
SECTION 35—FOREST REGULATIONS

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First Schedule—Fees and Royalties Payable for Timber
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*Regulations 19 April 1955, 25 November 1958, 9 March 1962,
Legal Notices Nos. 146 of 1968, 112 of 1970, 40 of 1972,
52 of 1973, 18 of 1977, 72 of 1977, 66 of 1979,
108 of 1979, 53 of 1980, 13 of 1981, 26 of 1982.*

Short title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Forest Regulations.

Interpretation

2. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires—
“Conservator” means the Conservator of Forests;
“forest officer” includes any Assistant Conservator of Forests, Forest Ranger, Forester or Forest Guard;
“licence” means a licence granted under the provisions of section 33 of the Act.

Period and conditions of licence

- 3.—(1) A licence may be granted, and thereafter renewed, for any period not exceeding thirty years in the case of a timber concession or ten years in any other case and may be made subject to conditions relating to all or any of the following matters:—
 - (a) requiring the licensee to mark out and keep clear the boundaries of the area in respect of which the licence is granted and, if so required by

the Conservator or any forest officer authorised by him in that behalf, of any subdivision of that area;

- (b) controlling, prohibiting or restricting the felling of trees or any class or species of tree and the taking of any other forest produce;
- (c) requiring the felling of any tree of any specified species;
- (d) as to the method of felling trees in and the extraction of forest produce from the area;
- (e) as to the procedure to be adopted in preparing forest produce for measurement and the measurement of forest produce;
- (f) as to the minimum utilizable size of forest produce,

and such other conditions as the Conservator may consider to be necessary to secure the profitable exploitation of the forest produce in the area, to ensure the proper calculation and due payment of any fees or royalties payable on such forest produce and to safeguard the area in the best interests of good husbandry and silviculture. (*Amended by Regulations 9 March 1962.*)

(2) A licence may be revoked by the Conservator on the ground that any condition subject to which the licence was granted has not been complied with.

Removal of forest produce

4.—(1) All forest produce cut, taken or collected under the authority of a licence shall be taken to such place as may be specified in the licence to be measured, weighed or counted and shall not be removed therefrom, except with the authority of a removal pass or letter of authorisation in that behalf, signed by a forest officer.

(2) Any person who—

- (a) removes any forest produce from the place where it is cut, collected or taken except for the purpose of taking such produce to the place specified in the licence as the place where such forest produce is to be measured, weighed or counted; or
- (b) removes any forest produce from the place so specified in the licence except under the authority of a removal pass, or letter of authorisation, signed by a forest officer,

shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Deposit

5.—(1) Before the issue of any licence, the applicant shall, if so required by the person empowered to issue the licence, deposit with that person such sum of money as that person may require not exceeding the amount estimated by that person as likely to be payable by the applicant in fees or royalties, or both, under the licence within the next ensuing three months.

(2) Any sum of money deposited under the provisions of this regulation (hereinafter referred to as a "deposit") may be applied towards the payment of any fees, royalties or other charges due and payable by the licensee under any licence issued to the licensee.

(3) Where a deposit or any part of a deposit is applied in accordance with the provisions of this regulation the licensee shall, within fourteen days of his being so required by a forest officer duly authorised in that behalf by the Conservator, deposit an equivalent amount with the forest officer.

(4) The Conservator or any forest officer authorised by him in that behalf may

cancel any licence held by any person who fails to deposit any money on being so required under the provisions of this regulation.

Production of licence

6.—(1) Any person cutting, taking or collecting forest produce under the authority of a licence shall on being required so to do by any forest officer, police officer, customs officer or any person authorised in that behalf by the Native Land Trust Board produce the licence to such officer or person either at the time the demand is made or at such time and place as the officer or person may in the circumstances reasonably require.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Duty of person in charge of vehicle, etc.

7.—(1) The driver or person in charge of any vehicle, boat or raft containing forest produce shall—

- (a) stop at any time or place if called upon to do so by any forest officer, police officer or customs officer;
- (b) produce on demand by any such officer any licence, removal pass or other authority, authorising the possession or removal of such forest produce;
- (c) render such assistance as may be necessary to enable the adequate examination and measurement of such produce by any such officer.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of this regulation or who obstructs any officer in the exercise of his duty under this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Royalties and fees

8.—(1) (a) The royalties payable to the Crown on all forest produce cut, felled, collected, tapped or converted on Crown Land shall be as set out in the First Schedule:

Provided that no royalties shall be payable where forest produce is cut on land leased from the Crown and is either—

- (i) removed to other land leased by the Crown to the same lessee; or
 - (ii) removed and returned, following conversion to sawn lumber, to the land where it was cut; and is not subject to gift, sale or barter;
- (b) the royalties payable on all forest produce cut, felled, collected, tapped or converted within a reserved forest on native land or within a silvicultural area on native land shall be as set out in the First Schedule;
 - (c) the fees payable to the Crown on forest produce cut, felled, collected, tapped or converted on or removed from any land other than alienated land shall be as set out in the First Schedule;
 - (d) the fees payable to the Crown on forest produce cut, felled, collected, tapped or converted on and removed from alienated land shall be as set out in the First Schedule:

Provided that no fees shall be payable where forest produce is cut on alienated land and is either—

- (i) removed to other alienated land owned or leased by the same person; or

- (ii) removed and returned, following conversion to sawn lumber, to the land where it was cut; and is not subject to gift, sale or barter;
 - (e) the fee payable to the Crown in respect of a licence to depasture livestock in any reserved forest or silvicultural area on Crown Land shall be as set out in the Second Schedule.
(Amended by Regulation 9 March 1962.)
- (2) The Conservator or any forest officer authorised by him in his behalf may reduce or waive any fees or royalties, or both fees and royalties, payable to the Crown under the provisions of this regulation—
- (a) on forest produce which on the report of a forest officer he may judge to be of inferior quality;
 - (b) on forest produce which has been taken under a licence for the purpose of any work of public utility or for use or disposal by the Crown.

Conservator may waive or reduce fees

9.—(1) Where the Conservator is satisfied that the removal or use of any forest produce by any licensee should be expedited or encouraged—

- (a) in the public interest; or
- (b) in the event of an emergency; or
- (c) on account of it being so situated that its removal is especially difficult or costly;
- (d) on account of its small size,

he may, with the prior approval of the Minister, by order waive or reduce any fees or royalties payable to the Crown in respect of such forest produce. *(Amended by Legal Notice 112 of 1970; 40 of 1972; 52 of 1973.)*

(2) The order shall specify the area within which and the type of such forest produce which may be removed or used without payment of any fee or royalty or on payment of a reduced fee or royalty as the case may be to the Crown and shall, unless previously revoked, cease to have effect at the expiration of such period (not exceeding five years) as may be specified in the order, but without prejudice to the powers of the Conservator to make a new order in accordance with the provisions of this regulation. *(Amended by Legal Notice 40 of 1972.)*

Payment of fees and royalties

10. Royalties and fees and other charges due under these Regulations shall be paid at such times and places and in such manner as may be specified in the licence, or if no time, place or manner of payment be so specified, then at such time and place and in such manner as the Conservator may direct.

Penalty

11. Any person guilty of an offence under these Regulations shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding two months or a fine not exceeding \$200 or both such imprisonment and fine.

Licence of convicted person may be cancelled.

12. The Conservator may cancel any licence issued to any person on the conviction of such person for any offence under these Regulations.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Regulation 8)

(Substituted by Legal Notice 18 of 1977; amended by Legal Notice 66 of 1979; 53 of 1980; 13 of 1981; 26 of 1982.)

(1) FEES AND ROYALTIES PAYABLE FOR TIMBER

Dollars per cubic metre

Class	ZONE I		ZONE II		ZONE III		ZONE IV	
	Royalty	Fee	Royalty	Fee	Royalty	Fee	Royalty	Fee
1	15.70	1.70	13.00	1.60	12.90	1.30	10.60	1.00
2	14.70	1.70	12.00	1.60	11.90	1.30	9.60	1.00
3	5.80	1.70	4.40	1.60	4.30	1.30	3.00	1.00
4	3.00	1.70	2.30	1.60	2.20	1.30	1.60	1.00
5	1.60	1.70	1.50	1.60	1.30	1.30	1.00	1.00

Measurement will be per cubic metre or part thereof of sound timber in log form as assessed at the time of measurement.

Measurement of timber may be carried out in the sawn state at the discretion of the Conservator of Forests but the royalties and fees shall then be assessed at two and a half times the rate prescribed in this Schedule.

The number of cubic metres of timber in log form shall be calculated by multiplying the square of the mid-diameter (measured in centimetres) by π , multiplying the product by the length of the log (measured in metres) and dividing this total by forty thousand.

The number of cubic metres in sawn timber shall be calculated by multiplying the width (in millimetres) by the thickness (in millimetres) and multiplying this sum by the length in metres and dividing the total by one million.

(2) SPECIES OF TIMBER TREE IN EACH CLASS

CLASS 1

<i>Preferred Name</i>	<i>Alternate Name</i>	<i>Botanical Name</i>
Amunu		Dacrycarpus imbricatus
Dakua Makadre	Kauri, Dakua	Agathis vitiensis
Dakua Salusalu	Salusalu	Decussocarpus vitiensis
Kausi	Yasibola	Podocarpus neriifolius
Yaka	Tagitagi	Dacrydium spp.

CLASS 2

<i>Preferred Name</i>	<i>Alternate Name</i>	<i>Botanical Name</i>
Buabua .....	.....	Fagraea gracilipes
Dabi	Leqileqi	Xylocarpus spp.
Dilo .....	.....	Calophyllum inophyllum
Kauceuti .....	.....	Bleasdalea vitiensis
Nawanawa .....	.....	Cordia subcordata
Raintree	Vaivai	Samanea saman
Rosawa .....	.....	Gmelina vitiensis
Vesi .....	.....	Intsia bijuga

CLASS 3

<i>Preferred Name</i>	<i>Alternate Name</i>	<i>Botanical Name</i>
Bauvudi .....	.....	Palaquium spp.excluding P. hornei
Damanu .....	.....	Calophyllum spp. excluding C. inophyllum
Kaudamu	Male	Myristica spp.
Kauvula	Vulavula Lekutu	Endospermum macrophyllum
Mavota .....	.....	Gonystylus punctatus
Sagali .....	.....	Lumaisera littorea
Vaivai-ni-veikau	Vaivai Dina	Serianthus myriadina

CLASS 4

<i>Preferred Name</i>	<i>Alternate Name</i>	<i>Botanical Name</i>
Dogo .....	.....	Bruguiera gymnorrhiza
Kaunicina	Kaunigai	Canarium spp.
Laubu .....	.....	Garcinia myrtifolia
Rosarosa	Vuadamu, Rogi	Heritiera ornithocaphala
Sacau .....	.....	Palaquium hornei
Sasauira .....	.....	Dysoxylum spp.
Tivi	Tavola	Terminalia spp.
Vuga .....	.....	Metresideros collina
Yasiyasi	Yasidamu	Cleistocalyx spp.
.....	Yasidravu	Syzygium spp.
.....	Yasivula .....	.....

CLASS 5

All native species not included in classes 1, 2, 3 and 4 with the exception of Yasidina (Sandalwood—Santalum Yasi) to which special conditions apply.

(3) DEFINITION OF ZONES FOR ASSESSMENT OF ROYALTIES AND
FEES FOR TIMBER

ROYALTY ZONE I

All those lands on the island of Viti Levu with the exception of those lands that are hereinafter defined as "Royalty Zone II".

ROYALTY ZONE II

All that land contained with the boundary described as following:—

Viti Levu Block

Commencing at high-water mark on the north coast of Viti Levu in the District of Rakiraki in the Province of Ra at the mouth of Waisai River and on its west bank being the eastern-most corner of the parcel of land NIC 148; thence in a general southerly and south-south-westerly direction following the right bank of the said river upstream as far as a point situated 45 chains more or less south-south-east from the beacon Drumasi where the said Waisai River meets the boundary of the Old District of Savatu and Tavua; thence following the said district boundary in a south-easterly direction as far as Matanidrawalu Mound having passed over the Korelevu Peak (2,764 feet); thence still following the boundary of the Old District of Savatu and Tavua in a southerly direction as far as the Natabavakadua Peak (2,254 feet); thence in a south-south-easterly direction following the same district boundary as far as the mound called Nakoronibuluta; thence in an easterly direction following the same district boundary to the mound called Mocekoroqou being the point at which the boundaries between the Old Districts of Savatu, Tavua and Nailuva meet; thence in a south-easterly direction along the boundary between the Old Districts of Nailuva and Nabuobuco as far as a mound called Viakovi; thence in a southerly direction along the watershed between the Navai Creek to the west and the Wabu Creek to the east as far as the footpath between the villages of Navai and Nasoqo; thence along the said footpath in a south-easterly direction following the watershed between the Naqawaqawa Creek to the east and the Waigagi to the west as far as the iron peg called Saivou No. 2; thence in a south-westerly direction along the boundary between the Old Districts of Nabuobuco and Savatu until the said boundary meet the Old District of Nadrau; thence in a westerly direction along the boundary between and Old Districts of Savatu and Nadrau as far as the Nanuku Creek at its confluence with Waibiu Creek; thence upstream along the Waibiu Creek as far as its confluence with Vutokoborumate Creek; thence in a westerly direction following the boundary between lots NLC 3 to the south and NLC 2 to the north to the mound called Nakoromakadre; thence proceeding along the said boundary to the Nanuku Creek at its confluence with Qalinaolo Creek; thence upstream along the Nanuku Creek in a southerly direction as far as the rock mound called Navatuniduna; thence along the boundary between lots NLC 2 and NLC 4A in a southerly direction to a mound called Erenavuga situated on the footpath between the villages of Nadrau and Vanualevu; thence continuing in the same straight line as far as the Nagalitoro Creek to an unnamed rock mound situated about 6 chains more or less from a waterfall on the said creek; thence downstream along the Naqalitoro Creek in a westerly direction as far as its confluence with the Sigatoka River; thence in a northerly direction upstream along the Sigatoka River as far as the Naiyala rock situated at the south-eastern corner of the lot NLC 90 and being on the boundary

between the Old Districts of Savatu and Nadrau; thence proceeding in a westerly direction along the said boundary as far as the mound called Tananiu No. 2 where the boundaries between the Old Districts of Savatu, Nadrau and Navatusila meet; thence in a westerly direction along the boundary between the Old Districts of Savatu and Navatusila towards the source of the Dura Creek and downstream along the said Creek as far as its confluence with the BA River where the boundaries between the Old Districts of Savatu, Navatusila and Wali-Yalatina meet; thence downstream along the BA River as far as its confluence with the Navuninamo Creek and on the bank opposite to it which is the boundary between lots NLC 191 to the north and NLC 188 to the south; thence in a south-westerly direction following the said lot boundary as far as the mound called Cuvanatauvi situated at the source of Nawasalai Creek; thence downstream along the said Creek as far as its confluence with the Marou Creek whence it is called Koroito Creek and upstream the Koroito Creek as far as the mound called Nakeli at the western boundary of Lot NLC 188; thence along the same lot boundary as far as the mound called Vunisea situated on the boundary between the Old Districts of Qaliyalatina and Naloto; thence in a westerly direction to the mound called Navatusova along the boundary between Crown Land Schedule "B" Lot 6 and Crown Land Schedule "A" Lot 7; thence following the same boundary to the source of Qalidriwadriwa Creek and downstream along the same Creek as far as the mound called Nabalekoto; thence still following the same lot boundary and downstream along the Navuniyasi Creek as far as its confluence with a larger creek also called Navuniyasi Creek; thence upstream along the said Creek which is the north-western boundary of Crown Land Schedule "A" Lot 7 as far as its confluence with Lura Creek; thence upstream along the Lura Creek which is the boundary of Crown Land Schedule "B" Lot 8 and Crown Land Schedule "B" Lot 10 to its source at a mound called Vatumaca; thence along the same boundary in a westerly direction as far as the mound called Vatumakadri, thence in a southerly direction along the western boundary of Crown Land Schedule "B" Lots 10, 9 and 14 as far as the mound called Vunamoli situated about 12 chains more or less south of the Trigonometrical Station called Koroimavua; thence in a south-easterly direction along the north-eastern boundary of Crown Land Schedule "B" Lot 15 as far as the mound called Vitogo; thence downstream along the Mualevu Creek as far as its confluence with Nawaidamu Creek which is also the boundary between the Old Districts of Naloto and Magodro as far as the mound called Tavanavucu No. 1; thence in a westerly direction along the said district boundary as far as the mound called Tualeita situated about 8 chains more or less north-east of a Trigonometrical Station called Delasonadradra; thence in a northerly then westerly direction along the boundary between the Old Districts of Naloto and Vaturu as far as the mound called Korodoko where the boundaries of the Old Districts of Naloto, Vaturu and Nalotawa meet; thence in a westerly direction along the Nalotawa and Vaturu District boundary as far as the mound called Koroivunabitu; thence in northerly direction along the western boundary of NLC 1129 as far as the mound called Koroboya No. 1; thence in a westerly direction along the northern boundary of NLC 1135 following the watershed between the Nukunuku and Wainivau Creeks to the south and Viliva and Nasalato Creeks to the north as far as the Nawalolo Creek to the mound called Nawalolo; thence downstream along the said creek as far as the mound called Datadata which is situated at the confluence of the Wainivau and Nawalolo Creeks; thence upstream along the Wainivau Creek as far as its source to the mound called Nawelesi; thence in a southerly direction along the eastern

boundary of NLC 1148 passing through Koroinodamu Trigonometrical Station as far as the Koroivunaqolo Mound; thence in a southerly direction to Vunatoto Mound which is situated on the boundary between the Old Districts of Nalotawa and Vaturu; thence along the said boundary as far as the mound called Koroinatuvulosewa; thence along the boundary between Lots NLC 580 and NLC 564 as far as the mound called Nalutumailagi; thence along the boundary between Lots NLC 563 and NLC 580 as far as the mound called Vativoviyasalevu; thence in a southerly direction along the boundary between Lots NLC 581A and NLC 563 as far as the mound called Narairaiyaga situated at the source of Savuwakalu Creek; thence along the boundary between Lots NLC 556 and NLC 563 as far as the mound called Vatunasarau situated on the Vunaqoru Creek; thence downstream along the said Creek as far as the mound called Dravu; thence in an easterly direction along the boundary between Lots NLC 573 and NLC 563 as far as Yavuni Mound situated in a village of that name; thence in a south-easterly direction downstream long the Valanakula Creek as far as the mound called Valanakula; thence along the boundary between Lots NLC 573 and NLC 572 as far as the mound called Naqalo; thence along the boundary between the Lots NLC 592 and NLC 560 as far as the mound called Sarusarunato; thence along the boundary between Lots NLC 592 and NLC 559 as far as the mound called Sarusarunato No. 2; thence along the boundary between lots NLC 591 and NLC 559 as far as the mound called Vucilevu on the west bank of the Vucilevu Creek; thence along the boundary between Lots NLC 591 and NLC 567 as far as the mound called Balinareba; thence along the boundary between Lots NLC 590 and NLC 567 as far as the beacon called Koroidro; thence along the southern boundary of Lot NLC 569 as far as the mound called Nabo situated on the Nadi River; thence downstream along the Nadi River as far as its confluence with Naiqaruqaru Creek; thence upstream along the said Creek as far as the Trigonometrical Station called Koroikabukau on the boundary between the Old Districts of Vaturu and Magodro; thence in a south-western direction following the said Old District boundary as far as the mound called Namako No. 1; thence in a south-easterly direction along the boundary between Lots NLC 13 and NLC 84 as far as the mound called Koronabuatara situated at the source of the Tuwana Creek; thence downstream along the said Creek which flows into the Vuto Creek as far as its confluence with Namada River; thence downstream along the Namada River following the boundary between the old Districts of Magodro and Namataku to its confluence with Taunataka Creek; thence upstream along the said Creek, as far as the mound called Sogo at its source which is also the source of Natula Creek; thence downstream along the Natula Creek which flows into the Nawaidule Creek as far as its confluence with Namada River; thence downstream along the Namada River as far as its confluence with the Sigatoka River; thence upstream along the Sigatoka River as far as its confluence with the Vunarara Creek on the southern bank; thence upstream along the said Creek as far as the mound called Ucuna; thence continuing in a south-south-westerly direction and crossing the Daravuravu Creek to the mound called Navutu; thence downstream along the Lomolomolevu Creek as far as its confluence with the Lokia Creek; thence in a southerly direction as far as Nabulibuli Mound having passed over the mounds called Nakara, Covikia and Natara; thence in a general south-easterly direction as far as the mound called Sona having passed over Lebanacalevu and Vatuvatu Mounds; thence in a south-westerly direction to the mound called Korocivicivi; thence, in a south-easterly direction as far as the mound called Takara having passed over the mounds called Delainamaoli

and Yavanasa; thence following the boundary between the Old Districts of Namataku and Nasikawa in a north-easterly direction as far as the peak called Drenabukete No. 2 which is the source of the Yalo Creek; thence downstream along the Yalo Creek which joins the Vatauvi Creek and downstream along the Vatauvi Creek as far as its confluence with the Nasikawa Creek; thence upstream along the said Creek which becomes Nasoqolevu Creek, as far as the south-eastern extremity of Lots NLC 16 and 1 of the District of Bemana to the source of Sawanabeka Creek and the Matadradra Creek as far as its confluence with Yalavou Creek; thence upstream along Yalavou Creek which becomes Nawasalasala Creek and then Tubarua Creek as far as the point at which the boundary between the Old Districts of Bemana and Koroinasau meet the northern boundary of the Old District of Komave; thence along the watershed between tributaries of the Sigatoka and Sovi Rivers to the west and tributaries of the Navua River to the east in a southerly direction as far as a point situated between the sources of the Waivaka Creek and the Busa Creek having the co-ordinates 18° 08' 30" South and 177° 42' 45" East; thence to the nearest source of Waiyaka Creek and downstream along the said Creek to the Nabouleka Creek and downstream along that creek to the Navua River; thence downstream along the Navua River as far as the village of Namuamua situated in the Old District of Deuba; thence in an easterly direction following the boundary between the Old Districts of Wainikiroiluva and Deuba as far as the confluence of Wainikovu Creek; thence upstream along Wainikovu Creek following the boundary between the Old Districts of Namosi and Veivatuloa as far as the confluence of Waimanu River and Waikounaka Creek; thence in a north-westerly direction along the boundary between Lots NLC 93 and NLC 89 as far as Waidina River at its confluence with Wainiveikobakoba Creek; thence in a northerly direction along the boundary between Lots NG 147 and NLC 93 as far as the mound called Lawalawana; thence continuing in a northerly direction along the boundary between Lots NG 147 and NLC 86 which follows Waikalou Creek and upstream along Waidamudamu Creek; as far as the boundary between the Old Districts of Waidina and Namosi; thence in an east-south-easterly direction along the said district boundary as far as the boundary between Lots NLC 232 and NLC 235; thence following that boundary in an east-north-easterly direction as far as Wainavadu Creek; thence downstream along Wainavadu Creek as far as its confluence with the Waidina River and down the Waidina River as far as its confluence with Wainuku Creek which is the boundary between Lots NLC 229 and NLC 200; thence in a northerly direction along the said boundary which also follows the Waidelaileka Creek and up the Wainatu Creek to a point where the artificial boundary between Lots NLC 245 and NLC 201 meets the Wainatu Creek; thence following the south-eastern boundary of Lot NLC 245 as far as the main branch of Wainadi Creek; thence downstream along Wainadi Creek as far as its confluence with Wainavobo River; thence downstream along the said river as far as the mound called Naulutitatu; thence along the boundary between Lots NLC 264 and NLC 247 until it meets the boundary between the Old Districts of Waidina and Soloira; thence in a north-westerly and northerly direction along the said District Boundary until it reaches the boundary of Nadarivakawalu District; thence in a northerly direction along the boundary between the Old Districts of Nadarivakawalu and Soloira and on to the boundary between the Old Districts of Soloira and Matailobau; thence following the boundary between the Old Districts of Matailobau and Rara; thence following the boundary between the Old Districts of Matailobau and Nabaitavo; thence following the boundary between the Old

Districts of Nabaitavo and Taivugalei; thence along the boundary between the Old Districts of Taivugalei and Viria as far as the Tavenu Creek; thence downstream along the Tavenu Creek and Navutudua Creek as far as the REWA River; thence by the left hand bank descending the REWA River as far as a point opposite the village of VIRIA where the boundary of Lot CG 242 reaches the river; thence in a north-north-easterly direction along the western boundary of Lot CG 242 called Marakilulu as far as the mound called Naitaradanu; thence in a south-easterly direction along the eastern boundary of Lot CG 242 as far as the mound called Uluisani situated on Waivau Creek; thence upstream along Waivau Creek as far as the mound called Buivakami; thence along the boundary between NLC 427/428 and NLC 124 as far as the mound called Delaidakua No. 1 which is situated at a point where the boundaries between the Old Districts of Vugalei, Naitasiri and Viria meet; thence in a south-easterly direction along the boundary between the Old Districts of Vugalei and Naitasiri as far as Nalaqawaqa Creek; thence upstream along the Nalaqawaqa Creek as far as its confluence with Uluinakalevu Creek; thence upstream the said creek as far as the mound called Nakura No. 1; thence to the source of the Tobuniura Creek and downstream along that creek as far as its confluence with the Wairadawa Creek; thence downstream that creek as far as its confluence with the Waimeu Creek; thence in a northerly direction along the boundary between Lots NLC 1087 and NLC 1081 passing through the mound called Cegunasoqe and the source of the Nadravodravo Creek as far as the mound called Lewanini; thence along the boundary between Lot NLC 1087 and a part of NLC 1081 to the mound called Davuilevu at the source of Volataka Creek; thence downstream along the Volataka and Waisomo Creek as far as the Waidalice River; thence downstream along the said river as far as its mouth; thence along the high-water mark in a northerly direction and following the coast thereof in the Provinces of Tailevu and Ra as far as the Waisai Creek which is the starting point.

ROYALTY ZONE III

All that land on the island of Vanua Levu with the exception of those lands that are hereinafter defined as "Royalty Zone IV".

ROYALTY ZONE IV

All that land contained within the boundary described as follows:—

1. *Western Vanua Levu Block*

Commencing at the mouth of the Sarawaqu River in the Old District of Lekutu; thence upstream along the said river as far as the confluence of the Sigawe and Naqarani Creek; thence upstream along Naqarani Creek as far as the mound called Namata; thence in an easterly direction along Kovicoqe Ridge and the Liurewa Ridge as far as the mound called Navatavesi which is on the boundary between the Old Districts of Lekutu and Dreketi; thence along the said District boundary as far as the beacon called Ravatulevu situated on the boundary between lots NLC 592 and NLC 586; thence in a northerly direction along the said boundary as far as the mound called Nabukanididi situated at the source of Waikelio Creek; thence downstream along the Waikelio Creek as far as its confluence with Waisasa Creek; thence upstream along the said creek as far as the mound called Niukitu; thence in a south-easterly direction along the boundary between lots NLC 586 and NLC 569 as far as the boundary between the Old Districts of Lekutu and Dreketi; thence in a north-easterly direction along the said District Boundary as far as the

mound called Beka; thence in a north-easterly direction along the boundary between lots NLC 367 and NLC 366 as far as the peak called Vidiga; thence in a northerly direction along the same boundary as far as the mound called Naucunivatu situated near the source of Navunitivoli Creek; thence downstream along the Navunitivoli Creek as far as its confluence with Nabalawalati Creek; thence upstream along Nabalawalati Creek as far as the mound of the same name, thence in a southerly direction along the boundary between lots NLC 370 and NLC 366 as far as the mound called Savuveicoka situated beside the Doidamu Creek; thence upstream along the said Creek as far as the mound called Nabalawangani which is situated at the source of the Doidamu Creek; thence in a northerly direction continuing along the boundary between lots NLC 370 and NLC 366 as far as the mound called Nadurunitoa; thence in an easterly direction along the boundary between lots NLC 389 and NLC 366 as far as the mound called Nabereavosa situated at the source of a creek of the same name; thence downstream along the Nabereavosa Creek as far as its confluence with Naikelikeli Creek and upstream the Naikelikeli Creek as far as the mound called Qaqaravu; thence in an easterly direction crossing lot NLC 401 for a distance of approximately 12 chains to the peak called Uluiwasavulu; thence to the source of Nakakawavatu Creek and downstream along the said creek, continuing downstream along Saunikula Creek as far as its confluence with Salevu Creek; thence upstream along the Salevu Creek as far as its source marked by the mound called Uluinalewaki; thence along the Main Divide as far as the mound called Nalewaki; thence in an easterly direction following the Main Divide across lot NLC 400 as far as the mound called Vatuoboia, thence continuing along the Main Divide along the boundary between lots NLC 400 and NLC 380 as far as the mound called Nasivi or otherwise also known as Naviri; thence continuing along the Main Divide across lot NLC 54 as far as the mound called Tava No. 2 situated at the source of Nabusa Creek; thence downstream along the said Creek as far as its confluence with Drawa River; thence upstream the Drawa River as far as its confluence with Nalutuyaganimulo Creek; thence upstream along the said creek to its source and to the mound called Nagivigivi situated in the Main Divide; thence in a north-easterly direction along the Main Divide as far as the boundary between the Old Districts of Seaqaqa and Wailevu West; thence in an easterly direction along the said District Boundary until it meets with the district of Wailevu East at the mound called Domowainiura; thence continuing along the boundary between the Old District of Wailevu East and Seaqaqa to the mound called Nalutu which is the source of Naturua Creek; thence downstream along the Naturua Creek and on to the Waibalabala Creek as far as its mouth; thence following the high-water mark in a general westerly direction and continuing along the coast thereof as far as the Nasarawaqa River which is the starting point.

2. *North-Eastern Vanua Levu Block*

All that land contained within the boundary described as follows:—

Commencing at the mouth of the Nubu River on the north coast of Vanua Levu in the District of Labasa; thence upstream along the Nubu River as far as its confluence with Rawa Kawacawa Creek; thence upstream along the said creek as far as its confluence with Drudrusabu Creek; thence in a south-south-easterly direction following the southern boundary of Crown Schedule "A" lot 14 and passing through the mound called Koronimatomo as far as the village site of Nabutubutu situated on the bank of the Nubu River; thence upstream along the

Nubu River to the mound called Baleyaba-niduna where the Nubu River meets the Old District boundary between Nadogo and Dogotuku; thence along the said boundary which runs upstream along the Nubu River as far as its source marked by the mound called Veitala; thence following the same Old District boundary until it meets the boundary between the Old Districts of Saqani and Nadogo at a point situated about 12.5 chains more or less south-west of the mound called Kaliliwaliwa; thence in a south-westerly and southerly direction along the boundary between the Old Districts of Saqani and Nadogo as far as the mound called Gusuivuniivi where the boundaries between the Old Districts of Nadogo, Saqani and Vaturova meet; thence in a southerly direction along the boundary between the Old Districts of Saqani and Vaturova which follows upstream along the Nalagi River, as far as the mound called Vuilolo situated beside the confluence between the Nalagi and Lolo Creeks; thence upstream along the Lolo Creek and boundary between lots NLC 167 and NLC 181 as far as the mound called Solove situated beside the Bukani Creek; thence downstream along the said creeks as far as the Nayarabale River; thence upstream along the said river and the Nasaro Creek as far as its confluence with the Vunivasa Creek; thence upstream along the said creek which is the boundary between lots NLC 179 and NLC 178, as far as the rock called Vatunikova; thence continuing along the said lot boundary as far as the mound called Qoinamula No. 2; thence in a southerly direction along the boundary between lots NLC 175 and NLC 178 as far as the mound called Tamoniwai; thence along the boundary between lots NLC 175 and NLC 164 as far as the mound called Ragocala situated at the source of the creek bearing the same name; thence downstream along the Ragocala Creek which flows onto the Taveta Creek as far as the boundary between the Administrative Districts of Labasa and Vaturova; thence in a southerly direction following the said boundary as far as the peak called Vatunidromu; thence in a south-south-easterly thence southerly directions along the boundary between the Old Districts of Vaturova and Wairiki as far as the mound called Vunicau; thence in a north-westerly direction along the boundary between the Old Districts of Wairiki and Koroalau as far as the mound called Naqilo situated beside the confluence of the Naqilo and Vunicau Creeks; thence downstream along the Vunicau Creek as far as its confluence with Nawavua Creek; thence upstream along the said creek as far as its source; thence to the nearby source of the Nasavu Creek marked by the Rock called Vunivauleka; thence downstream along the Nasavu Creek as far as its confluence with Nadakua Creek; thence downstream along the Nadakua Creek as far as its confluence with Matani Creek; thence upstream along the Matani Creek as for its confluence with Vatudiri Creek; thence upstream along the said Creek as far as the mound called Nagatogato also known as Delaivatudiri; thence to the source of the GAU Creek and downstream the said Creek as far as the mound called Qaranitore; thence in a north-north-westerly direction along the south-eastern boundary of lot NLC 129 as far as the mound called Vidayaganisova; thence in a south-westerly direction along the said lot boundary as far as the mound called Vuetasau situated 3 chains more or less north-east of the Koroalau Creek; thence downstream along the said creek as far as the mound called the Nasealevu No. 2 situated on the boundary between the Old Districts of Navatu and Koloalau; thence along the said boundary in a westerly then south-easterly direction as far as the Lease Peg marking the south-eastern corner of lot NLC 367 called Vuinasoso situated on the seashore; thence following the high-water mark in a north-easterly direction and continuing along the coast thereof as far as the mouth of the Nubu River which is the starting point.

3. *Tunuloa Peninsular Block*

All that land contained within the boundary described as follows:—

Commencing at the mouth of Wainisona Creek; thence upstream along the Wainisona Creek as far as the mound called Delaiwainisona; thence in an easterly direction along the boundary between lot No. 28 and lot No. 21 of the Old District of Natewa as far as the Main Divide of the Natewa Peninsular; thence in a north-easterly direction along the Main Divide as far as the mound called Delainabu; thence along the Main Divide crossing lot No. 21 of the District of Natewa to the mound called Navesiveicadra; thence along the Main Divide across lot No. 22 of the Old District of Natewa to the mound called Nabiu; thence along the Main Divide across lot NLC 264 to the mound called Nakoronawa; thence along the Main Divide crossing lots NLC 248, NLC 252, and NLC 249 marked where the Main Divide crosses the boundaries by the mounds called Nakesa, Korosegasega No. 1 and Vunivau respectively; thence in a northerly direction along the boundary between lot NLC 249 and NLC 287 as far as the mound called Koronitabua; thence in an east-north-easterly direction along the boundary between lots NLC 288 and NLC 244 as far as the mound called Koroimanumanu which is situated on the Main Divide; thence in a northerly direction along the boundary between lots NLC 244 and NLC 290 as far as the mound called Navalavalovelo situated at the source of the Naveisagosago Creek; thence downstream along the said Creek as far as its confluence with Lovowaqa Creek and down the Creek as far as its confluence with Lutulutu Creek; thence in an east-north-easterly direction along the boundary between the Old Districts of Natewa and Tunuloa; thence in a north-easterly direction along the said District Boundary as far as the mound called Qaraitevuka situated at the source of Dradra Creek and downstream along the said creek as far as the mound called Dradra; thence along the said District Boundary as far as the peak called Wailami; thence along the Main Divide crossing NLC lots 25, 28, 29 and 30 of the Old District of Tunuloa and passing through the mounds called Vatuakoso, Vicovicolevu, Naililili and Tatualevu where the respective lots' boundaries cross the Main Divide; thence continuing along the Main Divide across lots NLC 293D, NLC 293H, NLC 293B and NLC 311 passing through the mounds called Sasavuka, Koronisuli Leko and Rairaikeikioa where the respective lots' boundaries cross the Main Divide; thence along the northern boundary of lot 4 of the District of Tunuloa as far as the mound called Waeluvaluva; thence along the Main Divide across lot 4 and lot 11 of the District of Tunuloa passing through the mound called Nalovolovo and the peak called Korolevu as far as the peak called Manidaiga; thence in a north-westerly direction along the boundary between lot 11 and lot 13 of the District of Tunuloa as far as the seacoast at a mound called Ragorago; thence in a south-westerly direction following the high-water mark along the seacoast thereof as far as the mouth of Wainisona Creek which is the starting point.

3. OTHER ISLANDS

All islands of Fiji, with the exception of the island of Viti Levu and those parts of Vanua Levu which are hereinbefore defined as Royalty Zone II.

Where it is evident to the Conservator that the definition of boundaries of the Royalty Zones leads to anomalies he may by writing under his hand direct that specific coupes or licences shall be deemed to be in zones other than those herein defined until such time that all merchantable timber has been extracted from such coupe or licence area.

(4) POLES—Per 100 lineal metres—all zones:—

	<i>Royalty</i>	<i>Fee</i>
	\$ c	\$ c
(a) Buabua and Nawanawa (not less than 10 centimetres diameter at base)	9.00	1.70
(b) Any other species (except Bamboo)—Classes 1 and 2—diameter 10 centimetres but less than 25 centimetres at base.....	2.70	1.60
Class 3—diameter 3 centimetres but less than 10 centimetres at base	1.20	1.20
Class 4—diameter less than 3 centimetres at base	0.70	0.70
Poles over 25 centimetres diameter at base shall be assessed at timber rates.		

(5) FUEL—All zones

(a) Mangrove wood, per stacked cubic metre	0.30	0.11
(b) Other fuelwood, per stacked cubic metre	0.20	0.15
(c) Monthly domestic firewood licence	0.30	0.20
(d) Six monthly domestic firewood licence	1.70	0.35
(e) Charcoal, per sack, if over 30 kilograms but less than 45 kilograms.....	0.15	0.10
(f) Charcoal, per sack, if not over 30 kilograms	0.10	0.10
(g) Charcoal, in bulk, per tonne of 1,000 kilograms or part thereof	3.00	1.50

6. MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

On forest produce not hereinbefore specified there shall be charged royalties and fees at the rates of 5 per cent and 2½ per cent respectively of the sale value of such forest produce, such sale values to be laid down from time to time by the Conservator of Forests.

SECOND SCHEDULE
(Regulation 8)

(Substituted by Legal Notice 66 of 1979; amended by Legal Notice 108 of 1979.)

GRAZING LICENCES

	<i>Royalty</i>
	\$ c
(a) By area: per hectare per annum; or	3.00
(b) By number of head of cattle: per head per month	0.30