity shall remove any garbage or waste dumped in the forest and charge the resulting costs to a legal entity or a person responsible for it.

6. Forest roads

Article 53

The roads mainly used for forest management and registered as inventory of legal forest management entities shall be considered forest roads.

Forest roads can be used by other legal entities and persons under the conditions stipulated in the by-law of the legal entity possessing them, provided that they pay a compensation for their use.

The amount of compensation due under paragraph 2 of this Article to be approved by the municipal assembly can also be defined in a contract.

If a forest road is also used for public transport, the compensation shall be agreed between the legal person under paragraph 1 of this Article and the municipal assembly.

7. Phytosanitary certificate

Article 54

Trees and branches felled in and out of a forest can be taken away, transported, received for shipment, processing or storage, sold or purchased only if properly marked and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

Marking of trees and branches and issuance of phytosanitary certificates under paragraph 2 of this Article shall be performed by the Forest Enterprise or a legal forest

management entity. For forests involving proprietary rights marking and issuance of phytosanitary certificates shall be performed by the Forest Enterprise.

8. Property issues

Article 55

State-owned forests and woodlands cannot be alienated from the state ownership except in cases envisaged by this Law (involving land regrouping or consolidation)

The ownership title to state-owned forests and woodlands cannot be acquired by usucaption.

Article 56

It is forbidden and punishable by law to arbitrarily take possession of state-owned forests and woodlands.

Article 57

State-owned forests and woodlands, except for forests and woodlands being administered by the Forest Enterprise, can be transferred to another socially-owned legal entity with or without compensation, provided that this will not change the use and management methods. The pre-emption right to such transfer goes to a socially-owned legal entity which will thereby achieve its development plan in conformity with the municipal zoning scheme.

The Forest Enterprise or legal entities can legally, with or without compensation, acquire the forests and woodlands involving proprietary rights in a way and under the conditions as defined in current regulations on the sale and purchase of agricultural land.

Article 58

For the transferred titles in cases and according to the procedure referred to in Article 15, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, of this Law, or for the limited rights regarding forests and woodlands proclaimed protective or special-purpose forests or in cases involving the establishment of servitude in a forest by taking temporary possession of a woodland, the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity concerned are entitled to compensation which will ensure that its working conditions do not deteriorate, in compliance with this Law.

The compensation shall be provided by the transferee of the title to forests and woodlands at whose request or to whose benefit the rights regarding forests and woodlands have been limited.

The funds collected for the transferred or limited rights regarding forests and woodlands the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity concerned can use only for expanded biological reproduction of forests or for purchase of forests or woodlands within a period of time not longer than two years.

Article 59

The compensation for transferred rights regarding forests and woodlands shall be determined in the amount equivalent to the value of a forest or a woodland estimated at the time of transfer and under the conditions as set out in Article 58, paragraph 1, of this Law.

If the right to use a forest or a woodland is transferred for exploitation for other purposes, the legal entity concerned is entitled to previously use the timber mass of the forest or the woodland and the compensation shall be assessed according to the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article less the value of used timber mass.

Compensation for a singled-out woodland shall be given in cash if no compensation is possible in an alternative woodland suitable for forest management.

If a woodland is to be singled out pursuant to Article 15, paragraph 1, point 1, of this Law for a flood protection construction project in which the Republic has found a common interest and approved its execution, the compensation shall be determined according to the provisions of the Law on Waters.

Should no agreement be reached on the said compensation pursuant to the provisions of this Article, the matter shall be resolved by the competent court.

Article 60

The Forest Enterprise or legal entities or persons whose forest has been proclaimed a protective or special-purpose forest, if such proclamation limits their rights to forests and woodlands, shall have the right to compensation in a value by which their respective forest revenues have been reduced or maintenance costs increased.

Should no agreement be reached on the said compensation pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article, the matter shall be resolved by the competent court.

Article 61

In case of servitude established in a forest or woodland (such as construction of waterworks, sewerage, gasworks, transmission lines) in compliance with law, compensation shall be determined in the amount by which the value of the forest or woodland concerned has been reduced or the timber production lowered as a result of the established servitude.

The way and timing of forest felling for construction of a transmission line or similar structures in a forest shall be mutually agreed between the investor and the Forest Enterprise or the legal entity administering the forest.

Should no agreement be reached under paragraph 2 of this Article, the way and timing of forest felling shall be fixed by the municipal forestry authority.

As an exception to the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, the water supply project construction investor and the Forest Enterprise or the legal entity administering the forest or woodland concerned can agree that the investor need not pay any compensation should he install the required fire protection facilities.

Article 62

A state-owned or a privately owned land can be taken in possession on a temporary basis for transport and storage of wood produce, if alternative ways are not feasible or would entail unreasonable extra costs.

Such temporary possession of a land and the amount of compensation shall be determined in conformity with the procedure prescribed by the Expropriation Law.

Should any damage be done as a result of such temporary possession, the damage shall be remunerated in addition to the compensation provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 63

Persons or legal entities causing damage to a forest shall pay for such damage according to the forest damages price list. The price list shall be prepared by the legal entity administering the forest and approved by the municipal assembly. For forests not administered by a legal entity the forest damages price list shall be prepared by the municipal assembly.

The price list under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prepared in compliance with prescribed criteria.

9. Regrouping and consolidation of forests and woodlands

Article 64

Regrouping and consolidation of state-owned forests and woodlands as well as forests and woodlands involving ownership rights shall be carried out according to the provisions of the Land Regrouping and Consolidation Law, unless otherwise provided for under this Law.

Article 65

Regrouping and consolidation of state-owned forests and woodlands are subject to a previous approval by the Croatian Government.

Article 66

A procedure for regrouping and consolidation of forests and woodlands can involve replacement of forests and woodlands by agricultural lands and, vice versa, a replacement of state-owned forests and woodlands by forests and woodlands with ownership rights vested in them.

III. COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

Article 67

Funds required for forest management or to ensure the simple and expanded biological reproduction of continental forests and the biological reproduction and protection of karst forests, the protection of forests and necessary scientific research projects in them, as well as forestry programmes shall be provided:

1. by allocation of funds for simple biological reproduction of forests from the Forest Enterprise or legal entities and owners administering forests and woodlands or from cadastral revenues from forests and woodlands;
2. by allocation of funds from the Forest Enterprise for a part of expanded biological reproduction of forests;
3. from compensations paid for utilization of generally beneficial functions of forests.

The funds under paragraph 1, points 2 and 3, of this Article shall be disbursed in conformity with individual use and in accordance with the forest management area plan, the karst forest management programmes, the programmes for expanded biological reproduction and protection of forests, and in dependence on necessary scientific research and forestry programmes.

Article 68

The Forest Enterprise and legal entities administering forests shall allocate funds for simple biological reproduction of forests from their total income. The minimum rate of fund allocation is the income from sold timber and the value of timber used for own requirements, viz:

- 20% for single-season forests
- 15% for multi-season forests
- 15% for karst forests

Funds appropriated according to paragraph 1 of this Article shall be paid to a special simple biological reproduction account of the Forestry Enterprise or the respective legal entity and shall be specifically used for simple biological reproduction purposes as envisaged in the forest management area plan, the respective forest management unit plan or the forest management programmes.

The Forest Enterprise shall allocate funds for the expanded biological reproduction programmes to its special account in the amount of 3% of the value of sold timber.

The unused funds under paragraph 2 of this Article shall be used by the Forest Enterprise for the expanded biological reproduction programmes.

Article 69

Forest owners shall provide funds for covering the costs of preparation and introduction of forest management programmes:

1. from the value of designated trees at rates determined according to Article 68, paragraph 1, of this Law, assessed on the basis of the timber assortment price list issued by the Forest Enterprise;

2. by paying contributions from their cadastral forest revenue to be assessed and collected by the municipal tax authorities.

The amount of contribution payable under paragraph 1, point 2, of this Article shall be determined by the municipal assembly with allowance to be made for the requirements and potentials of forests involving ownership rights.

The funds under paragraph 1, point 1, of this Article shall be assessed by the Forest Enterprise and payable by the forest owner to a special account of the Forest Enterprise.

Article 70

Enterprises and other legal entities operating in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, except for the Forest Enterprise and legal forest management entities, shall pay a compensation for using the generally beneficial functions of forests.

The compensation under paragraph 1 of this Article is payable in quarterly instalments and against the balance sheet from the total income at the rate of 0.07% to a special account of the Forest Enterprise for purposes defined in Article 67, paragraph 2, of this Law.

The grants under Article 68, paragraph 3, of this Law and the assessment of monies payable under paragraph 2 of this Law shall be controlled by the Republic's Public Auditors against periodical settlements and balance sheets.

Should a party liable to pay the said compensations fail to assess and pay them to a special account of the Forest Enterprise, the Public Auditors shall assess and deduct the amount of due compensation from the party's funds deposited on the Public Auditors's account.

IV. KARST FORESTS AND WOODLANDS

Article 71

The management of karst forests and woodlands is prevalently based on the use of their generally beneficial functions.

The forests and woodlands in karst areas are located in the municipalities of Benkovac, Biograd na moru, Brač, Buje, Buzet, Cres-Lošinj, Drniš, Dubrovnik, Gračac, Hvar, Imotski, Ploče, Kaštela, Knin, Korčula, Krk, Labin, Lastovo, Makarska, Metković, Obrovac, Omiš, Opatija, Pag, Pazin, Poreč, Pula, Rab, Rovinj, Sinj, Solin, Split, Šibenik, Trogir, Vis, Vrgorac and Zadar and the parts of the municipalities of Crikvenica, Donji Lapac, Gospić, Rijeka, Senj and Titova Korenica not situated in the continental area.

Article 72

The Forest Enterprise or a legal entity shall prepare karst forest management programmes in conformity with the forest management area plan, subject to an approval by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Should the structure of karst forests require a division into management units, the forest management programmes shall be prepared accordingly.

Article 73

Forest fires in karst areas are considered a natural disaster if likely to endanger human lives or cause large-scale damage irrespective of the actual value of damage caused.

Article 74

The provisions of Articles 8 through 70 of this Law shall be appropriately applied to the karst forests and woodlands.

V. INSPECTION

Article 75

The implementation of this Law and regulations passed thereunder shall be monitored by the municipal forestry inspection authorities and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (hereinafter: "Forestry Inspectorate").

Article 76

The forestry inspection shall be performed by forest inspectors.

Article 77

The municipal forestry inspection authorities shall directly perform all forestry inspection duties except for the duties directly entrusted to the higher-level forestry inspection authorities.

The municipal forest inspector is authorized to:

1. supervise the immediate implementation of the provisions of a part of the forest management plan, the forest management unit plan, the forest management programmes, as well as the implementation plans and the annual forest management plans;
2. inspect all forest works, buildings, facilities and devices as well as all wood felling, storage and processing locations and the locations from which wood is taken out of the forest or placed on the market, including the wood transportation vehicles;
3. inspect the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan, the forest management programmes, the annual forest management plans, by-laws, business books and other documents related to the forest management and administration;
4. request information on works performed on the reproduction and utilization of forests, the funds used and procedures applied in forest management, the technical services available, as well as other information needed to determine whether the practiced forest management complies with the provisions of this Law and regulations passed thereunder;
5. supervise the implementation of the sanitary status review of forests and measures for prevention of plant blights and pests and order special measures if found that the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity administering forests or a forest owner have failed to observe regulations and measures ordered for sanitary care of forests;
6. supervise the implementation of fire protection measures taken and order implementation of special measures, if found that the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity administering forests or a forest owner have failed to observe regulations and measures ordered for fire protection of forests;
7. supervise the implementation of other forest protection measures under this Law (enforcement of the forest order, direct guarding of forests, etc.) or regulations passed

thereunder;

8. suspend deforestation, felling or other actions taken in contravention of this Law or regulations passed thereunder;

9. temporarily seize illicitly felled trees and parts thereof and other illicitly appropriated or produced forest products;

10. temporarily seize unbarked or unsprayed conifer produce the barking or spraying of which is mandatory;

11. order works envisaged by forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan, or the forest management programme the non-performance of which may lead to detrimental consequences;

12. order temporary damage prevention measures in emergencies which may cause damage to the community;

13. inform competent authorities on any irregularities noticed and request their action, unless himself authorized to act accordingly;

14. collect required data and information from responsible persons, witnesses, experts and others;

15. take other measures and actions within the scope of his responsibilities under other regulations.

Article 78

In addition to its duties under other regulations, the Forestry Inspectorate shall:

1. monitor and control measures and works prescribed under the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan, or the forest management programmes;

2. check if the protective and special-purpose forests are managed in accordance with the purpose of their being proclaimed as such;

3. monitor measures taken for preventive health protection of forests prescribed by the forest management area plan;

4. check if the funds obtained from compensations for transferred or limited rights regarding forests and woodlands are used in accordance with the specified purpose;

5. check if the forest management unit plan and the forest management programmes have been brought in line with the forest management area plan or the management programmes for forests and karst forests;

6. deal with complaints lodged against the decisions by the municipal forestry inspection authorities;

7. keep official records on violations of this Law or other forestry regulations.

Article 79

The Forest Enterprise, other socially-owned legal entities and persons whose activities are subject to forestry inspection shall enable the forest inspector to properly perform his duties and supply him with required data and information.

Article 80

The forest inspector shall issue decisions on administrative measures to be taken, if authorized to this effect under this Law.

Complaints against such decisions under paragraph 1 of this Article shall not preclude the execution of such decisions.

The forest inspector against whose decision a complaint has been filed can defer execution if this may pose some risks to people or cause a damage hard to make up for.

Article 81

The forest inspector shall be a forest engineer, pass the exam qualifying him for forestry inspection and have at least five-year experience in the area of forestry.

In the performance of his duties the forest inspector shall carry an identification proving his function as forest inspector.

VI. PENALTY PROVISIONS

Article 82

A fine of 10,000 to 40,000 Dinars shall be meted out for an economic offence against the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity, if they:

1. fail to do afforestation within the specified period of time (Article 11);
2. administer a forest management area in contravention of the forest management area plan or fail to implement measures envisaged by the forest management area plan (Article 29, paragraphs 1 through 4);
3. fail to issue the forest management area plan (Article 30);
4. fail to issue the forest management unit plan or administer it in contravention of the forest management unit plan or fail to issue a forest management programme or administer in contravention of the forest management programme or fail to take measures envisaged by the forest management unit plan or the forest management programme (Article 32, paragraphs 1 through 5);
5. commit or condone devastation of forests, damaging or whitewashing of trees, deforestation or clear felling in contravention of Article 44 of this Law;
6. fail to use the land obtained by deforestation or clear felling for the purpose for which the respective licence has been issued (Article 47, paragraph 3);
7. fail to use the compensation funds obtained for transferred or limited forest rights within a specified period of time for expanded biological reproduction of forests or the purchase of a forest or woodland (Article 58, paragraph 3);
8. define the way and time of felling for the construction of transmission lines or similar projects in contravention of Article 61, paragraphs 2 and 3, of this Law;
9. fail to allocate funds for simple biological reproduction of forests or to use them as intended or fail to allocate funds for expanded biological reproduction programmes or to pay compensations against periodical settlements or balance sheets (Article 68, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, and Article 70, paragraph 2);
10. fail to issue the forest management area plan within the specified period of time or fail to adjust the existing plan or the forest management unit plan within the period of time specified in Article 94 or Article 113, paragraph 1, of this Law.

For the economic offence under paragraph 1 of this Article the responsible person within the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity shall also be fined in the amount of 200 to 1,500 Dinars.

If the economic offence under paragraph 1 of this Article has caused a substantial damage, the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity can be fined in an amount up to tenfold the amount of damage caused or obligation unfulfilled.

Article 83

A fine of 5,000 to 20,000 Dinars shall be meted out for an economic offence against the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity, if they:

1. do not maintain a forestry service of their own or have not entrusted the Forest Enterprise with forest management management (Article 27) ;

2. have no properly qualified staff to attend to special technical or specialized forest management duties (Article 28);
3. commission or take up for drafting the forest management area plan or its revision in contravention of Article 29, paragraph 5, of this Law;
4. fail to carry out a regular or additional revision of the forest management area plan within the specified period of time (Article 31);
5. fail to carry out a regular or additional revision or renewal of the forest management unit plan or forest management programmes or to prepare the annual forest management plan within a specified period of time (Article 32, paragraphs 6 and 7);
6. commission or take up for drafting the forest management unit plan or the forest management programme in contravention of Article 32, paragraph 11, of this Law;
7. administer forests and woodlands in contravention of the forest management plan or fails to take measures envisaged by the annual forest management plan (Article 33, paragraph 2);
8. perform tree designations or allow them to be performed without a valid forest management unit plan or a forest management programme (Article 41, paragraph 5);
9. fail to take forest protection measures or to organize full-time service for monitoring and assessment of the sanitary condition of forests or fail to take regular preventive or repressive measures for prevention of plant blights and pests (Article 43);
10. commit or condone felling in young stands and cultures, including chopping of branches or parts thereof or pruning of foliage (Article 44, paragraph 2);
11. set open fire or burn charcoal in a forest or a woodland or a land in their close proximity in contravention of Article 51 of this Law;
12. make a lime-pit, a brickfield or another structure with open fireplace in contravention of Article 52, paragraph 1, of this Law;
13. pass a forest management programme or administer a forest in contravention of the programme or fail to implement measures envisaged by the programme (Article 72, paragraph 1, of this Law);
14. fail to prepare a feasibility study of a forest management unit or to revise or update the existing forest management unit plan (Article 90, paragraph 1);
15. fail to prepare the annual forest management unit plan within the specified period of time or administer the forest in contravention of the forest management unit plan or fail to implement measures envisaged by the annual forest management unit plan (Article 90, paragraph 2);
16. fail to prepare the annual management plan for an untended forest or administer the forest in contravention of the annual forest management plan or fail to implement measures envisaged by the annual forest management plan (Article 91);
17. fail to prepare the karst forest management programme or to adjust or to prepare a forest management programme related to parts of the forest management area concerned or the karst forest area within a period of time as specified in Article 94 of this Law;

For the economic offence under paragraph 1 of this Article the responsible person in the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity shall be additionally fined 100 to 1,000 Dinars.

Article 84

The Forest Enterprise or a legal entity shall be fined 5,000 to 15,000 Dinars, if they:

1. fail to take measures and actions they are authorized to take (Article 36, paragraph 2);
2. commit or condone felling without a tree designation or in contravention of the annual forest management plan (Article 41, paragraph 1);

3. commit or condone tree designation and felling in contravention of Article 41, paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 7 of this Law;

4. commit or condone the necessary tree designation in contravention of Article 41, paragraph 6 of this Law;

5. have the tree designation job performed by a person not properly trained for the job (Article 42);

6. commit or condone felling of rare kinds of trees, pasture, browsing, acorn feeding, collection and transport of dry leaves, moss, wood produce and other forest byproducts, utilization of humus, clay, sand, gravel, stone or resin recovery (Article 44);

7. allow, in contravention of their by-laws, collection of wood produce and other forest byproducts, utilization of humus, sand, gravel, stone or resin recovery, pasture, acorn feeding or browsing or (Article 45);

8. construct or allow construction of projects in a forest or a woodland in contravention of Article 48, paragraphs 1 and 5, of this Law;

9. fail to protect forests from illegal appropriation, utilization or other illegal acts or to take fire protection measures or to ensure observance of the forest order (Article 49, paragraph 1);

10. fail to ensure direct guarding of forests (Article 50);

11. utilize or condone utilization of forest roads in contravention of the conditions stipulated in the by-law (Article 53, paragraph 2);

12. take away, transport, receive for shipment, processing or storage of trees or branches felled in or out of the forest or buy unmarked timber or timber without a phytosanitary certificate (Article 54, paragraph 1);

For a violation under paragraph 1 of this Article the responsible person in the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity shall also be fined in the amount of 150 to 1,500 Dinars.

Article 85

The Forest Enterprise or a legal entity shall be fined 2,000 to 10,000 Dinars, if they:

1. fail to keep required records (Article 32, paragraph 7);

2. fail to formulate the annual forest management plan within the specified period of time (Article 33, paragraph 2);

3. dispose of or allow disposal of garbage or waste in the forest or fail to remove or take away the dumped garbage or waste (Article 52);

4. impede the forest inspector in the performance of his inspection duties or fail to supply him with required data or information (Article 79);

5. fail to act in compliance with a decision by the forest inspector (Article 80, paragraphs 1 and 2);

6. fail to adjust their by-laws within a specified period of time (Article 101, paragraph 1);

For an offence under paragraph 1 of this Article the responsible person in the Forest Enterprise or a legal entity shall also be fined in the amount of 50 to 500 Dinars.

Article 86

A person shall be fined 100 to 500 Dinars, if he or she:

1. administers a forest or a woodland in contravention of the forest management programme or fails within a specified period of time to take actions envisaged in the programme (Article 36);

2. fells or allows felling of forest trees without a tree designation or in contravention of the annual forest management plan or permits the necessary tree designation without a felling

licence in contravention of Article 41, paragraphs 1 through 6 of this Law;

3. commits or allows deforestation or clear felling, damaging of trees, felling of rare kinds of trees, felling in young stands and cultures, cutting of branches, parts thereof, pruning of foliage, pasture, browsing, acorn feeding, collection and transport of dry leaves, moss, wood produce and other forest byproducts, or utilization of humus, clay, sand, gravel, stone or resin recovery (Article 44);

4. collects wood produce and other forest byproducts, utilizes humus, sand, gravel, stone or recovers resin, undertakes pasture, acorn feeding or browsing in contravention of Article 45, paragraphs 1, 2, 3 or 5, of this Law;

5. grazes cattle, collects or transports dry leaves, moss or other forest byproducts in contravention of the conditions and ways stipulated in the forest management programme (Article 46);

6. uses a forest road in contravention of Article 53, paragraph 2, of this Law;

7. takes away, transports, receives for shipment, processing or storage of trees or branches felled in or out of the forest or buys unmarked timber or timber without a phytosanitary certificate (Article 54, paragraph 1);

8. fails to pay for simple biological reproduction of forests in a specified way and within a specified period of time (Article 69, paragraphs 1 and 3);

9. fells one or more trees or parts thereof in or out of a forest for illicit appropriation without committing a criminal offence.

For a repeated offence under point 9, paragraph 1 of this Article, a prison sentence of up to 30 days can be meted out.

Article 87

A person shall be fined 50 to 100 Dinars, if he or she:

1. fails to perform afforestation within the specified period of time (Article 11);

2. undertakes unclassified and unmarked felling for firewood (Article 41, paragraph 1);

3. fails to take measures for protection of the forest from fire and other natural disasters, plant blights or pests (Article 43, paragraph 1);

4. fails to use the land obtained by deforestation and clear felling as specified in the licence issued for the purpose (Article 47, paragraph 1);

5. fails to take ordered forest protection measures (Article 49, paragraph 2);

6. sets open fire or burns charcoal in a forest or a woodland or in close proximity to the forest in contravention of Article 51 of this Law;

7. makes or allows making of a lime-pit, a brickfield or another structure with open fireplace or dumps or allows dumping of garbage or waste in the forest or 200 m away from its edge (Article 52, paragraph 1);

8. hampers the forest inspector in the performance of his inspection duties or fails to supply him with required data or information (Article 79);

9. fails to act in compliance with a decision by the forest inspector (Article 80, paragraphs 1 and 2).

Article 88

A person shall be fined 5 Dinars on the spot for:

1. grazing cattle in the forest or collecting or transporting dry leaves, moss, wood produce or other forest byproducts (Article 44, paragraph 2);

2. disposing of garbage or waste in the forest (Article 52, paragraph 1);

3. selling felled trees or branches unmarked or without a phytosanitary certificate (Article 54, paragraph 1);

Article 89

In addition to the fines for economic violations specified under Article 82, paragraph 1, point 5, Article 84, paragraph 1, points 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12, and Article 86, paragraph 1, points 2, 3, 7 and 9, of this Law, a preventive measure can be ordered to the effect that the objects used or intended for use or resulting from an economic violation can be seized.

VII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 90

Pending the issuance of the forest management area plan or the management programme for karst forests, forests and woodlands, unless the management unit plan or the forest management programme have been issued, management shall rely on forest management unit plans (feasibility studies). Should the validity of the existing forest management unit plan expire at the time of issuance of the forest management area plan or the karst forest management programme, it must be revised or renewed. As an exception to the provision of paragraph 1 of this Article, if no timely revision or renewal of the existing forest management unit plan is possible, the forestry enterprises shall issue annual forest management unit plans for the next year by 31 December of the current year at the latest. Management can be based on annual forest management unit plans not longer than two years.

Article 91

Pending the enforcement of the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan or the forest management programmes, the untended forest shall be administered on the basis of annual management plans to be made within the period of time specified in Article 118, paragraph 2, of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83).

An annual forest management plan must comprise the extent of felling, silvicultural and other works required for regular forest management.

Article 92

The revision and renewal of the existing forest management plan and the annual forest management plans referred to in Articles 118 and 119 of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83) are subject to approval by the municipal assembly after an obtained opinion given by an expert commission.

Should forests and woodlands extend over an area of two or more municipalities, the documents under paragraph 1 of this Article shall be mutually approved by the assemblies of these municipalities.

Article 93

The provisions of the rules of drafting the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plan and the forest management programmes (Official Gazette No. 19/81) shall be appropriately applied to the revision and renewal of forest management plan and the issuance of annual forest management plans.

Article 94

The forest management area plan and the karst forest management programmes according to the provisions of this Law must be issued within two years following the

enforcement of this Law. To be adjusted or issued over the same period are new forest management unit plans and forest management programmes related to a part of the forest management area or the karst forest area.

Article 95

The self-management agreements under paragraph 3, Article 68, of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83) shall be signed within one year following the enforcement of this Law.

Article 96

The Forestry Community shall be constituted not later than one year following the enforcement of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83):

The steering committee to be appointed by the Executive Council of the Croatian Parliament shall make arrangements for the constitution of the Forestry Community.

Article 97

Pending the constitution of the Forestry Community's assembly pursuant to the provisions of Article 92 of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83), the assembly shall consist of 51 delegates elected by the assembly of the Croatian Chamber of Commerce for all sectors of industry.

Article 98

The property relations between municipalities and forestry enterprises within the existing karst areas shall be regulated in compliance with the already reached agreements determining the karst areas within a year following the enforcement of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83).

The forestry enterprises, other enterprises and other socially-owned entities administering socially-owned forests and woodlands shall register their real estate rights within two years following the enforcement of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83).

Article 99

A forest engineer performing the duties to be performed by a graduated forest engineer under the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83) can acquire the prescribed qualification and perform these duties after having acquired certain knowledge through practice and shown required ability and skill, if he provides evidence of his competence and ability.

The person under paragraph 1 of this Article undertakes to acquire the prescribed qualification within a year following the enforcement of the special procedure for the degree of qualification required for the performance of specialized forestry duties.

Article 100

The Minister for Agriculture and Forestry is authorized to pass detailed regulations on and amendments to the current procedure applicable to the formulation of the forest management area plan, the forest management unit plans and the forest management programmes (Articles 29, 32, 35 and 73), the selection and marking of trees (tree designation) and the phytosanitary certificate (Articles 41 and 54), the forest order (Article 49), the forest damages price list (Article 63) and the forest inspector's power to act (Article 82).

Article 101

The existing enterprises administering forests and woodlands in forest management or karst forest management areas, as defined in Articles 15 and 74 of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83), shall merge into one forestry enterprise covering forest management or karst forest management areas, establish forestry branches and bring their by-laws in line with the provisions of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83).

The forestry enterprises organized in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall assume all rights and obligations of the enterprises thus merged, including their assets and labour.

Upon expiry of the period of time set in paragraph 1 of this Article the forest enterprises failing to merge in compliance with the provisions of this Article shall forfeit their rights of administering forests and woodlands.

Article 102

The enforcement of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83) shall supersede:

1. The Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 20/77);
2. Decision on the Establishment of Forest management areas (Official Gazette No. 23/69).

Article 103

Pending the enforcement of regulations passed pursuant to Article 128 of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83), the following shall remain in force:

1. Tree Marking and Issuance of Phytosanitary Certificates (Official Gazette Nos. 47/62 and 43/63);
2. Forest Order-Book (Official Gazette No. 5/69);
3. Rules Governing the Formulation of Forest Management Area Plans, Forest Management Unit Plans, and Forest Management Programmes (Official Gazette No. 19/81).

Article 104

The Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 32/87) incorporate the List of Forests and Woodlands of Forest Management and Karst Forest Management Areas published along with the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 54/83) shall be replaced by the List of Forests and Woodlands of Forest Management and Karst Forest Management Areas under paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 105

The Forest Enterprise shall commence its work as from 1 January 1991.

Article 106

The founding capital of the Forest Enterprise shall be provided from the assets of the existing Self-Management Forestry Community of Croatia and the forestry enterprises under Article 45 of the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 41/90) as shown in the balance sheet per 31 December 1990.

The assets under paragraph 1 of this Article shall become state property with the day of enforcement of the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 41/90).

Article 107

The following organizations shall cease to operate with the commencement day of the Forest Enterprise:

1. The Self-Management Forestry Community of Croatia with the seat in Zagreb;
2. "Slavonska šuma" Forestry Enterprise with the seat in Vinkovci;
3. "Josp Kozarac" Forestry Enterprise with the seat in Nova Gradiška;
4. "Mojica Birta" Forestry Enterprise with the seat in Bjelovar;
5. "Varaždin" Forestry Enterprise with the seat in Varaždin;
6. "Zagreb" Forestry Enterprise with the seat in Zagreb;
7. "Sisak" Forestry Enterprise with the seat in Sisak;
8. "Karlovac" Forestry Enterprise with the seat in Karlovac;
9. "Delnice" Forestry Enterprise with the seat in Delnice;
10. "Lika" Forestry Enterprise with the seat in Gospić;
11. "Iskra" Forestry Enterprise with the seat in Buzet;
12. "Dalmacija" Forestry Enterprise with the seat in Split.

Article 108

The assets, rights and obligations of the entities referred to in Article 45 of the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 41/90) as well as their employees shall be taken over by the Forest Enterprise as their lawful successor.

Forests and woodlands being administered by the "Jelen" Game and Forestry Enterprise, Belgrade, its assets pertaining to the employees from the territory of the Republic of Croatia in the areas of Beli Manastir, Osijek, Valpovo and Vukovar shall be taken over by the Forest Enterprise as of 1 January 1991 with the status found on 31 December 1990.

The Forest Enterprise shall acquire the right of administering the state-owned forests and woodlands entrusted to it for administration pursuant to the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 41/90) as of the day of its commencement.

Article 109

The Forest Enterprise shall adjust its organization, work, by-laws and appoint its director in compliance with the provisions of the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 41/90), as well as make entry in the register of companies with the competent court by 31 December 1990.

Following the day of enforcement of the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 41/90), the entities under Article 45 of this Law shall not enter into long-term employment contracts, alienate any assets being used for administering forests and woodlands or make any material commitments without prior consent of the Minister for Agriculture and Forestry.

Article 110

The Minister for Agriculture and Forestry, at the proposal of the Board of Directors, shall appoint the acting director of the Forest Enterprise who shall be in charge until the Director has been nominated in compliance with the rules of procedure defined in the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 41/90).

Article 111

Pending the passage of the Articles of Incorporation of the Forest Enterprise the acting director shall make a special decision concerning the organization, operation and management of the Forest Enterprise.

The acting director shall issue special powers of attorney to some employees of the Forest Enterprise authorizing them to perform a part of duties in his scope.

Article 112

The trade union of forest workers shall appoint three members on the Board of Directors who shall perform the duty on a temporary basis and according to the rules of procedure defined in the Articles of Incorporation of the Forest Enterprise until members of the Board have been elected.

Article 113

The Forest Enterprise shall formulate the forest management area plan for the Republic's territory within two years following the commencement of the implementation of the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 41/90).

Pending the formulation of the forest management area plan under paragraph 1 of this Article, state-owned forests and woodlands shall be administered in conformity with the existing forest management area plans and karst forest management programmes, provided that the provisions contained in feasibility studies for etat and silvicultural works do not individually apply to the to-date forest and karst forest management areas and that instead the sum should be the entirety of the tasks set under the forest management area plan.

The forest management area plans and the karst forest management programmes under paragraph 2 of this Article, pending the expiry of their validity, are subject to the revision provisions under Article 26 of the Law on Forests (Official Gazette Nos. 54/83 and 32/87).

Article 114

The enforcement of the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 41/90) shall supersede the Instructions on the methodology to be applied in determining the part of income resulting from exceptionally favourable natural, market or business conditions (Official Gazette No. 4/86).

Article 115

Published as an integral part of the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 41/90) shall be the List of Forests and Woodlands of the Forest Management Area.

With the day of enforcement of the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 41/90) the List of Forests and Woodlands Constituting the Forest and Karst Forest Management Area, published along with the Amendments to the Law on Forests (Official Gazette No. 32/87), shall be replaced by the List of Forests and Woodlands of the Forest Management Area under paragraph 1 of this Article.

LIST
of forests and woodlands of the forest management area

I. CONTINENTAL FORESTS AND WOODLANDS

a) state-owned and administered by the Forest Enterprise, comprising the following management units: Durgutovica, Muško ostrvo, Vrapčana, Kunjevci, Dionica, Ceranski lugovi, Krivsko Ostrvo, Banov Dol, Kusare, Kragujna, Otok woods, Slavir, Vrbanj woods, Desičevo, Trizlovi - Rastovo, Savski lugovi, Debrinja, Topolovac, Narače, Dubovica, Dubrave, Jelaš, Vukovar Danube islets, Mrsunjski lug - Migalovci, Ilijanska, - Jelas, Glovac - Renovica, Trstenik, Merolino, Orljak, Stupničko Brdo - Cerje, Mlada Voda - Puavica, Southern Dilj, Bratljevci, Dolca, Western Papuk I, Western Papuk II, Poljanac woods, Southern Papuk, Southern Krndija I, Southern Krndija II, Northern Dilj II, Northern Dilj I, Poljadija woods, Požega mountain, Northern Babja Gore, Eastern Psunj, Slatina-Podravina woods, Slatina lowland woods, Djedovica - Trešnjevica, Jovanovica, Medvedak - Kusac, Jovac - Slana Voda, Kotline, Slatina hillside woods, Kupres - Slana Voda, Sekulinac mountain, Miholjac-Podravina woods, Čadavački lug, - Jelas - Dol, Kapelački lug - Karaš, Obradovac lowland woods, Đurđevac lowland woods, Lacić - Gložde, Budigošće - Breza - lugovi, Pištan hillside woods, Kokočac mountain, Orahovac mountain, Duzluk mountain, Pušin mountain, Drenovac. Gaj, Krndija Gazijska, Krndija Seonska, Krndija Našička, Valpovo-Podravina woods, Osijek-Podravina woods, Erdut Danube woods, Valpovo lowland woods, Osijek lowland woods, Đakovački lugovi - Gajevi, Northern Dilj, Vuka, Kujnjak - Rakovac - Mačkovac, Breznica, Ilok woods, Zmajevac Danube woods, Dvorac - Siget, Tikveš Danube woods, Đardani woods, Haljevo Kozara woods, Jagodnjak woods, Kopačevo Danube woods, Apatin swamps, Monoštor woods, Karapanda, Radinje, Ježevik - Briknjevača, Southern Babja mountain, Podložje - Ključevi, Gradiška hills, Southern Psunj, Western Psunj, Prašnik, Ljeskovača, Međustrugovi, Okučanska Brda, Novsko Brdo, Trstika I, Trstika II, Grede - Kamare, Žabarski Bok, Josip Kozarac, Jamaričko Brdo, Kutina lowland woods, Kutina hillside woods, Southern Garjevica, Popovača lowland woods, Popovača hillside woods, Žutica, Veliki Jantak, Čret - Varoški lug, Marča, Bastaj woods - Krivaja - Klisa, Bedenik, Bjelovar Bilogora, Blatuško Brdo, Bukovac, Čazma lowland woods, Česma, Daruvar hillside woods, Dišnica - Zobikovac - Petkovača, Dugački Gaj - Jasenova - Drljež, Garjevica, Grđevačka Bilogora, Grubišnoplje Bilogora, Ivanjske hillside woods, Javornik, Jazmak - Kosturač - Buk - Drobna, Kalnik - Kolačka, Križevac hillside woods, Krmjača - Gradina - Sječa, lugovi, Međuvode - Ilovski lug, Miletina Rijeka, Novakuša - Šikava, Pokrac mountain - Western Papuk, Pisanička Bilogora, Pitomačka Bilogora, Rogoljica, Northern Psunj - Javorovica, Suhopoljska Bilogora, Suhopolje-Drava woods, Suhopolje - Virovitica lowland woods, Trupinski - Pašijanski Gaj, Varoški lug, Bolčanski - Žabljački lug, Virovitica Bilogora, Vrani Kamen, Vrbovec lowland woods, Zdenački Gaj, Presipnjača, Banov Brod, Dugačko Brdo, Đurđevac Bilogora, Đurđevac lowland woods, Đurđevački Peski, Koprivnica lowland woods, Polum - Medenjok, Mesarica - Plavo, Novigrad mountain, Repaš - Gabajeva Greda, Seča, Svibovica, Trakošćan, Northern Ivančica, Ravna Gora, Željeznica, Vinica - Plitvica, Zelendvor, Varaždin hillside woods, Upper Međimurje, Lower Međimurje, Varaždinbreg, Kalnik, Lepa Gorica, Križančija, Lubreg-Podravina woods, Šiljakovačka Dubrava I, Šiljakovačka Dubrava II, Turopoljski lug, Limbuš - Sava, Žumberak - Novoselska mountain, Kal - Javorac, Duboki Jarak, Črnovščak, Stupnički i Obreški lug, Vukomerec hills I, Vukomerec hills II, Lučko - Ježdovac, Sava willow-groves, Zlatar hillside woods, Southern Ivančica, Stubica hillsides, Zelina woods, Pregrada - Klanjec, Strahinjčica - Trnovec, Macelj, Gora, Bistranjska mountain, Sljeme - Medvedgrad woods, Markuševac

mountain, Tepec - Palačnik - Stražnik, Belčičev Gaj - Šikara, Brezovica, Čorkovača - Karlice, Javornik, Kalje, Kljuka, Kotor - Stari Gaj, Letovanički lug, Lonja, Peščenica - Cerje, Petrinjčica, Petrinjski lug - Piškornjač, Pogledić - Biljeg, Pokule - Pećine, Pokupske woods, Popov Gaj, Posavina woods, Prolom - Kobljak - Šašava, Šamarica I, Šamarica II, Vinica - Kobiljača. Vučjak - Tješnjak, Zrinska hills, Draganički lugovi, Rečički lugovi, Domačaj lug - Kovačevački lug, Blaževa Gora, Sušica, Slapnica, Kupčina - Žumberak, jazbine - Vučjak, Jastrebarsko hillside woods, Plešivica, Gračec - Lučelnica, Orlova, Veliko brdo, Petrova Gora - Petrovac, Petrova Gora - Bublen, Petrova Gora - Bistra, Trepča, Crna Draga, Kremešnica, Kozarac, Topličke Kose, Loškunja, Devela Kosa - Markovac, Crno Osovje - Veliki Lisac, Glinica - Otmić, Strmačka, Repušnjak - Duga Kosa - Trnovi, Stražnji Vrh, Dobra, Perjasička Kosa, Bosiljevac, Skrad mountain, Koranska Dubrava, Kremenica Glavica, Zvijerinjak - Broćanska Kosa, Mašvina, Lipovača. Pišenica, Bršljanovica, Drivenik, Planina, Treskavac, Viševica, Jasenovno Bilo, Crna Draga, Duliba, Ričičko Bilo, Trojbukve, Veliki Smolnik, Vidina Greda, Vučjak, Brušljan, Senjska Duliba, Javorov Vrh - Stubica, Midžak Bilo, Lom, Zavižan, Begovača, Lubenovac, Padeži, Štirovača "B", Alan - Cipela, Šatorina - Mirovo, Delnice, Brod on Kupa, Podvođenjak, Bjelolasica, Sungerski lug, Široka Draga, Bitoraj, Brloško, Špičunak, Ravna Gora, Višnjevica, Skrad - Rudač, Jasle, Završje, Čedan, Crni lug, Oštrac, Suha Rječina, Vršice, Lazac, Lividraga. Sušica, Brestica, Crni Lazi, Milanov Vrh, Rudnik, Smrekova Draga, Platak, Jelenje Velo, Suho, Dletvo, Gluhe Drage, Litorić, Cetin, Dobra, Umoli, Miškovića, Senjsko bilo, Jelavac, Kordinac, Svičko bilo, Nadžak bilo, Miletko, Gložac, Zagorska Kosa, Josipovac, Klek, Bukovača, Međuvođe - Zale, Krpel, Mala Javornica, Crni Vrh - Rasova, Kobiljak, Bitoraj, Čungar, Jasenačka Kosa, Šiljevača, Potočine - Crna Kosa, Čarapine Drage, Dumanić - Ježevitar, Makovnik, Alilovica, Modruš, Radošić, Bršljenovica, Hum - Kneja, Pištenik, Titra - Javornik, Krasnica, Plaška Glava - Borovac, Crne Grede, Padeška Kosa - Bijeke Grede, Konjska Draga - Begovača, Bovan - Jelar, Štirovača, Kalčić Vrh - Obljaj, Northern Velebit pinewoods, Stajnička Kapela - Brinjska, Stajnička Kapela - Otočka, Lisac - Stapanuša, Smolčić Uvala, Krekovača - Vrbovice, Kompoljski Vrh, Grabar - Brušljan, Svilaruša - Kalčevac, Senjsko Bilo, Rastovka - Kutarevska Kosa, Crno Jezero - Marković Rudine, Godača - Veliki Kotao, Ivčević Kosa, Krivi Javor, Bijeli Vrh - Dolac, Kriva Draga - Bačinovac, Komarnica, Mala Plješivica - Karlović Korita "C", Trovrh - Kik, Javornik - Tisov Vrh, Mrsinj, Lisina Vršak, Laudonov Gaj, Kremen - Rudi Lisac, Mala Plješivica - Karlović Korita "A", Korija - Točak, Velika Plješivica - Drenovača, Mala Plješivica - Karlović Korita "B", Srneća Draga - Janković Kosa, Kalinovača "A", Eastern Mazin mountain, Pišćetak, Golosmreke - Jelavlje, Škamnica, Miškovića - Škalić, Javorov Vrh - Stubica, Bitoraj - Ivakuša;

b) state-owned but not administered by the Forest Enterprise in the municipal areas: Beli Manastir, Donji Miholjac, Đakovo, Našice, Oraštica, Osijek, Podravska Slatina, Slavonska Požega, Slavonski Brod, Vlapovo, Vinkovci, Vukovar, Županja, Ivanić-Grad, Kutina, Novska, Nova Gradiška, Bjelovar, Čazma, Daruvar, Đurđevac, Garešnica, Grubišno Polje, Koprivnica, Križevci, Pakrac, Vrbovec, Virovitica, Čakovec, Ivanec, Ludbreg, Novi Marof, Varaždin, Donja Stubica, Dugo Selo, Klanjec, Krapina, Pregrada, Zabok, Zelina, Zlatar-Bistrica, City of Zagreb, Dvor, Glina, Kostajnica, Petrinja, Sisak, Duga Resa, Jastrebarsko, Karlovac, Ozalj, Slunj, Vojnić, Vrginmost, Crikvenica, Čabar, Delnice, Ogulin, Rijeka, Senj, Vrbovsko, Donji Lapac, Gospić, Otočac, and Titova Korenica.

c) privately owned in the municipal areas listed under b) above.

II. FORESTS AND WOODLANDS IN THE KARST AREA:

a) state owned and administered by the Forest Enterprise in the municipal areas: Buje, Buzet, Cres - Lošinj, Gračac, Krk, Labin, Opatija, Pag, Pazin, Poreč, Pula, Rab, Rovinj, parts of the municipalities: Crikvenica, Donji Lapac, Gospić, Rijeka, Senj, and Titova Korenica plus Benkovac, Biograd n/m, Brač, Drniš, Dubrovnik, Hvar, Imotski, Ploče, Kaštela, Knin, Korčula, Lastovo, Makarska, Metković, Obrovac, Omiš, Sinj, Solin, Split, Šibenik, Trogir, Vis, Vrgorac, and Zadar.

b) state-owned but not administered by the Forest Enterprise in the municipal areas listed under a) above;

c) privately owned in the municipal areas listed under a) above.

A comparison with the original text has shown that certain errors have occurred in the Law on Forests - revised text - published in Official Gazette No. 52 of 12 December 1990, consequently, the following are

E R R A T A
to the Law on Forests
(revised text)

1. In Article 33, paragraph 1, the words “socially-owned” are to be replaced by the words “state-owned”.
2. Article 39, line 4, delete “People’s”
3. Article 48, paragraph 4, the words “zoning requirements” are to be replaced by the words “zoning and landscaping requirements”.
4. (not applicable to English translation)
5. Article 100, number “73” to be replaced by number “72”, and number “82” by number “81”.
6. Article 108, paragraph 2 should read as follows:
“Forests and woodlands being administered by the “Jelen” Game, Forest and Agriculture Enterprise, Belgrade, its assets and employees from the territory of the Republic of Croatia in the municipal areas of Beli Manastir, Osijek, Valpovo and Vukovar shall be taken over by the Forest Enterprise as of 1 January 1991 in the status found on 31 December 1990”

File: 325-01/90-01/06
Zagreb, 18 January 1991

Secretary
Legislative Commission
of the Croatian Parliament
Florijan Boras (signed)