

NATIONAL RESERVED FORESTS ACT (NO. 4),
B.E. 2559 (2016)

BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, REX;
Given on the 19th Day of May B.E. 2559;
Being the 71st Year of the Present Reign.

His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej is graciously pleased to proclaim that:
Whereas it is expedient to amend the law on national reserved forests;
Be it, therefore, enacted by the King, by and with the advice and consent of the
National Legislative Assembly, as follows.

Section 1. This Act is called the “National Reserved Forests Act (No. 4), B.E. 2559 (2016)”.

Section 2.¹ This Act shall come into force as from the day following the date of its publication in the Government Gazette.

Section 3. The following provisions shall be added as paragraph two of section 8 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964).

“The provision of boundary stakes and signposts or other marks under paragraph one shall also include any action for repairing damaged or lost boundary stakes and signposts or

* Translated by Associate Professor Dr. Pinai Nanakorn under contract for the Office of the Council of State of Thailand's Law for ASEAN project. – Tentative Version – subject to final authorisation by the Office of the Council of State.

¹ Published in Government Gazette, Vol. 133, Part 46a ,Page 12, dated 24th May B.E. 2559 (2016).

other marks and, in carrying out activities by the competent official, a written notification shall also be made to the local government organisation, *Kamnan* and *Pooyaiban* in the locality in which such national reserved forest is located for the purpose of having the knowledge of the boundary line of the national reserved forest.”

Section 4. The provisions of section 10 and section 11 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) shall be repealed and replaced by the following:

“**Section 10.** In any province which has a national reserved forest, there shall be a committee called the “Provincial Committee on National Reserved Forests Control and Maintenance”, consisting of *Changwat* Governor as Chairperson, Provincial Public Prosecutor, Director of the Provincial Office of Natural Resources and Environment, Provincial Agriculture and Co-operatives Official, Provincial Land Official, Provincial Land Reform Official, Deputy Governor, Provincial Police Commander, President of the *Changwat* Administrative Organisation, a representative of a municipality of the locality in which a national reserved forest is located and three representatives of *Tambon* Administrative Organisations in which a national reserved forest is located, as members.

In any province which has any area falling within the powers and duties of the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, a representative of the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department shall be an additional member and, in any province which has any area falling within the powers and duties of the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, a representative of the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources shall be an additional member.

The Director of the Forest Management Bureau of the locality in which a national reserved forest is located or the person entrusted by the Director-General shall be a member and secretary.

The rules and procedures for the selection of a representative of a municipality and representatives of *Tambon* Administrative Organisations under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the Rule prescribed by the Minister.

Section 11. The Provincial Committee on National Reserved Forests Control and Maintenance has the powers and duties as follows:

(1) to lay down measures for the control and promotion of reforestation as well as rehabilitation of national reserved forests in line with the directions prescribed by the Director-

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General, provided that such directions must also set out public and communal participation in the localities;

(2) to supervise the performance of activities to ensure the compliance with section 8 and section 9;

(3) to carry out investigations and give decisions on motions under section 13;

(4) to issue written summons instructing persons to give statements or furnish documents pertinent to the investigations under section 13;

(5) to issue written summons instructing administrative officials of a locality or other officials concerned to give information to assist the consideration of measures to be laid down under (1);

(6) to appoint sub-committees for considering or performing any particular act as entrusted.”

Section 5. The following provisions shall be added as section 11/1 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964).

“**Section 11/1.** The provisions on tribunals competent to carry out administrative proceedings under the law on administrative procedure shall apply to a meeting of the Provincial Committee on National Reserved Forests Control and Maintenance *mutatis mutandis*.”

Section 6. The provisions of section 12 and section 13 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) shall be repealed and replaced by the following:

“**Section 12.** Any person who claims to have any rights or exploitation in the boundary of any national reserved forest prior to the date on which the Ministerial Regulation determining such national reserved forest comes into force shall submit a motion in writing to *Nai Amphoe* of the respective locality within one hundred twenty days as from the date on which such Ministerial Regulation comes into force. If no motion is submitted within such time limit, it shall be deemed to be a waiver of such right or exploitation.

Nai Amphoe of the respective locality shall, without delay, redirect such motion under paragraph one to the Provincial Committee on National Reserved Forests Control and Maintenance of the province in which such national reserved forest is located.

The provisions of paragraph one shall not apply to rights in the land enjoyed by a person under the Land Code.

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Section 13. Upon receipt of the motion under section 12 by the Provincial Committee on National Reserved Forests Control and Maintenance, an investigation shall be conducted in response to such motion. If it appears that the person who has submitted the motion has lost the right or the exploitation in question, the Provincial Committee on National Reserved Forests Control and Maintenance shall carry out the consideration and determination of compensation, in accordance with the Rule prescribed by the Royal Forest Department with the approval of the Ministry of Finance.

If the person who has submitted the motion is not satisfied with the compensation determined by the Provincial Committee on National Reserved Forests Control and Maintenance, the person who has submitted the motion has the right to appeal to the Minister within a period of sixty days as from the date on which the notification of the decision of the Provincial Committee on National Reserved Forests Control and Maintenance is received. The decision of the Minister shall be final.”

Section 7. The provisions of section 13 *bis* of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by the National Reserved Forests Act (No. 3), B.E. 2528 (1985) shall be repealed and replaced by the following:

“**Section 13/1.** In the case where a Government agency or a State agency intends to use certain areas within the boundary of a national reserved forest as a workplace or for any other public interest, the Director-General, with the approval of the Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests, shall have the power to issue a Notification designating such areas as the areas of official use within the boundary of the national reserved forest, and, in such areas, section 14 and section 16 shall not apply to activities which such Government agency or State agency must carry out in order to achieve the objectives of work performance for the purpose of using such areas.

In the use of the areas under paragraph one, if the land in the area officially used has a boundary line overlapping with the land under exploitation by an individual person under section 14, such exploitation of the land in the area so officially used shall terminate at the expiration of three hundred sixty days as from the date on which such area is designated, by Notification, as the areas of official use.

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The use of the areas under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed by the Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests, by publication in the Government Gazette.”

Section 8. The following provisions shall be added as Chapter 1/1, Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests, section 13/2, section 13/3, section 13/4, section 13/5, section 13/6, section 13/7, section 13/8 and section 13/9 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964):

“CHAPTER 1/1
COMMITTEE CONSIDERING EXPLOITATIONS
WITHIN BOUNDARIES OF NATIONAL RESERVED FORESTS

“**Section 13/2.** There shall be a committee called the “Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests”, consisting of Permanent Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment as Chairperson, Director-General of the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Director-General of the Department of Mineral Resources, Director-General of the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, a representative of the Ministry of Defence, a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, a representative of the Ministry of Interior and four qualified members appointed by the Minister from persons possessing apparent knowledge, ability, expertise and experience in the field of the conservation of natural resources and environment, as members.

The Director-General shall be a member and secretary.

Section 13/3. A qualified member must possess the qualifications and must not be under the prohibitions as follows:

- (1) being of Thai nationality;
- (2) being of not less than thirty-five years of age;
- (3) not being a bankrupt, an incompetent person or a quasi-incompetent person;
- (4) not having been sentenced by a final judgment to a term of imprisonment, except for an offence committed through negligence or a petty offence;
- (5) not being a holder of a political position, a member of a local assembly, a local administrator, an executive member or a holder of any position responsible for the administration of a political party, an adviser to a political party or an official of a political party.

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Section 13/4. A qualified member must not have any interest in an undertaking or business related to natural resources and environment which is likely to be contrary to or inconsistent with public or official interests.

Section 13/5. A qualified member shall hold office for a term of two years.

In the case where a qualified member vacates office before the expiration of the term, the replacing appointee shall hold office for the remaining term of the qualified members already appointed except that, where the remaining term has less than ninety days, the appointment of a replacing qualified member may be omitted.

Upon the expiration of the term under paragraph one, if the appointment of new qualified members has not yet been made, the qualified members who vacate office upon the expiration of the term shall remain in office in the interest of the continuance of work until the qualified members newly appointed take office.

Section 13/6. A qualified member who vacates office upon the expiration of the term may be re-appointed but may not serve for more than two consecutive terms.

In the case where a qualified member vacates office before the expiration of the term, the Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests shall consist of all the existing members until the appointment of a qualified member is made under section 13/5 paragraph two.

Section 13/7. In addition to the vacation of office upon the expiration of the term, a qualified member vacates office upon:

- (1) death;
- (2) resignation;
- (3) being removed by the Minister on the ground of neglect of duties, misbehaviour or lack of competence;
- (4) being disqualified or being under any of the prohibitions under section 13/3 or having an interest under section 13/4.

Section 13/8. The Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests has the powers and duties, as follows:

- (1) to recommend to the Minister measures and directions for exploitations within boundaries of national reserved forests;
- (2) to consider and approve the use of areas within the boundary of a national reserved forest under section 13/1, section 16 and section 20;

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(3) to prescribe rules, procedures and conditions for the use by a Government agency or a State agency of areas within the boundary of a national reserved forest, the application for and the granting of permission for the exploitation or habitation within the boundary of a national reserved forest and the maintenance of forests or cultivation of forest gardens or perennial plants within boundaries of degraded forests;

(4) to recommend to the Minister the determination of remuneration for the permission granted under section 20;

(5) to appoint a sub-committee for considering or performing any particular act as entrusted;

(6) to perform any other activity as provided in this Act or to carry out other activities as entrusted by the Council of Ministers or the Prime Minister.

Section 13/9. The provisions of section 11/1 shall apply to a meeting of the Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests *mutatis mutandis*.”

Section 9. The provisions of section 16 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by the National Reserved Forests Act (No. 3), B.E. 2528 (1985) shall be repealed and replaced by the following:

“**Section 16.** The Director-General, with the approval of the Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests, has the power to grant any particular person permission for the exploitation or habitation within the boundary of a national reserved forest in the following cases:

(1) the exploitation or habitation within the boundary of a national reserved forest for each term of not less than five years but not exceeding thirty years, provided that in the case where the person to whom the permission is granted is a Government agency or a State agency, the permission may be granted with the exemption of fees in full or in part as it is deemed appropriate;

(2) the exploitation in connection with the mining under the law on minerals for each term not exceeding ten years, provided that the permitted person shall be granted exemptions from the requirement to obtain a licence for collecting forest products and the requirement to pay forest-products royalties under this Act, with respect to minerals, kaolin or stones, as the case may be.

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The application for permission and the granting of permission under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed by the Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests, by publication in the Government Gazette.”

Section 10. The following provisions shall be added as section 19/1 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964).

“**Section 19/1.** The Director-General, with the approval of the Minister, shall have the power to prescribe rates of, and lay down Rules in connection with the collection of, fees or remuneration for services or facilities given by competent officials to members of the public within boundaries of national reserved forests.

The fees or remuneration collected under paragraph one shall be retained and expended for the maintenance of national reserved forests in accordance with the rules and procedures prescribed by the Director-General with the approval of the Minister.”

Section 11. The provisions of section 20 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by the National Reserved Forests Act (No. 3), B.E. 2528 (1985) shall be repealed and replaced by the following:

“**Section 20.** In the case where any national reserved forest has become a degraded forest under section 16 *bis*, the Director-General, with the approval of the Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests, has the power to grant any particular person permission, in writing, for the maintenance of the forest or the cultivation of forest gardens or perennial plants within the boundary of the degraded forest within a period of time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed in the written permit, upon payment of remuneration prescribed in the Notification of the Minister, provided that in the case where permission is granted in respect of the area in excess of one thousand *rai* for each permittee, the approval thereto must be obtained from the Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests and from the Council of Ministers.

The application for permission and the granting of permission under paragraph one shall be in accordance with the rules, procedures and conditions prescribed by the Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests, by publication in the Government Gazette.”

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Section 12. The following provisions shall be added as section 26/1, section 26/2, section 26/3, section 26/4 and section 26/5 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964):

“**Section 26/1.** The competent official has the power to seize or attach any timber, forest product, equipment, tool, appliance, beast of burden, vehicle or machinery which a person has acquired from or used in the commission of an offence or which is reasonably suspected to have been used in the commission of an offence or regarded as the equipment facilitating the consequence of the commission of an offence under this Act, as evidence in legal proceedings until a final non-prosecution order is given or until the case becomes final, irrespective of whether such property belongs to the offender or the person reasonably suspected to be an offender or not, and when a prosecution is instituted, the provisions of section 35 paragraph two and paragraph three shall apply.

In the case where a final non-prosecution order is given, if the owner or possessor fails to make a request for a return of the property within six months as from the date on which the owner or possessor knows or is deemed to have known the order for a return of the property to the person entitled to the return thereof from the official having the authority to seize it, such property shall vest in the State.

In the case where a final non-prosecution order is given and there appears no evidence as to an owner of such property, the period of time under paragraph two shall start to run as from the date of the final non-prosecution order.

Section 26/2. In the case where the property seized or attached under section 26/1 paragraph one does not belong to the offender or the person reasonably suspected to be an offender, the competent official, with the approval of the Minister, shall return the property or money, as the case may be, to the owner prior the time limit under section 26/1 paragraph one in the following cases:

(1) when such property does not need to be used as evidence in legal proceedings for which the seizure or attachment thereof has been made; or

(2) when the offender or the person reasonably suspected to be an offender has acquired such property from the owner through the commission of a criminal offence.

Section 26/3. If the property seized or attached under section 26/1 paragraph one involves a risk of loss or costs incurred in the retention shall exceed the value thereof, the Director-General may take action as follows:

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(1) causing the property to be sold or disposed of prior the time limit under section 26/1 paragraph two and seizing the net proceeds in lieu of such property; or

(2) if the use of the property seized or attached shall mitigate the loss or costs incurred in the retention, causing such property to be used for the benefit of the government service in accordance with the Rule prescribed by the Director-General.

Section 26/4. Any person who unlawfully does or omits to do any act which, in any manner whatsoever, destroys or results in the destruction or loss of or damage to natural resources in the boundary of a national reserved forest shall be bound to pay damages in an amount representing the full value of such destroyed, lost or damaged natural resources.

Section 26/5. In taking criminal proceedings against the violator of this Act, the Public Prosecutor shall, when a criminal action is instituted, make a claim for damages under section 26/4 on the same occasion.”

Section 13. The provisions of section 31 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by the National Reserved Forests Act (No. 2), B.E. 2522 (1979) shall be repealed and replaced by the following:

“**Section 31.** Any person who violates section 14 shall be liable for imprisonment for a term of one year to ten years and to a fine of twenty thousand Baht to two hundred thousand Baht.

In the case of an offence under this section, if the commission thereof covers the area exceeding twenty five *rai* or causes damage to:

(1) any teak, *dipterocarpus*, *pinaceae* or prohibited timber in the category B under the law on forests; or

(2) any other timber in the form of a complete tree trunk or a chopped tree trunk, in the amount exceeding twenty complete tree trunks or chopped tree trunks, whether in any one form or in a combination of the two forms, or in the volume exceeding four cubic metres; or

(3) a water source; or

(4) a coastal area,

then, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of four years to twenty years and to a fine of two hundred thousand Baht to two million Baht.

In the case of a judgment convicting any person of an offence under this section, if it appears that such person holds or possesses land in the boundary of a national reserved

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forest, the Court has the competence to order the offender and workers, contractors, representatives and dependents of the offender to leave the boundary of the national reserved forest and order the offender to demolish any structure or bring out of the national reserved forest anything which causes deterioration of the nature thereof within a specified period of time.”

Section 14. The provisions of section 33 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by the National Reserved Forests Act (No. 2), B.E. 2522 (1979) shall be repealed and replaced by the following:

“**Section 33.** Any person who damages or destroys a boundary stake, signpost or any other mark made available under this Act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to a fine not exceeding sixty thousand Baht or to both.”

Section 15. The provisions of section 33 *bis* of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by the National Reserved Forests Act (No. 3), B.E. 2528 (1985) shall be repealed and replaced by the following:

“**Section 33/1.** Any person who fails to comply with the Rule prescribed by the Director-General under section 18 or violates or fails to comply with an order issued by the competent official under section 25 (1) or (2) shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding ten thousand Baht or to both.

In addition to the liability to the penalties under paragraph one, the person who fails to comply with the Rule prescribed by the Director-General under section 18 or violates or fails to comply with an order issued by the competent official under section 25 (1) or (2) shall also be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand Baht a day until correct compliance is carried out.”

Section 16. The following provisions shall be added as section 33/2 and section 33/3 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964):

“**Section 33/2.** Any holders of a licence or a written permit who violates or fails to comply with the conditions in the licence or written permit shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding ten thousand Baht or to both.

In the case of the violation of or failure to comply with the conditions under paragraph one and such violation or failure causes serious impacts on ways of life or health and

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sanitation of the public, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of one year to ten years and to a fine of one hundred thousand Baht to one million Baht.

Section 33/3. Any holders of a licence or a written permit who, through a neglect, allows any other person to trespass into, hold or possess, or do any act violating section 14 in, the areas in respect of which the licence or permit is granted shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding ten thousand Baht or to both.”

Section 17. The provisions of section 35 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) shall be repealed and replaced by the following:

“**Section 35.** Any timber, forest product, equipment, tool, appliance, weapon, beast of burden, vehicle or machinery which a person has acquired from or used in the commission of an offence or had in possession for use in the commission of an offence or used as equipment facilitating the consequence of the commission of an offence under this Act shall be confiscated, irrespective of whether any person is inflicted with the penalty by the judgment of the Court or not.

The Public Prosecutor shall request the Court to issue an order confiscating the property under paragraph one and, when the Public Prosecutor has made a request to the Court, the competent official shall post a notification thereof at the *Amphoe* Office, *Khamnan* Office, *Pooyaiban* Office and the office of the local Government organisation in whose boundary the incidence occurred, irrespective of whether there appears in such case a person possibly believed to be the owner. In the case where there appears evidence that a person is an owner of the property under paragraph one, such notification shall be sent by receipt-acknowledgement registered post to the domicile of the owner of such property in order for the person claiming to be the owner to file an application in the legal proceedings before a judgment of the Court of First Instance is rendered.

In the case where no one claims to be an owner before a judgment of the Court of First Instance is rendered or there is an owner but the owner is unable to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he had no opportunity to know or had no reasonable cause to suspect that such offence would be committed and that he had exercise reasonable care in preventing the commission of such offence or is unable to prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he had no opportunity to know or had no reasonable cause to suspect that the property would be used in the commission of an offence under this Act, the Court may issue an order

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confiscating such property at the expiration of thirty days as from the first date of the posture of the notification. In the case where there appears evidence that a person is an owner of the property, such period shall start to run as from the date on which the owner of the property has received or is deemed to have received such receipt-acknowledgement registered post under paragraph two and, in such case, section 36 of the Penal Code shall not apply.”

Section 18. The list of rates of fees, royalties and forest maintenance fees annexed to the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) shall be repealed and replaced by the list of rates of fees, royalties and forest maintenance fees annexed to this Act.

Section 19. The Notification designating areas for use under section 13 *bis* and the permission under section 16 and section 20 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) issued or granted prior to the date on which this Act comes into force shall continue to be valid and shall be deemed to be the Notification designating areas for use and the permission under the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by this Act.

Section 20. The National Reserved Forests Commission under the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) which holds office prior to the date on which this Act comes into force shall perform duties *pro tempore* until the Provincial Committee on National Reserved Forests Control and Maintenance under the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by this Act is appointed, provided that the appointment shall be completed within sixty days as from the date on which this Act comes into force.

Section 21. During the initial period, the Committee Considering Exploitations within Boundaries of National Reserved Forests shall consist of Permanent Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, Director-General of the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Director-General of the Department of Mineral Resources, Director-General of the Royal Forest Department, Director-General of the National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, a representative of the Ministry of Defence, a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and a representative of the Ministry of Interior, who shall perform duties *pro tempore* until qualified members under section 13/2 of the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by this Act are appointed, provided that the appointment shall be completed within sixty days as from the date on which this Act comes into force.

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Section 22. All applications made by Government agencies or State agencies for the use of areas within boundaries of national reserved forests, applications for permission for the exploitation or habitation within boundaries of national reserved forests and applications for permission for the cultivation of forest gardens or perennial plants within boundaries of national reserved forests which have been submitted prior to the date on which this Act comes into force and remain pending official consideration shall be deemed to be applications under the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by this Act, and in the case where such applications contain matters substantially different from those required of applications under the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by this Act, the competent officials in receipt of the applications shall have the power to order amendment thereof or order submission of additional evidence to assist their consideration.

Section 23. All Ministerial Regulations, Notifications, Regulations or Rules issued under the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) and remaining in force prior to the date on which this Act comes into force shall continue to be in force insofar as they are not contrary to or inconsistent with the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by this Act until Ministerial Regulations, Notifications, Regulations or Rules to be issued under the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by this Act come into force.

The issuance of Ministerial Regulations, Notifications, Regulations or Rules under paragraph one shall be completed within one hundred eighty days as from the date on which the National Reserved Forests Act, B.E. 2507 (1964) as amended by this Act comes into force. If their completion cannot be achieved, the Minister shall report the reasons therefor to the Council of Ministers for information.

Section 24. The Minister of Natural Resources and Environment shall have charge and control of the execution of this Act.

Countersigned by:
General Prayut Chan-o-cha
Prime Minister

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List of Rates of Fees

Logging Licences	200 Baht each
Forest Products Collection Licences	50 Baht each
Certificates for Workers, Contractors or Representatives of Holders of Licences or Written Permits	50 Baht each
Licence Substitutes	50 Baht each
Transfers of Licences	100 Baht each
Written Permit for Exploitation or Habitation by Individuals	5,000 Baht per <i>Rai</i>
Timber Royalty	400 Baht a cubic metre
Royalty for Forest Products	40 Baht a cubic metre
Royalty for Forest Products incapable of quantification in cubic metres or practically sold in any measurement otherwise than in cubic metres	ten percent of the market price
Forest Maintenance Fee	Two times the timber royalty or the royalty for forest products payable by a licence holder on account of the logging and collecting forest products from a national reserved forest

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