



## YUGOSLAVIA

**Basic Forest Act (Consolidated Text<sup>1</sup>)** [*Osnovni zakon o šumama (prečišćeni tekst)*]. – 23 April 1965. – *Službeni List Socijalističke Federativne Republike Jugoslavije* No. 26, 9 June 1965, Text 470, p. 1113. [Extracts.]

### CHAPTER I

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. In view of their importance for the public welfare, forests shall be property of general interest.

Forests and forest land shall enjoy special protection as provided by the law.

Publicly-owned forests and forest land managed by economic organizations and other labor organizations shall constitute the basic assets thereof.

For the purposes of this Act, a forest shall be taken to be any area of land covered by forest trees in stands.

Forest land shall be taken to be any area of land which, by reason of its natural characteristics and economic condition, is most suitable for forest cultivation, and which is so designated in the cadaster.

2. Forests shall be maintained and regenerated in such a manner as to preserve permanently their value and to ensure their survival and permanent and increased growth and output, as well as their importance for the general welfare (forest management).

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<sup>1</sup> *Ed. Note:* This text reproduces the Act of 20 April 1961 (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 16, 26 April 1961, Text 262, published in *F.A.L.*, Vol. X, No. 4, Fasc. 4) as extensively amended and supplemented by the Act of 27 February 1965 (*Službeni List SFRJ* No. 11, 17 March 1965, Text 184, p. 346).

Forest management shall include, in particular:

- 1) forest cultivation; forest maintenance (care, protection and preservation); forest regeneration (reafforestation of regular fellings); conversion of forests (replacement of inferior species with superior species, changing of varieties, conversion into coniferous stands, etc.); establishment of new forests and plantations;
- 2) exploitation of forests and plantations (wood and other forest products);
- 3) marketing of wood and other forest products;
- 4) forest transport;
- 5) establishment and maintenance of forest access roads and other necessary installations.

3. According to their nature, forests shall be classified as exploitation, protective and special-purpose forests.

Exploitation forests shall be forests used primarily for the production of wood and other forest products.

Protective forests shall be forests used primarily for the protection of natural or other features, population centers, watercourses, land and other property.

Special-purpose forests shall be:

- 1) forests of particular rareness or beauty, or of special scientific or historical importance (national reserves and parks);
- 2) forests for tourism;
- 3) forests for scientific research, education, military requirements or other requirements defined in special legal provisions.

Declaration that a forest is a protective or special-purpose forest shall be made by the competent authorities, in accordance with the law.

Declaration that a forest is a special-purpose military forest shall be made by the Federal Secretariat for Agriculture and Forestry, jointly with the Secretariat of State for National Defence.

The declaration that a forest is a special-purpose military forest shall specify the agency or organization which is to manage the said forest, if the forest is publicly-owned; if it is privately-owned, it may be expropriated in virtue of a special Federal enactment.

4. Any organization or legal or physical person whose forest is declared to be a protective or special-purpose forest, but whose right of exploitation thereof has not been revoked, shall be entitled, in accordance with the law, to receive compensation from the labor organization or other legal person at whose request the forest has been declared to be a protective or special-purpose forest, to the extent that such declaration results in restricting the exploitation thereof.

5. Publicly-owned forests and forest land shall be managed by economic and other labor organizations or, exceptionally, by State agencies or organizations.

With a view to proper forest exploitation, forest management zones shall be created.

A forest management zone shall be created on the basis of the natural, economic and other conditions constituting the homogeneity of the zone, in order that the organization managing the zone may be enabled to procure the necessary means for investment in the zone.

Forest management zones shall include publicly-owned forests and forest land as well as privately-owned forests and forest land which, with the publicly-owned forests and forest land, form a natural economic unit.

Special-purpose forests and forests and forest land already being managed by other labor organizations (farm estates, agricultural co-operatives, etc.) shall not be included in forest management zones.

Publicly-owned forests and forest land included within a single forest management zone shall be assigned for management to a single economic organization.

The Republics may by law assign the management of privately-owned forests and forest land, included within a forest management zone, to the organization to which the publicly-owned forests and forest land of the said zones have been assigned.

6. Forest management zones shall be established by the competent authorities or under laws enacted by the Republics.

On agreement between two or more Republics, forest management zones may be established over territory pertaining to such Republics.

7. With the consent of the agency competent for establishing a forest management zone, an economic organization managing forests and forest land included in its basic assets may transfer the management thereof to other labor organizations.

The agency competent for establishing a forest management zone may transfer the management of certain forests and forest land included in

the said zone from one economic organization to another, if the general interest so requires.

For the purposes of this Act, it shall be deemed that the general interest so requires if -

- 1) a transfer in accordance with the second paragraph of this Article would create the conditions for more intensive forest management;
- 2) it appears, in the course of organizing the forest management zone, that the said zone fails to meet the conditions laid down in Article 5 of this Act;
- 3) the forest or forest land is required for the carrying out of investment works, or is to be used for another crop more profitable to society.

When the right of management of a forest or forest land is transferred in accordance with the second paragraph of this Article, the provisions of the Act on general administrative procedures shall apply.

An economic organization whose right of management of a forest or forest land is transferred to another organization in accordance with the first or second paragraph of this Article, shall be entitled to receive, from the organization to which the said rights are transferred, compensation for the unamortized value of the basic assets committed.

The amount of the compensation referred to in the fifth paragraph of this Article shall be established by agreement between the organizations concerned. If no agreement is reached, the amount shall be established by the competent economic court.

8. The owner of a forest included in a forest management zone shall be bound, in managing his forest, to employ the measures and methods adopted in the management of the publicly-owned forests with which his forest forms a natural economic unit.

The Republics may provide by law that an economic organization managing publicly-owned forests and forest land in a forest management zone shall employ at the owner's expense, the measures and the methods referred to in the first paragraph of this Article.

9. The owner of a forest not included in a forest management zone shall carry out the prescribed forest improvement measures.

The Republics may provide by law that if owners of forests within the purview of the first paragraph of this Article fail to take the prescribed forest improvement measures, the said measures shall be taken by forest management organizations at the expense of the owners.

The Republics may provide by law that if a special interest of society with regard to forest cultivation and exploitation so requires,

- 1) forest owners shall be bound to co-operate with labor organizations managing such forests;
- 2) forest owners shall be bound to join the labor organizations which are to manage such forests;
- 3) the exploitation of privately-owned forests shall be transferred to the forest management organization or other labor organization managing the forests.

10. Labor organizations managing privately-owned forests shall be bound to take therein the prescribed measures for the improvement thereof.

11. When a labor organization manages a privately-owned forest, the forest owner shall be entitled, in accordance with the law, to take timber for the immediate needs of his farm and family, in so far as the output of the forest renders this possible; he shall be entitled to pasture his livestock, to collect dry leaves and mosses when authorized, and to make use of other forest products; he shall also be entitled to payment for the standing trees in addition to the wood needed for his farm and family.

The payment due for the standing trees shall be fixed by deducting, from the market value of the products derived from the wood cut, the costs of production and a proportionate share of the forest cultivation and improvement expenses.

The payment due for standing trees shall not be less than the amount fixed by law in the Republic concerned.

12. The improvement of privately-owned forests not managed by a labor organization shall be the responsibility of the owner or of the commune.

The Republics may by law require the owners of forests within the purview of the first paragraph of this Article to reimburse forest improvement costs, if such improvement is undertaken by the commune.

The payment referred to in the second paragraph of this Article shall be fixed according to the value of the wood cut.

13. The legislation and regulations applicable to trade in wood and other products from publicly-owned forests shall also apply to the wood and other products from privately-owned forests managed by economic organizations.

Economic organizations managing forests may purchase wood and forest products from forest owners.

14. Unless otherwise provided by law, forests shall be managed in accordance with a forest management plan.

In managing forests, measures shall be taken for the maintenance and regeneration thereof, as well as for the improvement of the forest and of forest production.

15. No interest shall be payable for the value of basic assets consisting of forests and forest land.

16. In order to ensure more rational forest management, forests may be rounded off or consolidated under the conditions laid down in this Act and in regulations issued in virtue thereof.

17. In order to make available information concerning the condition of forests and changes therein, a forest cadaster is hereby created.

The forest cadaster shall contain information concerning the area, volume of wood, growth, output and technical equipment of the forests, and of changes occurring in these respects.

18. Unless otherwise provided by this Act, dealings in forests and forest land shall be subject to the general provisions governing dealings in land and buildings.

In case of sale of a privately-owned forest, organizations engaged in forest management shall enjoy a right of pre-emption.

The provisions of Article 83 of the Basic Act on the exploitation of agricultural land (*Službeni List SFRJ* No. 25/1965) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the sale of privately-owned forests.

Within six months from the date of entry of the property transfer in the land register, a forest management organization may, if it deems that the sale of a forest has encroached upon its right of pre-emption, file objections to such sale with the ordinary court.

19. In case of lease of a privately-owned forest, agricultural organizations engaged in forest management shall enjoy a preferential right to the lease.

The provisions of the Basic Act on the exploitation of agricultural land relating to the lease of such land (Art. 83) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the leasing of privately-owned forests.

20. In order to ensure more rational management of forests and timber as a raw material, the Republics shall be empowered to enact legislation laying down technical, economic and other conditions for the supply of raw materials, etc., for the creation and activities of labor enterprises and units, and for the timber industry.

21. Rows of trees, nurseries, parks lying within population centers, etc.,

as well as clumps of forest species covering areas not exceeding 5 ares, shall not be considered as forests within the meaning of this Act.

22. The provisions of this Act and of regulations issued in virtue thereof shall apply to plantations of deciduous and coniferous trees only if expressly so stated therein.

23. Regulations issued by the Republics shall govern the management of moors, degraded forests and other forests and forest land (bare areas, rocky land, etc.) lying outside forest management zones.

24. The competent bodies of the forest inspection service shall ensure that the organizations, legal persons and private individuals engaged in forest management comply with the provisions of this Act and of regulations issued thereunder, as well as with prescribed forest measures.

## CHAPTER II

### FOREST MANAGEMENT

#### 1. Basic Forest Plan

25. The basic forest plan shall govern the long-term management of the forest; it shall state the condition of the forest, the management goals, the kind and importance of the works, the measures and methods to be employed in attaining the management goals, as well as the economic and financial basis of the exploitation.

The statement of the condition of the forest shall include information concerning its area; stock of wood; growth; inventory according to type of cultivation and extent of preservation; age and diameter pattern; and whether the forest is considered vulnerable to fire.

The management goals shall be defined according to the condition of the forest and the purposes which it serves (production, special-purpose, importance for the public welfare, etc.).

The kind and importance of the works and the measures and methods to be employed in attaining the management goals shall include the forest improvement measures referred to in Article 29 of this Act.

The basic forest plan shall specify the minimum volume of forest cultivation works and the minimum volume of fellings, in accordance with law.

26. Unless otherwise provided by enactments of the Republics, a basic forest plan shall be established for every forest.

The provisions of basic forest plans shall have binding force.

If, in the course of execution of a basic forest plan, it is found that the volume of fellings established is less or greater than is warranted by the output of the forest, or that changes have occurred in conditions on which other provisions of the basic forest plan were established, the labor organization may make changes in or additions to the said plan in respect of the said volume of fellings or other provisions.

Changes in and additions to the basic forest plan shall be made by the organization managing the forest, with the approval of the body competent for approving such plans.

27. The basic forest plan shall be drawn up by the organization managing the forest.

Basic forest plans shall be approved by the competent body within a period fixed by enactments of the Republics.

Plans for forests not managed by economic organizations shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Republics.

Basic forest plans for special-purpose military forests shall be drawn up by agencies designated by the Secretariat of State for National Defence.

28. The Federal Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry, jointly with the Federal Secretary for Finance, shall issue regulations concerning the method of assessing the value of forests, in accordance with the corresponding provisions concerning the assets of economic organizations.

## 2. Forest Exploitation, Maintenance, Regeneration and Improvement

29. Organizations engaged in forest management and owners of forests shall be bound to work toward increasing the growth and output thereof by maintenance, regeneration and improvement measures, designed to bring about more intensive exploitation of the forests without change in the purpose thereof.

Forest improvement measures shall mean measures for improving the condition and composition of the stand and for developing access roads and the technical equipment of the forests.

30. Forests may be cut only after the trees to be felled have been selected and designated (marking).

Marking shall be carried out by the organization managing the forest or, if the forest is not managed by an organization, by an agency appointed by provisions of the Republic concerned.

31. The method of cutting a forest and the selection of a path for the installation of high tension lines, etc., or for similar installations in forests,

shall be established by agreement between the agency carrying out the work and the organization managing the forest.

If the agreement referred to in the first paragraph of this Article cannot be reached, the method of cutting the forest and the selection of the path shall be decided upon by an agency designated by an enactment of the Republic concerned.

32. It shall be prohibited to devastate or clear forests to cut trees at the root when not foreseen in the basic forest plan, to fell rare forest species, to ring-bark trunks, to pasture or graze livestock, to cut foliage, to use acorns as an animal feed, to gather dry leaves and mosses, and to engage in other activities likely to reduce the output of forests and forest land or to endanger their existence or to compromise attainment of their goals.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, forests may be cleared with a view to introducing changes in the varieties grown or in methods of forest cultivation, or to creating plantations, as well as in other cases provided by the laws of the Republics, provided that such action does not compromise the protective function of the forests.

33. The value of the cleared forest shall be reimbursed, and the assets derived from such reimbursement may be used as credits for amortization of the forest.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of this Article, if a labor organization whose forest has been cleared is not engaged in the management of another forest, it may use the assets derived from the reimbursement for the purpose for which the clearing of the forest was authorized.

34. Regulations issued by the Republics may determine cases in which it shall be authorized:

- 1) to cut trees at the root in a forest, when not foreseen in the basic forest plan;
- 2) to fell rare forest species;
- 3) to pasture or graze livestock except goats, to use acorns as an animal feed, to cut foliage, and to gather dry leaves and mosses.

35. If the right of management of a publicly-owned forest is transferred to another organization with a view to making use of it for purposes other than those specified in Article 3 of this Act, the organization managing the forest shall first be entitled to exploit the available trees in the forest, and to receive compensation for the unamortized expenses incurred.

If the organization managing a forest referred to in the first paragraph of this Article is unable to exploit the available trees, it shall be entitled to receive compensation corresponding to the value of the forest.

In case of dispute, the value of the forest referred to in the second paragraph of this Article shall be determined by the competent economic tribunal.

The labor organization shall be bound to pay the proportionate amount of amortization from the trees exploited in virtue of the first paragraph of this Article.

The payment provided for in the second paragraph of this Article shall be used by the labor organization as a forest amortization asset.

36. Organizations engaged in forest management and owners of forests shall be bound to reforest burned-over areas, areas in which regeneration has not taken place, and areas which have been devastated, in which trees have been illegally cut at the root, or in which rare forest species have been illegally felled.

The organizations and persons referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall be bound to carry out reforestation within a period established by the competent forestry body of the commune, unless the said period is already defined in the basic forest plan.

37. The communal assemblies are hereby empowered to prescribe forest management improvement measures, which shall be taken into account in the preparation of basic forest plans provided that the technical conditions are such as to enable the said measures to be taken.

The communal assemblies may prescribe that the measures referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall also be taken in forests for which a basic forest plan is not required.

38. Should the organizations engaged in forest management or the owners of forests fail to take the measures ordered in virtue of this Act and of regulations issued thereunder, the said measures shall be taken by the agency having ordered them or by another organization authorized thereby, at the expense of the organizations or owners in default.

An agency designated by enactments of the Republics may order that the measures referred to in the first paragraph of this Article be taken by a labor organization in the place and at the expense of the owner, if the nature of the measures is such that the owner is unable to take them for technical or other reasons.

39. Only such species and quantities of game as form no obstacle to proper forest management may be maintained in forests.

The species and quantities of game referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall be specified in the basic forest plan, in accordance with legal provisions governing hunting.

40. Roads used primarily for the transport of forest products and listed as a basic asset of the organization managing the forest shall be considered to be forest roads.

Forest roads may also be used by other organizations and by private individuals.

Organizations and private individuals using a forest road shall be bound to comply with the forest road regulations laid down by the organization of which the said road constitutes a basic asset, and to pay the said organization a transport charge, as fixed by agreement between the parties.

Should the organizations and private individuals using such forest roads fail to agree, the amount of the charge shall be fixed by the administrative agency of the communal assembly competent for communications matters, on the basis of the amortization and annual maintenance costs of the said roads.

No appeal or administrative claim may be filed against the decision referred to in the fourth paragraph of this Article; however, any party dissatisfied with the said decision may, within one month from notification thereof, request that the court fix the charge.

The communal court within whose jurisdiction the forest road is located shall in summary proceedings decide upon requests to fix the charge.

41. Owners or occupiers of land shall be bound to tolerate the temporary transport and deposit of forest products on their land, if such action cannot be avoided or if other methods of action would give rise to excessive costs.

Any person engaging in such temporary transport or deposit of such products shall be required to pay the owner or occupier of the land compensation for such use.

Decisions concerning the easements referred to in the first paragraph and the compensation referred to in the second paragraph of this Article shall be taken, at the request of the interested parties, by the administrative agency of the communal assembly competent for forestry matters.

Appeals against decisions creating easements referred to in the third paragraph of this Article shall not suspend the effects thereof.

No appeal or administrative claim may be filed against decisions concerning compensation referred to in the third paragraph of this Article; however,

either party may, within one month from notification of such a decision, request that the court fix the compensation.

The communal court within whose jurisdiction is located the land on which the said easement has been created shall decide in summary proceedings upon requests to fix compensation.

### 3. Forest Protection

42. Organizations engaged in forest management and owners of forests shall be bound to take measures for the protection of forests against fire and other natural calamities, plant diseases, insects and other causes of damage.

Agencies designated by enactments of the Republics may order the execution by labor organizations of various measures for the control and prevention of plant diseases, diseases requiring quarantine and economically damaging diseases in privately-owned forests and forest land, at the expense of the owners thereof.

43. In order to protect forests against fire, and in view of preventive action against plant diseases and pests in plantations, the taking of special measures in forests or forest land in the immediate vicinity of such plantations may be ordered in accordance with the laws of the Republics.

44. Locomotives and other vehicles using solid fuels, passing through forests, shall be provided with safety equipment to prevent the emission of sparks.

45. The protection of forests against illegal use and other damage (forest protection) shall be ensured by the organizations engaged in forest management, in accordance with special provisions governing the labor organization property protection service.

46. Scales of fines for damage caused to forests may be drawn up by enactments of the Republics.

## CHAPTER III

### ROUNDING-OFF AND CONSOLIDATION OF FORESTS

47. Forests may be rounded-off with a view to more rational management, the mechanization of forest operations, the execution of improvement and anti-erosion works, improved forest protection, afforestation and the creation of plantations of trees.

Through rounding-off, privately-owned forests and forest land forming enclaves or semi-enclaves in the forest may be incorporated thereto.

48. Rounding-off may take place only in favor of economic organizations engaged in forest management.

The provisions of the Basic Act on the exploitation of agricultural land, insofar as they concern the rounding-off of such land, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the rounding-off of forests.

Rounding-off proposals shall be submitted by organizations desiring that the operation be carried out in their favor.

Procedures arising out of such requests and the decisions thereupon shall be the responsibility of the competent services.

49. The consolidation of forests shall take place, *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with the provisions governing the consolidation of agricultural land.

50. When forests are rounded-off or consolidated, forests and forest land may be exchanged for agricultural land, and *vice versa*.

## CHAPTER IV

### FOREST INSPECTION

51. The competent forest inspection agencies shall ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act.

52. In the case of economic organizations supplying specified requirements of the Yugoslav National Army, and of organizations established by the Secretariat of State for National Defence and engaging in forest management, agencies designated by the Secretary of State for National Defence shall ensure compliance with the provisions of this Act and of regulations issued thereunder.

53. The Federal Secretariat for Agriculture and Forestry shall supervise the improvement of the forest inspection services throughout the Yugoslav territory, in matters which are the exclusive responsibility of the Federation and in matters of concern to the entire country.

The Federal Secretariat for Agriculture and Forestry shall ensure compliance with international agreements concerning forests.

54. Should any lower-level forest inspection agency fail to take any action for which it is responsible, such action may be taken by the Federal

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forest inspection agency, at the expense of the agency whose inspectorate was bound to take the said action.

55. In exercising his forest inspection activities, a forest inspector shall be empowered to:

- 1) inspect all forest works, buildings, installations and facilities, as well as all sites at which wood is cut, piled, worked, removed from the forest or marketed;
- 2) examine basic forest plans, annual forest management plans, and the books and other documents relating thereto, if such action is required to ensure compliance with forest legislation and regulations;
- 3) pending the decision of the competent agency, order the temporary suspension of fellings which fail to comply with the provisions of this Act or of regulations issued thereunder, as well as any other illegal operations;
- 4) impound provisionally any wood illegally cut, as well as any other forest products illegally obtained or processed;
- 5) order, in case of urgency and whenever the general interest is endangered, any provisional measures in view of preventing damage;
- 6) inform the competent agencies of irregularities observed and call upon them to intervene, wherever he is not empowered to act directly;
- 7) collect data and information from responsible persons, witnesses, experts and other persons when necessary;
- 8) take other measures and carry out other activities, if so empowered under special provisions.

Organizations and legal and physical persons whose activities are subject to the control of forest inspectors shall facilitate the said control and shall provide all necessary information to such inspectors.

No appeal against a decision of a forest inspector shall in principle suspend execution thereof.

Forest inspectors may suspend execution of their decisions when such suspension is not likely to endanger persons or property or if such execution would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair.

56. Forest inspectors shall possess the prescribed professional training and shall fulfil the other conditions laid down.

Forest inspectors shall carry credentials.

More detailed provisions concerning the professional training and other conditions referred to in the first paragraph of this Article and the credentials of federal forest inspectors shall be issued by the Federal Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry.

## CHAPTER V

## PENAL PROVISIONS

57. - 63. [Omitted.]

## CHAPTER VI

## TEMPORARY AND FINAL PROVISIONS

64. Labor organizations managing forests may, at their own expense, supply workers guarding such forests with a uniform, shoes, housing and heating, as well as a plot of land, in accordance with the law and with the statutes of the labor organizations.

The income derived from exploitation of the land referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall not be taken into account in determining rights to, or amounts of, family allowances.

65. Existing basic forest plans (forest organization memoranda, etc.) shall, within the prescribed time limits, be adapted to the requirements of this Act and of regulations issued in virtue thereof.

In respect of forests for which no basic forest plan exists but for which such a plan is mandatory under this Act, the said plans shall be drawn up within the prescribed time limits.

Forests shall be managed in accordance with annual management plans pending the preparation of basic forest plans.

66. The Republics are hereby authorized to issue regulations governing the establishment of boundaries of publicly-owned forests, where such boundaries have not been established, as well as ownership rights arising out of such establishment.

67. As from 7 May 1961, the following legislation ceased to be in force:

- 1) the General Forests Act (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 106/1947);
- 2) the General Forest Fire Prevention Act (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 29/1947);



- 3) the Decree concerning the organization of the Forestry Technical Assistance Service (*Službeni List FNRJ* Nos. 64/1949 and 77/1949);
- 4) all other provisions contrary to the provisions of this Act.

It is hereby confirmed that the following provisions have ceased to be in force:

- 1) the Decree concerning the management of national parks (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 75/1948);
- 2) the Ordinance prescribing measures for the prevention of fires caused by industrial forest and public railroad locomotives (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 54/1947);
- 3) the Regulations concerning the declaration of protective forests, the collection of information relating thereto and the management thereof (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 30/1948);
- 4) the Ordinance prohibiting the felling and use of larches (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 47/1948);
- 5) the Ordinance prohibiting the felling of elms in the Livada Region of Istria (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 7/1949);
- 6) the Ordinance concerning the protection of black hornbeams (*Ostrya carpinifolia*) and restricting the felling thereof (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 17/1949);
- 7) the Regulations concerning the uniform of the Forestry Technical Assistance Service (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 96/1949);
- 8) the Ordinance prohibiting clear felling of forests (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 100/1949);
- 9) the Ordinance prohibiting the felling and use of tannin wood for heating (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 17/1950);
- 10) the Ordinance concerning the calculation and distribution of the revenues of forest operations (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 28/1958), and the Instructions for the application thereof (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 5/1959);
- 11) the Instructions concerning the protection of forests and forest trees against insects and contagious diseases (*Službeni List FNRJ* No. 32/1949);
- 12) the General Instructions concerning forest organization of 8 March 1948 and 2 February 1949, issued by the Ministry of Forestry of the People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.