

## LAW

### on fire protection

RS Official Gazette, No. 111 of December 29, 2009, 20 of February 24, 2015, 87 of November 13, 2018, 87 of November 13, 2018 - [Dr. laws](#)

#### I. BASIC PROVISIONS

##### Subject of the law

###### Article 1.

This law regulates the fire protection system, rights and obligations of state bodies, autonomous province bodies and bodies of local self-government units, companies, other legal and natural persons, organizations of the fire service, supervision over the implementation of this law and other issues relevant to the protection system from the fire.

The provisions of this law shall accordingly apply to explosion protection.

##### Fire protection system

###### Article 2

The fire protection system (hereinafter: fire protection) includes a set of measures and actions for planning, financing, organizing, implementing and controlling fire protection measures and actions, for preventing the outbreak and spread of fires, detecting and extinguishing fires, saving people and property, environmental protection, identification and elimination of causes of fire, as well as to assist in the elimination of consequences caused by fire.

##### Fire protection entities

###### Article 3

Fire protection entities are state bodies, autonomous province bodies, bodies of local self-government units, companies, other legal and natural persons.

##### Concepts

###### Article 4

Some terms used in this law have the following meaning:

1) fire is a process of uncontrolled combustion that endangers the life and health of people, material goods and the environment;

**2) explosion is a process of rapid combustion that results from the use of flammable liquids, flammable gases and other combustibles that can create an explosive mixture of explosive substances with air, accompanied by a shock wave of pressure from combustion products and an increase in temperature, which endanger human and human health and material goods ; \***

3) a breakdown is the destruction of the basic components of a plant in commercial, public and other facilities that poses a threat to human life and health, to material goods and to the outbreak of fire;

4) rescue represents the intervention of fire-rescue and fire-fighting units for the protection of human lives, physical integrity and material goods in the event of fires, disasters and other extraordinary events, in accordance with a special law ;

**5) the reaction characteristics of the material to the fire are the contributions of the material to the development of the fire due to its own decomposition resulting from the exposure of the material to standard defined test conditions, which are reflected through the flammability class, smoke emission, digging and / or other expected properties, which threaten the evacuation;**

**6) fire resistance means the ability of an object or part of an object to meet the required load capacity (R) and / or integrity (E) and / or thermal insulation (I) and / or other expected property for a specified period of time, as prescribed by the test standards and classification of fire resistance; \***

**7) evacuation route from the facility is the route that leads from any point in the facility to the outer space or safe and secure space in the facility; \***

**8) The evacuation corridor consists of the building structures of a building that restrict communication rooms (corridors, buffer rooms, staircases, windshields, entrances, etc.), thus preventing the penetration of flames and smoke from living quarters and other rooms endangered by fire. such characteristics (resistance and reaction to fire, width, height, etc.) that allow persons caught in the fire to safely and safely (independently or with the assistance of a rescuer) leave the facility; \***

**9) protection systems and devices are systems for the safety of people residing in the facility, facility and firefighters - rescuers (stable fire extinguishing systems, stable fire alarm systems, stable explosive and combustible gas detection systems, smoke and heat control systems , power security systems, fire extinguishing installations, and mobile fire extinguishers); \***

**10) residential, ie residential and commercial building is a facility that has more than 80% of usable area intended for housing and related facilities (vehicle garages, tenants' storage, heating substation, corridors, stairways, lift windows, etc.) and in which the rest makes office space; \***

**11) commercial or commercial residential building is a building that has more than 80% of the usable area intended for business (sale, purchase, services, etc.) and in which other premises are residential and / or public purposes;**

**12) public purpose facility is a facility that has more than 80% of the usable area intended for gathering people (catering establishments - excluding campsite, holiday homes and apartments, room for rent, catering establishments - except kiosks and similar facilities , educational, cultural, sporting, religious, and similar objects, buses, railways, air terminals, passenger docks, etc.) and in which other premises are residential and / or commercial; \***

**13) fire hazard assessment is part of the main fire protection project or part of the technical documentation for the construction of structures, which sets out requirements for fire protection measures for structures, materials, installations and the need to equip protective systems and devices, unless specified by regulation ; \***

**14) technical documentation is a set of projects that make up a project for implementation in terms of the law governing construction, and which are made for the purposes of construction, upgrading and reconstruction of structures; \***

**15) voluntary fire companies are associations established for the purpose of organized voluntary participation of citizens in the implementation of fire protection, rescue of people and property;**

**16) firefighting associations (municipal, city, county, provincial and firefighting associations of Serbia) are professional and humanitarian organizations of special interest established for the purpose of organized and unique participation in the realization of fire protection, their common goals and developing awareness of the importance of fire protection; within which voluntary fire brigades and voluntary fire brigades operate. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

## **The way to achieve fire protection**

### Article 5

Fire protection is achieved by:

- 1) organizing and preparing fire protection entities for the implementation of fire protection;
- 2) providing conditions for the implementation of fire protection;

3) taking measures and actions for the protection and rescue of people, material goods and the environment in the event of a fire;

4) monitoring the implementation of fire protection measures.

### **Obligations of fire protection entities**

#### Article 6

Fire protection entities are obliged to act in accordance with the obligations established by this law and the regulations adopted pursuant to it, **to apply fire and explosion protection measures prescribed by law, by-laws and general acts**, \* to ensure the implementation of fire protection plans and other acts and are responsible for any activity that alters or may alter the condition and conditions of fire protection.

Fire protection entities are obliged to participate in the fire fighting and rescue of people and property endangered by fire by engaging the available human and material resources, if they can do so without danger to themselves or others.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

#### **Article 6a \***

**In order to acquire the knowledge, skills and habits necessary for the promotion and consolidation of positive attitudes and behaviors relevant to fire protection of children and students, the competent school and preschool institutions are obliged to establish and implement a fire protection education program within school and preschool programs. \***

**Supervision of the establishment and implementation of a fire safety education program is carried out by the ministry responsible for education. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Principle of protection**

#### Article 7

The primary objective of the prescribed fire protection measures is to protect human life, physical integrity, material goods and the environment.

### **Prevention principle**

#### Article 8

Fire prevention is ensured by the planning and implementation of preventive measures and actions so as to prevent the outbreak of fire as efficiently as possible, and in the event of a fire outbreak the risk to human life and health and the threat to material possessions as well as the threat to the environment are minimized and confine fire at the scene of an outbreak.

### **The principle of continuity**

#### Article 9

Fire protection is organized and continuously implemented in all places and in all facilities exposed to fire.

### **The principle of raising awareness**

#### Article 10

Fire protection entities encourage, direct and provide awareness raising on the importance of fire protection through the education and training system, scientific and technological development, process improvement, and public information.

### **Principle of publicity**

#### Article 11

State authorities, autonomous province bodies, local self-government bodies, companies and other legal entities are obliged to inform the public about the state of fire protection and make necessary information available, in accordance with the law.

### **The principle of cooperation**

#### Article 12

Fire protection entities are obliged to exchange information of importance for fire protection and coordinate activities of importance for fire protection.

The Republic of Serbia cooperates in the field of fire protection with other countries and international organizations.

### **The beginning of solidarity**

#### Article 13

Fire protection entities are obliged to assist one another in eliminating the consequences of fire.

### **The principle of responsibility**

#### Article 14

Responsible persons in state bodies, bodies of autonomous province and bodies of local self-government units, companies and other legal and natural persons are responsible for the implementation of fire protection measures.

## II. PLANNING AND ORGANIZING FIRE PROTECTION

### **Fire protection strategy**

#### Article 15

The Fire Protection Strategy (hereinafter: the Strategy) is adopted by the Government.

The strategy defines the state of the fire protection and the measures to be taken.

The strategy shall be adopted for a period of at least five years and shall include in particular:

- 1) description and assessment of the situation in the field of fire protection;
- 2) the basic goals and criteria for the implementation of fire protection as a whole, by areas and spatial units with priority measures of protection;
- 3) conditions for implementation of the most favorable economic, technical, technological, economic and other fire protection measures;

4) long-term and short-term measures to prevent outbreaks, mitigate the effects of fire and control the implementation of fire protection measures;

5) a way of providing fire protection.

### **Remediation plan**

#### *Article 16*

*It has been deleted (see Article 4 of the Law - 20 / 2015- 1 3)*

### **Ministry of Interior**

#### Article 17

The Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter: the Ministry), within the scope of its scope, performs activities significant for the implementation of fire protection.

The Ministry performs tasks related to:

- 1) planning, organizing and implementing fire protection measures;
- 2) preventive measures to prevent fires and mitigate the effects of fires;
- 3) supervise the implementation of the provisions of this law and the regulations adopted thereunder, fire protection plans and other acts relating to fire protection;
- 4) professional training of members of the fire and rescue units;
- 5) education and training of persons for performing fire protection activities;
- 6) drafting the Strategy \* ;
- 7) cooperation with other fire protection entities;
- 8) other activities in the field of fire protection specified by law.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Ministry of Defense and Army of Serbia**

#### Article 18

The Ministry of Defense performs tasks related to the regulation, planning, organization, implementation and control of fire and explosion protection in the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces in accordance with the provisions of this law, the law governing the defense system of the Republic of Serbia and regulations adopted on the basis of the law.

### **Autonomous province**

#### Article 19

The Autonomous Province, within the competences established by the Constitution and law, provides the conditions for the implementation of fire protection measures and assistance in the elimination or mitigation of the consequences caused by fire and issues acts for the improvement of the state of fire protection.

### **Autonomous Province Fire Protection Plan**

#### Article 20

The Autonomous Province shall adopt a Fire Protection Plan which shall include in particular:

- 1) an overview of the current state of fire protection;
- 2) fire risk assessment;
- 3) organization of fire protection;
- 4) proposal of technical and organizational measures for elimination of defects and improvement of the state of fire protection;
- 5) calculation of the necessary financial resources;
- 6) prescribed budgetary and graphic contributions.

On the Plan of fire protection , **including its amendments**, \* shall obtain the approval of the Ministry.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Local government unit**

#### Article 21

The unit of local self-government within the competences determined by the Constitution and law organizes and provides conditions for the implementation of fire protection measures and assistance in elimination or mitigation of the consequences caused by fire and issues acts for the improvement of the state of fire protection.

### **Local government unit fire protection plan**

#### Article 22

The local self-government unit shall adopt a Fire Protection Plan, which shall include in particular:

- 1) an overview of the current state of fire protection;
- 2) fire risk assessment;
- 3) organization of fire protection;
- 4) proposal of technical and organizational measures for elimination of defects and improvement of the state of fire protection;
- 5) calculation of the necessary financial resources;
- 6) prescribed budgetary and graphic contributions.

On the Plan of fire protection , **including its amendments**, \* shall obtain the approval of the Ministry.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Categorization by fire risk**

#### Article 23

In order to determine the appropriate organization and take the measures necessary for the successful functioning and implementation of fire protection, the Ministry shall categorize facilities, activities and land according to fire risk, depending on the technological process that takes place in them; the types and quantities of material that is manufactured, processed or stored; types of material used to construct the facility; the importance and size of the object and the type of plant cover.

Buildings, activities and lands are classified into the following categories:

- 1) high risk of fire - the first category of fire risk;
- 2) at increased risk of fire - the second category of fire risk;
- 3) with a certain risk of fire - the third category of fire risk.

The decision on categorization referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be appealed to the Ministry within 15 days from the day of delivery of the decision.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry of Defense shall categorize military facilities **and facilities used by the Ministry of Defense and the Army of Serbia** \* .

The Government shall prescribe the basis, criteria and conditions for categorization referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Organizing fire protection according to fire risk**

#### **Article 24 \***

**A company or other legal or natural person who is the owner or user of a facility or land at high risk of fire is classified in the first category of fire risk (hereinafter: the entity in the first category) and is obliged to organize the implementation of preventive protection measures. from the fire, provide a technically equipped and trained fire unit with the required number of firefighters and provide adequate fire extinguishing equipment and devices. \***

**A company or other legal or natural person who is the owner or user of an object or land with an increased risk of fire is classified in the second category of fire risk (hereinafter: the entity in the second category) and is obliged to organize the implementation of preventive protection measures. from fire and on-call duty with the required number of persons expertly trained in the implementation of fire protection measures and provide adequate equipment and devices for fire fighting. \***

**A company or other legal or natural person who is the owner or user of an object or land with a certain risk of fire is classified in the third category of fire risk (hereinafter: the entity in the third category) and is obliged to organize the implementation of preventive protection measures. from fires with the required number of persons professionally trained in the implementation of fire protection measures and to provide adequate equipment and devices for fire fighting. \***

**Classification of companies and other legal and natural persons referred to in this Article shall be done by the decision referred to in Article 23 of this Law. \***

**The Minister responsible for internal affairs (hereinafter: the Minister) shall prescribe the necessary technical equipment of the fire brigade and the number of firefighters referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the required number of persons professionally trained in the implementation of fire protection referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.**

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Hiring a legal person to perform business**

#### **Article 25**

A company or other legal entity that fulfills the prescribed conditions and has the authority of the Ministry to perform these tasks may be contracted to perform the tasks referred to in Article 24.

The Minister shall prescribe more detailed conditions for performing the tasks referred to in Article 24 of this Law **and the conditions and manner of issuing and revoking the authorization referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Fire protection in special purpose facilities used by the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces**

#### **Article 26**

Fire protection activities in special purpose facilities used by the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces are performed by the competent military authorities, under the conditions prescribed by the Minister of Defense, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

## Fire protection plan

### Article 27

Entities in the first and second categories of fire risk are obliged to adopt a Fire Protection Plan which contains in particular:

- 1) an overview of the current state of fire protection;
- 2) fire risk assessment;
- 3) organization of fire protection;
- 4) proposal of technical and organizational measures for elimination of defects and improvement of the state of fire protection;
- 5) calculation of the necessary financial resources;
- 6) prescribed budgetary and graphic contributions ; \*

**7) calculation of the maximum number of people who can be safely evacuated from the facility. \***

**The entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall act in accordance with the calculations from the Fire Protection Plan. \***

In addition to the data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the Fire Protection Plan shall also include details of the number of firefighters, technical equipment and training of the fire brigade, ie organization of preventive fire protection measures, on-call duty and information on the number of professionally trained persons for implementation. fire protection.

**The fire protection plan (autonomous provinces, local self-government units and entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article) must be harmonized with changes resulting from urban, technical, technological and other changes of significance for fire protection through changes and additions to the fire protection plan . \***

**The Ministry's approval of the Fire Protection Plan and its amendment shall be obtained. \***

The Minister shall prescribe the manner and the content of the fire protection plans of the autonomous province, local self-government units and entities in the first and second categories.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Evacuation plan and fire management instructions \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### Article 27a \*

**Entities in the first, second and third fire risk categories must have an Evacuation Plan and instructions for fire management, which must be prominently displayed. \***

**Entities in the third category of fire risk shall issue an evacuation plan and instructions for dealing with fire in accordance with Article 28 of this Law. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

## Fire protection rules

### Article 28 \*

**Company or other legal or natural person who is the owner or user of business, industrial and public buildings and freestanding garages, who are not obliged to have a Fire Protection Plan under Article 27 of this Law, as well as facilities in the third category of threat and residential buildings adopt Fire Protection Rules, which include: \***

**1) organization of technological processes in such a way that the risk of an outbreak and spread of fire is eliminated, and in case of its outbreak, safe evacuation of people and property and prevent its spread; \***

**2) fire protection depending on the purpose of the facility with the required number of persons qualified to perform fire protection operations; \***

**3) Evacuation plan and instructions for fire management; \***

**4) method of training employees to implement fire protection; \***

**5) rights, obligations and responsibilities of employees for implementation of preventive fire protection measures; \***

**6) calculation of the maximum number of people who can be safely evacuated from the facility. \***

**Items 2), 4), 5) and 6) referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article do not apply to the obligations of a residential building. \***

**The evacuation plan and instructions for fire management referred to in paragraph 1, item 3) of this Article must be prominently displayed. \***

**The entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article are obliged to act according to the calculations from the Fire Protection Rules. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### III. FIRE PROTECTION MEASURES

#### **Fire protection in planning documents \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

#### **Article 29 \***

**The planning document, in addition to the conditions prescribed by a special law governing the field of construction and landscaping, with regard to fire and explosion protection measures, contains: \***

**1) sources of water supply and capacity of the city water supply network providing sufficient water for fire fighting; \***

**2) distance between zones designated for residential and public buildings and zones designated for industrial and special purpose buildings; \***

**3) access roads and passageways for fire trucks to buildings; \***

**4) seat belts between objects preventing the spread of fire and explosion, safety distances between the objects or their separation; \***

**5) Opportunities for evacuation and rescue of people. \***

**Prior to the preparation of planning documents, the holder of the work on the preparation of the planning document is obliged to obtain the opinion of the Ministry, which contains the conditions for fire and explosion protection, which must be envisaged by the relevant planning documents. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

#### **Basic requirements for fire protection during design and construction \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

#### **Article 30. \***

**During the design and construction of a building constructed under the law governing the field of planning and construction, the basic requirements of fire protection must be provided so that in the event of fire: \***

**1) preserves the load-bearing capacity of the structure during a certain time; \***

**2) prevent the spread of fire and smoke inside the building; \***

**3) prevent fire from spreading to adjacent objects; \***

**4) enable safe and secure evacuation of people, ie their rescue. \***

**The basic fire protection requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be considered fulfilled if the fire protection requirements have been implemented: \***

**1) determined by special regulations, standards and other acts regulating the field of fire and explosion protection;**

**2) determined by the fire risk assessment, which shows the measures of fire protection for the construction, materials, installations and equipping of protective systems and devices. \***

**If it is not possible to prove the fulfillment of the fire protection requirements in the manner prescribed in paragraph 2 of this Article, the Ministry may accept the proving of the fulfillment of the fire protection requirements in accordance with foreign regulations and standards, as well as according to recognized calculation methods and models if those regulations are provided. \***

**The fulfillment of the basic requirements of fire protection according to the recognized calculation methods and models referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be proved by functional testing of the system in real conditions when determining the suitability for use with regard to the implementation of fire protection measures referred to in Article 36 of this Law.**

**Deviation from the basic requirement of fire protection is possible if that requirement is more closely regulated by a special regulation. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Major fire protection design**

#### **Article 31 \***

**The main design of fire protection is an integral part of the technical documentation for the construction, upgrading and reconstruction of buildings with all associated installations, equipment and devices. \***

**The main fire protection design referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall include: \***

**1) technical report (location data of the significant fire protection facility, facility description, fire hazard assessment, division of the facility into fire sectors, definition of evacuation routes, material selection criteria for structures to be fire resistant, selection criteria interior materials for which there are specific requirements regarding fire resistance, assessment of fire hazards arising from the technological process and the materials used therein or storage, description of installations for automatic detection and reporting fire detection, explosive and combustible gas detection, as well as a description of stable and mobile fire extinguishers and installations, evacuation routes for rescue of persons and property, criteria for selection of mobile fire extinguishing equipment, description of installations for fluids used in the facility, etc. ), \***

**2) budget bases (calculation of fire load of fire sectors, calculation of capacity of evacuation routes in the facility, calculation of time required for evacuation of people, etc.), \***

**3) graphic documentation (situational plan with contiguous contiguous structures and roads, basics of all levels and roofs, characteristic longitudinal and cross sections with delineated fire sectors, disposition of process technological equipment and equipment belonging to fire extinguishing installations, schemes of fire detection and alarm systems , gas detection, lightning protection installations, divorces of machine installations for automatic fire extinguishing, smoke and heat removal systems, ventilation systems, etc.) and \***

**4) Metering equipment and fire protection equipment. \***

**By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, a major fire protection project need not be an integral part of the technical documentation if the basic requirements of fire protection referred to in Article 30 of this Law can be viewed through the technical documentation for the construction, upgrading and reconstruction of the facility. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Development of the Main project of fire protection**

#### **Article 32**

The main fire protection project is prepared by a company or other legal entity that is registered in the relevant registry for performing the activity of technical documentation, which is authorized by the Ministry for the preparation of the main fire protection project and has employees with a license for the fire protection project.

The license referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be obtained by a person who has:

- 1) at least a university degree in technical engineering;
- 2) At least five years of work experience in the design of fire protection measures or their supervision;
- 3) passed the professional exam in the field of fire protection.

The Minister prescribes more detailed conditions for obtaining the authorization for the preparation of the Main Fire Protection Project, as well as the program and manner of passing the professional examination referred to in paragraph 2, item 3) of this Article.

The Ministry shall keep records of the issued authorizations and licenses referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

## **Ministry approval**

### **Article 33 \***

**Branch units of the state administration body in whose jurisdiction fire protection gives approval to the technical documentation regarding fire protection measures, for construction, reconstruction and upgrading of facilities with all associated installations, equipment and devices, as follows: \***

- 1) residential, residential, commercial and business premises of more than 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> or floors + P + 4 + Pk (PS) and above, residential buildings of communities, hotels, motels and buildings for the wholesale and retail trade of more than 400 m<sup>2</sup>; floors over P + 2, as well as restaurants, bars and similar restaurants; \***
- 2) objects of public use elsewhere not mentioned; \***
- 3) large and medium-sized garages that are independent or large and medium-sized garages with associated facilities; \***
- 4) facilities and premises where chemicals are produced, processed and stored which may cause a fire or explosion or endanger the health and safety of persons and property; \***
- 5) Facilities where solid flammable substances are produced, processed or processed, resulting in explosive mixtures of gases, vapors and dust; \***
- 6) fueling station for motor vehicles or self-propelled vessels with a storage capacity of up to 500 m<sup>3</sup> of flammable liquids; \***
- 7) industrial buildings, high-bay warehouses, storage facilities of over 1,500 m<sup>2</sup>, as well as other storage facilities specified by a special regulation; \***
- 8) power plants with rated voltages of 20 and 35 kV and open-air transformer stations above 2000 kVA; \***
- 9) oil pipelines, product pipelines and pipelines not covered by Article 34, paragraph 1, item 1); \***
- 10) facilities for storage of explosive materials up to 1000 kg ; \***
- 11) free-standing boiler rooms with power over 50 kW; \***
- 12) објеката базне и прерађивачке хемијске индустрије, црне и обојене металургије, објеката за прераду коже и крзна, објеката за прераду каучука, објеката за производњу целулозе и папира и објеката за прераду неметаличних минералних сировина, објеката за производњу биодизела;\***
- 13) силоса, граничних прелаза, објеката казнено-поправних установа;\***
- 14) стадиона од 1.000 до 20.000 гледалаца, објеката у категорији високих до 50 m;\***
- 15) хидроелектрана и хидроелектрана са припадајућом браном снаге до 10 MW, термоелектрана снаге до 10 MW и термоелектрана-топлана електричне снаге до 10 MW и далековада и трафостаница напона до 110 kV;\***
- 16) објеката и постројења за припрему воде за пиће и објеката и постројења за пречишћавање отпадних вода;\***

17) културних добара од изузетног значаја и објеката у њиховој заштићеној околини и културних добара уписаних у Листу светске културне баштине (осим претварања заједничких просторија у стан односно пословни простор у заштићеној околини културних добара од изузетног значаја и културних добара уписаних у Листу светске културне баштине);\*

18) постројења за третман неопасног отпада, спаљивањем или хемијским поступцима одређена посебним прописом;\*

19) постројења за третман опасног отпада спаљивањем, термичким и/или физичким, физичко-хемијским, хемијским поступцима, као и централних складишта и/или депонија за одлагање опасног отпада и регионалних депонија односно депонија за одлагање опасног отпада, одређена посебним прописом;\*

20) пристаништа, лука;\*

21) renewable energy production facilities (wind, biogas, solar, geothermal, biomass, landfill gas, municipal sewage gas, etc.) and cogeneration plants with individual power up to 10 MW; \*

22) facilities, that is, parts of facilities that house telecommunications equipment and systems. \*

The provision of paragraph 1 of this Article shall also apply to the approval of technical documentation containing changes made during the construction of the facility in relation to the technical documentation to which approval was given, if such changes affect safety from the aspect of fire and explosion protection. \*

The consent of para. 1 and 2 of this Article shall be acquired by the investor or the owner of the building in the procedure prescribed by the law governing the construction. \*

The approval referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for special purpose objects used by the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces shall be given by the Ministry of Defense in accordance with a special law.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

#### Consent for special facilities

#### Article 34 \*

The Ministry approves the technical documentation regarding fire protection measures, for construction, reconstruction and upgrading of facilities with all associated installations, equipment and devices, as follows: \*

1) oil and gas processing facilities, international and main product pipelines, pipelines and oil pipelines for transport, pipelines with a nominal working pressure of over 20 bar, if they exceed at least two municipalities, oil, gas and oil derivatives with a capacity exceeding 500 m<sup>3</sup>, flammable gas storage facilities over 200 m<sup>3</sup>, as well as terminals for dangerous cargoes and all objects of this purpose in ports and ports; \*

2) stadiums for 20,000 or more spectators, facilities with a height of 50 meters or more, production facilities for military purposes (dedicated industry); \*

3) hydroelectric power plant and hydroelectric power plant with associated dam with power of 10 and more MW, thermal power plant with power of 10 and more MW and thermoelectric power plant with electric power of 10 and more MW and transmission lines and substations of 110 kV or more; \*

4) airports for public air traffic; \*

5) road and rail tunnels and subways; \*

6) facilities for the production of energy from renewable energy sources (wind, biogas, solar energy, geothermal energy, biomass, landfill gas, gas from municipal wastewater, etc.) and power plants with combined production, individual power of 10 MW or more; \*

7) нуклеарних објеката и других објеката који служе за производњу нуклеарног горива, радиоизотопа, озрачивање, ускладиштење радиоактивних отпадних материја за научно-истраживачке сврхе;\*

8) објеката за складиштење експлозивних материја преко 1000 kg.\*

Одредба става 1. овог члана односи се и на давање сагласности на техничку документацију која садржи измене настале у току грађења објекта у односу на техничку документацију на коју је дата сагласност, уколико те измене утичу на безбедност са аспекта заштите од пожара и експлозија.\*

**Сагласност из става 1. овог члана прибавља инвеститор, односно власник објекта у процедури прописаној законом који уређује изградњу.\***

**Сагласност из става 1. овог члана за објекте посебне намене које користи Министарство одбране и Војска Србије даје Министарство одбране, у складу са посебним законом.\***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

## **Consent for part of the facility**

### **Article 35**

Consent under Art. 33 and 34 of this Law shall be given for the whole building, and when the building is built in parts for a part of the building, if that part represents an economic and technical unit and can be used independently, that is, if the construction of the whole building takes longer.

## **Eligibility of the facility for use**

### **Article 36 \***

**When the subject of technical inspection within the meaning of the law governing the construction of the facility referred to in Article 34 of this Law, a member of the technical inspection commission that determines the suitability of the facility for use with regard to the implementation of fire protection measures provided in the technical documentation is a licensed person employed by the state authority Administration responsible for fire protection authorized to make decisions within the scope of work. For the purposes of this person, technical work is performed by professional persons employed in the state administration body competent for fire protection. \***

**The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall also apply to individual objects referred to in Article 33, as follows: \***

- 1) residential, residential-commercial and commercial buildings, which belong to high-rise buildings in accordance with a special regulation; \***
- 2) community housing buildings, hotels, motels, restaurants and retail and retail premises with an area of over 2,000 m<sup>2</sup>; \***
- 3) nightclubs and similar restaurants; \***
- 4) other public purpose buildings of over 500 m<sup>2</sup>; \***
- 5) large detached garages; \***
- 6) facilities for the production, processing and storage of chemicals that may cause fire or explosion or endanger the health and safety of persons and property; \***
- 7) Facilities where solid flammable substances are produced, processed or processed, resulting in explosive mixtures of gases, vapors and dust; \***
- 8) fuel supply stations for motor vehicles or self-propelled vessels with a storage capacity of up to 500 m<sup>3</sup> of flammable liquids; \***
- 9) industrial buildings over 3,000 m<sup>2</sup> and warehouses over 1,500 m<sup>2</sup>, as well as all high-bay warehouses; \***
- 10) Power plants with a rated voltage of 35 kV and an outdoor substation with a power exceeding 10 MVA; \***
- 11) oil pipelines, product pipelines and gas pipelines not covered by Article 34, paragraph 1, item 1) of this Law; \***
- 12) facilities for storage of explosive materials up to 1,000 kg; \***
- 13) freestanding boiler rooms with power over 300 kW; \***
- 14) facilities of the base and processing chemical industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, rubber processing facilities, pulp and paper production facilities, non-metallic mineral raw material processing facilities and biodiesel production facilities; \***
- 15) facilities of penitentiary institutions; \***

**16) stadiums with 1,000 to 20,000 spectators; \***

**17) 35 kV substations; \***

**18) cultural property of exceptional importance and objects in their protected environment and cultural property entered in the World Heritage List (except for the conversion of common premises into an apartment or business premises in the protected environment of cultural goods of exceptional importance and cultural property listed in the World Heritage List) ; \***

**19) installations for treatment of non-hazardous waste, incineration or chemical processes, determined by special regulations; \***

**20) installations for treatment of hazardous waste by incineration, thermal and / or physical, physico-chemical, chemical processes, as well as central storage and / or landfill for hazardous waste and regional or hazardous waste landfill, determined by special regulations; \***

**21) ports and ports; \***

**22) biogas and biomass and cogeneration plants with individual power up to 10 MW. \***

**The person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall determine the suitability of the facility for use with regard to the implementation of fire protection measures by the decision referred to in paragraph 1 within 15 days from the date of submission of the request by the investor. \***

**When the object of the technical inspection is an object not covered by Art. 1 and 2 of this Article, a member of the technical inspection committee who determines the suitability of the facility for use with regard to the implementation of the fire protection measures provided in the technical documentation is a person who holds the appropriate license according to the fire protection regulations. \***

**The building is eligible for use with regard to the implementation of fire protection measures if: \***

**1) constructed in accordance with the technical documentation approved; \***

**2) provided proof of the characteristics of the structures as well as the elements of the structures to be resistant to fire, proof of the characteristics of equipment, devices and installations with special characteristics for fire and explosion, as well as proof of the characteristics of interior materials and installations for which special requirements regarding fire performance, materials used or storage in the process; \***

**3) provided proof of the proper functioning and operation of the performed installations and devices for automatic detection and reporting of fires, extinguishing of fires and detection of explosive and combustible gases, installations in explosion hazard zones, and installations for smoke and heat extraction; \***

**4) provided proof of the proper functioning and operation of the performed fire hydrant network installations as well as mobile fire extinguishers; \***

**5) Provided proof of measurements and inspection of installed mechanical, plumbing and electrical installations. \***

**The proof referred to in paragraph 5, item 3) of this Article shall be issued by an authorized legal entity - a contractor with appropriate authority for the implementation of special fire protection systems and measures. \***

**The proof referred to in paragraph 5, item 4) of this Article shall be issued by the authorized legal person referred to in Article 44 of this Law. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

## **Technological processes**

### Article 37

Technological processes in which flammable liquids and gases or explosive materials are used or produced are carried out in facilities or parts of the facility that are separate from other production and storage facilities and spaces with fire resistant walls that prevent the spread of fire.

The technological processes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as open flames in the vicinity of flammable liquids, gases, explosive and other materials that may cause fire, must be organized in such a way that, depending on the nature and working conditions, the danger of fire is eliminated.

The facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may be constructed only in places where there is no danger of a fire in accordance with the provisions of a separate law and technical regulations.

## Design and implementation of special systems

### Article 38

Design and implementation of special fire protection systems and measures in facilities where flammable liquids and gases, explosive and other substances that can lead to fires are produced, processed and stored, and in other complex facilities is performed by a business company or other legal entity that is registered. in the appropriate register for the activity of design and execution of works, meets the special requirements in terms of technical equipment and has employees licensed to design and implement special systems and measures of fire protection.

The professional examination for obtaining the license referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be taken before the Ministry commission.

The Minister shall prescribe the program of the professional exam, the conditions for obtaining the license, the more detailed conditions for obtaining the authorization to perform the tasks and the special conditions of technical equipment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the amount of the fee for the commission referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

The list of authorized legal entities performing the activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.

The Ministry shall keep records of the issued authorizations and licenses referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

## Design and implementation of special systems

### Article 39

The design and implementation of special fire protection systems and measures referred to in Article 38 shall include the following:

- 1) designing projects for stable fire extinguishing systems and implementation of these systems;
- 2) designing projects for stable fire alarm systems and implementation of these systems;
- 3) development of projects for stable systems for the detection of explosive gases and vapors and implementation of these systems;
- 4) making analyzes of danger zones and identifying these zones in places that are endangered by the formation of explosive mixtures of flammable gases, vapors of flammable liquids and explosive dusts;
- 5) design and construction of electrical installations and devices for areas threatened by explosive atmospheres (flammable gases, vapors of flammable liquids and explosive dusts);
- 6) design and construction of smoke and heat exhaust systems.

## Preventive measures in building structures

### Article 40

The building of a building, in terms of a special regulation, depending on the type and purpose, must be designed, built, used and maintained in such a way as to provide conditions for safe evacuation of people.

**For the final treatment of horizontal and vertical surfaces of the evacuation corridor in the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, only materials having the required fire reaction characteristics in accordance with the regulations and standards for which proof of the fire reaction characteristics issued by the competent authority must be obtained in accordance with special regulations and made available to the competent authority. \***

**In the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the method of installation and the materials for installations must have the appropriate characteristics in a fire in accordance with the regulations and standards, and for this it is necessary to obtain evidence issued by the competent**

**institution in accordance with special regulations and to make it available to the competent authority.**  
\*

All installed installations in facilities must be maintained in proper condition and periodically inspected in accordance with the technical regulations and standards to which those regulations refer.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Roads, passes, plateaus and similar approaches to buildings**

#### **Article 41**

On roads, passages, plateaus and similar approaches, facilities intended for the passage of fire trucks or the evacuation of people and property endangered by fire shall not be allowed to construct or erect facilities and other obstacles.

### **Fire detection and fire extinguishers and fire extinguishers**

#### **Article 42 \***

**When designing and constructing facilities such as hotels, department stores, shopping malls, cinemas, children's institutions, schools, colleges, cultural institutions, health institutions, sports and concert halls, stadiums with office space, airport buildings and high-rise buildings, it is obligatory installation of fire detection and alarm systems. \***

**When designing and constructing tall buildings (except residential buildings), it is mandatory to install a fire extinguishing system. \***

**When designing and constructing the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article (except for tall buildings), it is obligatory to make a risk assessment based on the calculation method according to the relevant technical regulations and standards in order to determine the need for the installation of stable fire extinguishing systems when the obligation to install is not defined by a separate regulation. \***

**For facilities not covered by paragraph 1, a risk assessment is required to determine the need to install a system for timely detection, reporting and extinguishing of fires. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Maintenance of installations and devices \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

#### **Article 43 \***

**Installations and devices for automatic fire detection and fire extinguishing, fire extinguishing, detection of explosive and flammable gases, installations in explosion hazard zones, installations for smoke and heat extraction, installations of hydrant fire extinguishing systems, as well as mobile fire extinguishers must be maintained in proper and functional condition, following the provisions of the technical regulations, standards and instructions of the manufacturer. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Controlling installations and devices \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

#### **Article 44 \***

**Proper installation and installation of automatic fire detection and alarm systems, fire extinguishing, detection of explosive and combustible gases, installation in explosion hazard zones,**

**installations for smoke and heat removal, installation of hydrant fire extinguishing systems, as well as mobile fire extinguishers controlled every six months by an authorized legal entity. \***

**The Minister shall prescribe special conditions for granting and revoking authorizations, the manner of granting and revoking authorizations, special conditions of technical equipment, the manner and tasks of control, the contents of the certificate of control, as well as the number, qualifications and conditions for employees performing the control tasks referred to in paragraph 1 of this member. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

#### **Adoption of technical regulations \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

#### **Article 44a \***

**The Minister shall issue technical regulations governing the safety and protection of fires and explosions on installations and facilities taking into account the type of installations, the specificity of the facility itself, the activity being carried out in the facility and the risk of fires and explosions for people and property, as well as other technical regulations. necessary for the implementation of this Law. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

#### **Preventive measures in nature**

##### Article 45

When carrying out work in the wild that can cause fire, and especially when using open flames, fire protection measures must be applied.

#### **No fire in the forest**

##### Article 46

It is forbidden to open fire in the forest and at a distance of 200 m from the forest edge, except in designated and marked places, in accordance with prescribed fire protection measures.

#### **Protected areas**

##### Article 47

The manager of a protected area established on the basis of regulations governing nature protection is obliged to determine preventive measures of fire protection according to the size of the protected area, the type and purpose of the land or facilities it manages.

If the protected area referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is in the first or second category of fire risk, the protected area manager shall determine the preventive fire protection measures through the Fire Protection Plan referred to in Article 27 of this Law.

The approval of the Ministry shall be obtained on the management plan referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

#### **Placement of combustible material**

##### Article 48

The flammable material must not be stored in a space not less than 6 m away from the building or part of the building, unless otherwise specified in the technical regulations.

## Harvesting

### Article 49

A company, agricultural cooperative, institution or other legal entity, entrepreneur and farmer who performs harvesting work is obliged to take special measures for the protection of small crops against fire.

Special measures for the protection of stubble crops against fire include:

- 1) organizing on-call duty;
- 2) organizing an observation service;
- 3) organizing a liaison and intelligence service;
- 4) equipping the machinery with appropriate fire fighting equipment;
- 5) control of fire fighting equipment;
- 6) control of mechanization;
- 7) crop storage control.

The minister responsible for agriculture, with the consent of the minister, shall adopt a regulation which regulates more closely fire protection measures in agriculture.

## Burning outdoors

### Article 50

It is forbidden to burn the remains of stubble crops, incinerate the rubbish outdoors and burn the plant residues.

The person who caused the fire in the actions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be obliged to reimburse the fire and rescue unit for the costs of the intervention, in accordance with a special regulation.

## Fire Protection

### Article 51

The fire guard is obliged to organize:

- 1) a person who fires flammable liquids or flammable gases above 5 m<sup>3</sup>;
- 2) the person performing the welding, cutting and soldering work, uses an open flame or tool that when used in the room is not specially adapted for the job or at a distance of 200 m from the forest edge;
- 3) organizer of a public meeting or event where there is a risk of fire.

Fire protection referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall mean the presence of persons professionally trained in the implementation of fire protection measures with appropriate fire fighting equipment.

## Conditions for conducting fire protection

### Члан 52.

Поред општих услова за заснивање радног односа, посебне психофизичке и здравствене способности, за обављање послова заштите од пожара потребни су следећи услови:

- 1) за субјекте у првој категорији из члана 24. став 1. руководилац на пословима превентиве **може бити лице које је стекло најмање 240 ЕСПБ бодова на академским или струковним студијама техничко-технолошке научне области\***, а руководилац ватрогасне јединице мора имати најмање **први степен високог образовања техничко-технолошке научне области\***;

2) за субјекте у другој категорији из члана 24. став 2. руководиоца службе заштите од пожара и лице које ради на организовању и спровођењу превентивних мера заштите од пожара мора имати најмање **први степен високог образовања\***;

3) employees of fire fighting units, fire protection services and fire protection operations must have at least **secondary education** \* .

The persons referred to in paragraph 1, item 3) of this Article who are first employed or assigned for the first time to fire protection activities may not be older than 30 years.

**The conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall also apply to professional fire-fighting units of the Ministry. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

## **Basic employee training**

### Article 53

**Basic training in the field of fire protection is organized for all employees as soon as they start work, and not later than 30 days from the day they start work. \***

**Basic training and practical assessment of employees' knowledge for the needs of third parties shall be performed by legal entities referred to in Article 25 and Article 56, Paragraph 1 of this Law. Persons working in the field of fire protection may carry out basic training and practical assessment of the knowledge referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in the legal entity in which they are employed. \***

The basic training program is enacted by the employer or the head of state authority, autonomous province authority or local self-government unit, upon obtaining the consent of the Ministry.

**The basic training program for employees has a general part and a special part that contains specifics of fire protection for the activity that the legal entity is engaged in. The minimum content of the basic training program for employees referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Minister. \***

By way of derogation from paragraph 3 of this Article, the Ministry of Defense does not obtain consent.

Employee knowledge assessment is performed once every three years.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

## **Required attendance at training**

### Article 54

Employees are obliged to attend training and knowledge testing in the field of fire protection and to comply with the prescribed instructions, warnings, prohibitions, fire protection measures in the work, and to approach fire extinguishing in case of fire.

## **Special training in the field of fire protection**

### Article 55

Persons working in the field of fire protection are obliged to attend special training in the field of fire protection (hereinafter referred to as: special training) and to pass the professional exam no later than one year from the date of employment, or assignment to fire protection activities. .

Persons who, as members of the Serbian Armed Forces, have received professional training in fire protection courses, according to a program harmonized with the Ministry, shall be entitled to take the professional examination referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The professional exam is taken before the Ministry commission.

The type and program of training, the scope and conditions of special training, the manner of passing it, the amount of costs of the professional exam, as well as the amount of compensation to the members of the

commission referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Minister.

### **Legal entities providing special training**

#### Article 56

Special training is provided by legal entities that meet certain requirements and are approved by the Ministry. The conditions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the Ministry.

### **Special training in the field of fire protection in the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces**

#### Article 57

Persons working in the field of fire protection in the Ministry of Defense and the Army of Serbia are obliged to attend special training in the field of fire protection and to pass a special professional examination, in the manner prescribed by the Minister of Defense.

## IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE SERVICE

*Art. 58 - 62.*

*They have ceased to be valid (see Article 120 of the Law - 87 / 2018-3)*

*Article 63*

*It has been deleted (see Article 29 of the Law - 20 / 2015- 1 3)*

*Article 64*

*It has ceased to be valid (see Article 120 of the Law - 87 / 2018-3)*

*Article 65*

*It has ceased to be valid (see Article 37 of the Law - 87 / 2018-50)*

*Art. 66-72.*

*They have ceased to be valid (see Article 120 of the Law - 87 / 2018-3)*

## V. FIRE PROTECTION SUPERVISION

### **Supervision**

#### Article 73

The Ministry through the inspector shall supervise the implementation of the provisions of this Law and the regulations adopted thereunder.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the supervision of the implementation of fire protection in special purpose facilities used by the Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Armed Forces \* shall be exercised by the Ministry of Defense.

Entities in the first and second categories of fire risk shall be subject to periodic review in accordance with an act issued by the Minister.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Inspectors**

## Article 74

The tasks of the inspector shall be carried out by a person who holds a university degree in technical or other appropriate direction and has passed the **exam for an inspector, in accordance with the law governing inspection supervision, and \* a** special professional examination of the Ministry and fulfills other conditions prescribed by law.

The Minister shall prescribe the program and manner of passing the special professional examination for inspectors referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 87/2018

### Conducting an investigation

## Article 75

Inspectors are involved in the investigation of the outbreak of fire and take measures to determine the cause of the fire and eliminate adverse effects.

### Inspector's rights and duties

## Article 76

In carrying out inspection activities, the inspector shall have the right and duty to:

- 1) to enter into private possession at the request of tenants or in the event of elimination of a serious imminent threat to life and health of people and property of greater scope;
- 2) inform the competent authority or the competent inspector that the construction of the facilities is not carried out in accordance with the fire protection measures foreseen in the main project.

Owners or users of facilities and other real estate are obliged to enable inspection work and to provide the inspector with the required documentation, necessary data and notices.

### Loading measures

## Article 77

The inspector may order that the following measures be taken:

- 1) prohibition of the use of tools and devices threatening the immediate danger of a fire, until the danger is eliminated;
- 2) prohibition of performing certain work in the facility, part of the facility or space if they are clearly threatened by the outbreak and spread of fires or if the conditions for safe evacuation of people are not provided, while other fire prevention measures (adaptation of the facility, part of the facility or space by setting fire barriers and sl.) does not eliminate this imminent danger, as does the prohibition on the use of the facility, unless the suitability of the facility for use under Article 36 of the Law has been established; \***
- 3) adaptation or partitioning at the facility to prevent the outbreak and spread of fires and endanger people and property;
- 4) ban on smoking, use of open fire or devices in certain places where there is a danger of a fire;
- 5) procurement of necessary fire-fighting equipment and fire extinguishers, as well as their maintenance in proper condition;
- 6) other measures aimed at preventing **\* the outbreak and spread of fires and ensuring the protection of people and property \***.

Appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 item 1), 4) and 6) does not delay execution.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

## **Inspector's powers**

### Article 78

In carrying out inspection supervision, the inspector is authorized to order that:

- 1) bring plants, installations and appliances into proper condition;
- 2) carry out the reconstruction of the facility or individual rooms in it for the implementation of fire protection measures;
- 3) remove waste from the enclosed and open space that was generated during the work process or disposed of in prohibited places;
- 4) remove objects from the premises or premises which present a danger of the occurrence and spread of fire or prevent the quick and safe escape from the endangered object or space;
- 5) maintain all forest roads and averages in a condition that enables daily access to fire trucks;
- 6) carry out stable, semi-stable, mobile, or other appropriate devices and installations for fire alarms and extinguishing, as well as other protective devices and installations;
- 7) carry out the necessary exits from the building or its part in order to allow quick exit of the person in case of fire;
- 8) deny access to vehicles that can throw sparks at work where it would present a fire hazard;
- 9) bring the fire fighting equipment and fire extinguishers in proper condition or place those equipment and means in a certain place;
- 10) remove or modify those elements on installations, installations and devices which, when used, may cause a fire;
- 11) remove flammable materials that treat the horizontal and vertical surfaces of evacuation routes;
- 12) check the knowledge and training of members of the fire brigade.

## **Prohibition decisions**

### Article 79

The inspector shall, by virtue of the imminent risk of fire, prohibit:

- 1) keeping raw materials, finished products or other objects in closed or open storage areas which are at risk of fire and spreading;
- 2) use of open fire in closed and open spaces (smoking, welding, use of open flame lamps, open fireboxes, non-specialty electrical installations, etc.);
- 3) the use of facilities or their parts, parts of plants, installations or other devices if their remodeling cannot eliminate the defect which can cause a fire;
- 4) use of devices, installations and means until measures are taken to eliminate the danger;
- 5) performing certain work in the facility or its part, room or space (varnishing, transfer of flammable liquids and gases, etc.).

An appeal against the decision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not delay the execution.

## **Construction supervision of buildings**

### **Article 80 \***

**Construction supervision includes: \***

- 1) control whether the construction is carried out according to certified major projects, major fire protection design and major projects of special systems and fire protection measures; \***

**2) control and verification of the quality of performance of all types of works and application of regulations, standards to which technical regulations refer, and technical norms in the field of fire protection; verifying that there is evidence of the quality of the materials, equipment and installations to be installed, according to certified major projects, major fire protection design and major designs of special fire protection systems and measures; giving instructions to the contractor; cooperation with the designer to provide technological and organizational solutions for the execution of works and to solve other issues that arise during the execution of works. \***

**Supervision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be carried out by a person who fulfills the conditions for carrying out professional supervision, in accordance with the planning and construction regulations and who has the appropriate licenses referred to in Art. 32 and 38 of this Law, and by a written act of the investor or his representative it is stipulated that he performs these tasks during the execution of works. \***

**The Minister shall prescribe in more detail the conditions and manner of revocation of the authorizations and licenses referred to in Art. 32 and 38 of this Law, as well as the composition and manner of work of the license revocation commission established by the Minister's decision. \***

**The Ministry shall keep records of revoked authorizations and licenses referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article. \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

## YOU. PENALTY PROVISIONS

### **Economic transgressions**

#### Article 81

A fine of 500,000. up to 3,000,000 dinars shall be punished for an economic offense by a legal entity if:

1) performs the tasks referred to in Article 24 of this Law and does not meet the prescribed conditions and does not have the authority of the Ministry to perform these tasks (Article 25, Paragraph 1);

2) prepares the Main design of fire protection and does not meet the prescribed conditions (Article 32 paragraph 1);

3) performs the tasks referred to in Article 38, paragraph 1 of this Law and does not meet the prescribed conditions;

**4) performs the tasks referred to in Article 44, paragraph 1, but does not meet the prescribed conditions and has no authorization (Article 44);**

5) conducts special training and does not meet certain conditions and does not have the approval of the Ministry (Article 56, paragraph 1).

For the economic offenses referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a responsible person in a legal person shall be fined from 50,000 to 200,000 dinars.

For the actions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in addition to a fine, a protective measure may be imposed against a legal person from engaging in a particular economic activity, or a protective measure prohibiting a responsible person in a legal person from performing certain duties for a period of six months to five years.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Legal offenses**

#### Article 82

**A legal person shall be fined from 300,000 dinars to 1,000,000 dinars if: \***

**1) does not provide technically equipped and trained fire unit with the required number of firefighters, does not ensure implementation of preventive fire protection measures and constant on-call duty with the required number of persons expertly trained in fire protection implementation, does not organize implementation of preventive fire protection measures with the required number of persons professionally trained in the implementation of fire protection and does not provide adequate equipment and devices for fire fighting (Article 24, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3); \***

- 2) fails to adopt a Fire Protection Plan (Article 27, paragraphs 1 and 3); \***
- 3) does not act on the budgets from the fire protection plan (Article 27, paragraph 2); \***
- 4) fails to adopt amendments to the fire protection plan (Article 27, paragraph 4);**
- 5) does not prominently state the evacuation plan and instructions for fire management (Article 27a);**
- 6) does not follow the calculations from the fire protection rules (Article 28, paragraph 4); \***
- 7) fails to adopt Fire Protection Rules (Article 28, Paragraph 1); \***
- 8) does not point out the Evacuation Plan and instructions for fire management in a visible place (Article 28, paragraph 3);**
- 9) fails to obtain the approval of the Ministry in accordance with Article 33 para. 1. 2. and 3, Article 34, para. 1. 2. and 3, and Article 35 of this Law; \***
- 10) perform technological processes in places and manner contrary to Article 37 para. 1 and 2 of this Law; \***
- 11) fails to provide conditions for safe evacuation of people in building structures (Article 40, paragraph 1); \***
- 12) does not install the materials of the required fire reaction characteristics in accordance with regulations and standards, does not obtain evidence of the fire reaction characteristics and does not make it available to the competent authority (Article 40, paragraph 2);**
- 13) fails to properly install the installations or if the installation materials do not have the appropriate characteristics in accordance with regulations and standards, do not obtain proof from the competent institution and do not make it available to the competent authority (Article 40 paragraph 3);**
- 14) does not maintain the installed installations in the facilities in proper condition and does not periodically control in accordance with the technical regulations and standards to which those regulations refer (Article 40, paragraph 4);**
- 15) builds or erects structures and other obstacles on roads, passages, plateaus and similar approaches to facilities intended for passage of fire trucks or evacuation of people and property endangered by fire (Article 41);**
- 16) does not install fire detection and alarm systems (Article 42 paragraph 1); \***
- 17) does not install fire extinguishing systems (Article 42 paragraph 2); \***
- 18) fails to make the risk assessment referred to in Article 42 of this Law (Article 42, paragraphs 3 and 4); \***
- 19) does not maintain the installations and devices referred to in Article 43 of this Law in proper and functional condition (Article 43);**
- 20) fails to check the correctness of installations and devices in accordance with Article 44 of this Law (Article 44);**
- 21) fails to identify preventive fire protection measures in the protected area management plan and does not obtain the approval of the Ministry (Article 47);**
- 22) places flammable material in an area contrary to Article 48 of this Law; \***
- 23) during the harvest works does not undertake special measures of protection of small crops against fire (Article 49, paragraphs 1 and 2); \***
- 24) burns the remains of small crops, plant debris and garbage outdoors (Article 50, Paragraph 1); \***
- 25) does not organize a fire guard (Article 51); \***
- 26) does not organize basic training of employees in the field of fire protection within the prescribed period and does not carry out practical assessment of the employees' knowledge within the prescribed period (Article 53, paragraphs 1 and 6);**
- 27) persons engaged in fire protection activities do not attend special training in the field of fire protection and do not pass the professional examination no later than one year from the date of employment, or assignment to fire protection activities (Article 55 paragraph 1) ; \***
- 28) if it does not enable the inspector to perform his duties smoothly, fails to make available the necessary documents and objects and does not provide other requested assistance (Article 76,**

**paragraph 2); \***

**29) if he / she fails to implement the ordered fire protection measures within the time limit set by the decision of the competent body of the Interior Administration (Articles 77 and 78); \***

**30) if it violates the prohibition decision (Article 79); \***

**31) does not designate a person to supervise the construction of the facility (Article 80). \***

For the offenses referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a fine of between 10,000 and 50,000 dinars shall be imposed on the responsible person in the legal entity.

The entrepreneur shall be fined from 150,000 to 500,000 dinars for the offenses referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

For the offenses referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a legal person and an entrepreneur may be imposed a protective measure prohibiting the performance of certain activities for a period of six months to three years.

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Misdemeanors of a responsible person in a state body, an autonomous province authority and local self-government units**

#### Article 83

A responsible person within the competent authority shall be fined between 10,000 and 50,000 dinars if:

1) *deleted (see Article 36 of the Law - 20 / 2015- 1 3)*

2) fails to adopt a Fire Protection Plan (Articles 20 and 22);

**2a) fails to adopt or amend the fire protection plan (Article 27, paragraph 3); \***

**3) fails to obtain the opinion of the Ministry containing the conditions of fire and explosion protection (Article 29, paragraph 2);**

**4) issue a marketing authorization without first obtaining consent for suitability for use with regard to the implementation of fire protection measures (Article 36, paragraph 6);**

5) does not organize basic training of employees in the field of fire protection within the prescribed deadline and does not perform practical assessment of the employees' knowledge within the prescribed deadline **(Article 53, paragraphs 1 and 6 ) \*** .

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

### **Individual offenses**

#### Article 84

A fine of 10,000 to 50,000 dinars shall be imposed on a natural person for the offense if:

1) build or erect facilities and other obstacles on roads, passages, plateaus and similar approaches to facilities intended for passage of fire trucks or evacuation of people and property endangered by fire (Article 41);

2) open fire in the forest and at a distance of 200 m from the forest edge contrary to Article 46 of this Law;

3) places flammable material in an area contrary to Article 48 of the Law;

4) does not undertake special measures during the harvest to protect the crops from fire (Article 49, paragraphs 1 and 2);

5) *has been deleted (see Article 3 7 of the Law - 20 / 2015- 1 3)*

6) does not organize a fire guard (Article 51);

7) notices the immediate danger of a fire or fire, but does not remove the danger, that is, it does not extinguish the fire or notify the competent fire department or police station without delay (Article 71, paragraph 1);

8) falsely report a fire or other technical and technological accident (Article 71, paragraph 2);

**8a) fails to obtain approvals in accordance with Art. 33, 34 and 35 of this Law. \***

**A fine of 10,000 dinars shall be imposed on a natural person for the offense if he burns the remains of stubble crops, garbage and plant debris outdoors (Article 50, paragraph 1). \***

\* RS Official Gazette, No. 20/2015

## VII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

### **Agreement between the Ministry and local self-government units**

#### Article 85

In the territory of the local self-government on which the fire-fighting unit was not established, the activities of that unit shall be performed by the fire-rescue unit of the Ministry until its establishment.

The Ministry and local self-governments may conclude an agreement regulating the issues of transferring or taking over the equipment and resources available to the Ministry, which are necessary for the start-up of professional fire fighting units.

### **Harmonization of business and general acts**

#### Article 86

Companies and other legal entities carrying out the activities for which special requirements are prescribed by this Law shall be obliged to harmonize their operations with the provisions of this Law within one year from the day this Law enters into force.

State bodies, autonomous province bodies, local self-government bodies, companies and other legal entities shall harmonize their general acts related to fire protection with the provisions of this law within one year from the day this law enters into force.

### **Persons who have passed the professional examination**

#### Article 87

Persons who, by the day this Law enters into force, have passed the professional exam that has tested the professional competence to work in the jobs determined by this Law according to the regulations in force at the time of their placement, as well as persons who have been recognized by those regulations the right to perform certain jobs shall be eligible for the performance of these tasks and, subject to the provisions of this Law, if they fulfill the other prescribed conditions.

### **Continued procedures**

#### Article 88

Proceedings commenced until the day this law enters into force shall continue according to the regulations in force until the day this law enters into force.

### **Termination**

#### Article 89

On the day of application of this Law, the Law on Fire Protection ("Official Gazette of SRS", No. 37/88 and "Official Gazette of RS", Nos. 53/93, 67/93, 48/94 and 101/05) shall cease to apply, except for the provisions of Art. 74-79, which shall cease to apply in accordance with a separate law.

The by-laws prescribed by this Law shall be adopted within six months from the day this Law enters into force.

Until the implementation of the by-laws referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the provisions of the applicable by-laws that are not contrary to the provisions of this Law shall apply.

### **the entry into force**

#### Article 90

This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the RS, and shall apply from the expiration of nine months from the date of entry into force of this Law.

### **PROVISIONS NOT INCLUDED IN THE "REFERRED TEXT" OF THE LAW**

*Law on Amendments to the Law on Fire Protection: "RS Official Gazette", No. 20 / 2015- 1 3*

#### **Article 38**

**The by-laws prescribed by this Law shall be adopted within six months from the day this Law enters into force.**

#### **Article 39**

**This Law shall enter into force on the eighth day after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia.**