

Fire Protection Act

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I. BASIC PROVISIONS

The subject of the law

Article 1.

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

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 planning measures and actions, financing, organizing, implementing and controlling fire protection measures and actions to prevent outbreaks and spreading fires, detecting and extinguishing fires, rescuing people and property, protecting the environment, identifying and elimination of the causes of the fire, as well as to assist in the elimination of the consequences caused by the 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.

Definitions

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 environment;
- 2) explosion is a process of rapid combustion resulting from the use of flammable liquids, flammable gases and other combustibles which with the air may form an explosive mixture of explosive substances monitored the shock wave of pressure of combustion products and the rise in temperature, which endanger life and health of people and material goods;
- 3) an accident is the destruction of the basic assemblies of plants in commercial, public and other facilities represented by danger to human life and health, material goods and fire;

- 4) Rescue represents the intervention of fire-rescue and fire-fighting units for the protection of human life, the corporeal integrity and tangible assets in the event of fire, damage and other emergencies, in accordance with a special law;
- 5) the reaction characteristics of the material to the fire are the contributions of the material to the fire development due to its own decomposition resulting from the exposure of that material to the standard defined test conditions, which are reflected through the flammability class, smoke emission, unclogging and / or other expected properties that threaten evacuation;
- 6) fire resistance is the ability of an object or part of an object to meet the required load capacity for a specified time (R) and / or integrity (E) and / or thermal insulation (I) and / or other expected property, as prescribed by the standards on the testing and classification of fire resistance;
- 7) evacuation route from the facility is the route leading from any point in the facility to the outer space or safe and safe space in the building;
- 8) The evacuation corridor shall consist of the building structures of the building which restrict the communication rooms (corridors, buffer rooms, staircases, windshields, entrances, etc.) to prevent flames and smoke from entering living quarters and other rooms endangered by fire and having such characteristics (resistance and reaction to fire, width, height, etc.) to allow persons caught in the fire to safely and safely (alone or with the assistance of a lifeguard) leave the facility;
- 9) protective systems and devices are systems in the function of safety of people staying in the facility, facility and firefighters - rescuers (stable fire-fighting systems, stable fire alarm systems, stable systems for the detection of explosive and combustible gases, smoke and heat control systems, security power systems, fire extinguishing system installations as well as mobile fire extinguishers);
- 10) residential, i.e. residential and commercial building is a facility that has more than 80% of the usable area intended for housing and related facilities (vehicle garage spaces, occupant pantries, heating substation, corridors, stairs, elevator windows, etc.) and in which the remainder constitutes office space;
- 11) commercial or commercial residential building is a building that has more than 80% of usable area for business (sale, purchase, services, etc.) and in which other premises are residential and / or public;
- 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 home and apartment, room for rent, catering facilities for food and drink - except kiosks and similar establishments, educational, cultural, sporting, religious, and similar establishments, bus, rail, airline terminals, passenger docks, etc.) and in which other premises are residential and / or business purposes;
- 13) fire hazard assessment is part of the main fire protection project, or part of the technical one documentation for the construction of structures setting out requirements for fire protection measures for the structure, materials, installations and the need to equip protective systems and devices when this has not been determined regulation;
- 14) technical documentation is a set of projects that make up a project for implementation in terms of the law governing its construction, which are made for the purpose of construction, upgrading and reconstruction of facilities;
- 15) voluntary fire companies are associations established for the purpose of organized voluntary participation of citizens in enforcing fire protection, rescuing people and property;
- 16) firefighting associations (municipal, city, district, 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 achieving fire protection, their common goals and developing awareness of the importance of fire protection, within which voluntary fire brigades and voluntary fire brigades operate.

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 to protect and rescue people, material goods and the environment during the event fire outbreaks;
- 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 set out in this law and regulations enacted thereunder, to apply fire and explosion protection measures prescribed by law, bylaws regulations and general acts, to ensure the implementation of fire protection plans and other acts and are responsible for each activity by which they alter or may alter the condition and conditions of fire protection.

Fire protection entities are required to participate in the engagement of available human and material resources extinguishing fires and rescuing people and property endangered by fire if they can do so without danger to themselves, or the other.

Article 6a

In order to acquire the knowledge, skills and habits necessary to advance and reinforce positive attitudes and behaviours significant for fire protection of children and students, competent school and preschool institutions are obliged to establish and implement a fire safety education program within the school and preschool programs.

The Ministry shall supervise the establishment and implementation of fire safety education programs in charge of education.

Principle of protection

Article 7

The main goal 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 planning and implementing preventative measures and actions to prevent the outbreak of fire as effectively as possible, and in the event of a fire outbreak the risk to people, property and the environment is minimized by confining the fire confine at its origin.

The principle of continuity

Article 9

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

The principle of raising awareness

Article 10

Fire protection entities encourage, direct, and provide awareness of the importance of fire protection throughout system of education and upbringing, scientific research and technological development, improvement in the process of work, 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 the 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 principle 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, autonomous province bodies and local self-government bodies, 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 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 area and by area units with priority protection measures;
- 3) conditions for implementation of the most favourable economic, technical, technological, economic and other measures for protection against fire;
- 4) long-term and short-term measures to prevent outbreaks, mitigate the effects of fires and control the enforcement of fire protection measures;
- 5) a way of providing fire protection.

Remediation plan

Article 16

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Ministry of Interior

Article 17

The Ministry of the Interior, within its scope, performs tasks 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.

Ministry of Defence and Army of Serbia

Article 18

The Ministry of Defence performs tasks related to editing, planning, organizing, implementing and control of fire and explosion protection in the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces in accordance with the provisions of this Law, laws regulating the Republic of Serbia's defence system and regulations adopted on the basis of the law.

Autonomous province

Article 19

The autonomous province, within the competences established by the Constitution and the law, provides the conditions for implementing the fire protection measures and assistance in eliminating or mitigating the effects of fire; and adopts 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.

The approval of the Ministry shall be obtained from the Fire Protection Plan, including its amendments.

Local government unit

Article 21

The local self-government unit within the competencies established by the Constitution and the law organizes and provides the conditions to implement fire protection measures and to assist in the elimination or mitigation of consequences caused by fire and enacts acts to improve 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.

The approval of the Ministry shall be obtained from the Fire Protection Plan, including its amendments.

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 categorizes buildings, activities and land according to fire hazards depending on the technological process taking place in them; types and quantities of materials that is manufactured, processed or stored; types of material used to construct the facility; significance and size of the object and 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 the decision was submitted.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, the Ministry of Defence shall categorize military facilities and facilities that are used by the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces.

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

Organizing fire protection according to fire risk

Article 24

Company or other legal or natural person who is the owner or user of the facility or land with a high risk of fire is classified in the first category of fire risk and is obliged to organize the implementation of preventive fire protection measures, provide a technically equipped and trained fire unit with the required number of firefighters and provide adequate firefighting equipment and appliances.

Company or other legal or natural person who is the owner or user of the facility or land at increased risk of fire is classified in the second category of fire risk and is obliged to organize the implementation of preventive protection measures against fire and constant on-call duty with the required number of persons professionally trained to implement fire protection measures and provide adequate fire extinguishing equipment and devices.

Company or other legal or natural person who is the owner or user of the facility or land with a certain risk of fire is classified in the third category of fire risk and is obliged to organize the implementation of preventive protection measures against fire with the required number of persons expertly trained in the implementation of fire protection measures and provide adequate fire extinguishing equipment and devices.

Classification of companies and other legal and natural persons referred to in this Article shall be done by a decision from the Article 23 of this law.

The Minister responsible for Home Affairs prescribes the necessary technical equipment, fire units and the number of firefighters referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the required number of persons professionally trained for implementation of fire protection referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Hiring a legal person to perform business

Article 25

A company or other legal entity may be contracted to perform the tasks referred to in Article 24 which fulfils the prescribed conditions and is authorized by the Ministry to perform these tasks.

The Minister shall prescribe more detailed conditions for carrying out the tasks referred to in Article 24 of this Law and the conditions and manner of issuing and revocation of the authorization referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Fire protection in special purpose facilities used by the Ministry of Defence and the Army of Serbia

Article 26

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

Fire protection plan

Article 27

Entities in the first and second fire risk categories are required 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 show more closely the data on the number of firefighters, technical equipment and training of the fire brigade, i.e. organization of preventive fire protection measures, on-call duty and information on the number of persons qualified to carry out fire protection.

Fire Protection Plan (autonomous provinces, local self-government units and entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article) must be consistent with changes resulting from urban, technical, technological and other changes since importance for fire protection through amendments 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 method of preparation and content of fire plans of the Autonomous Province, a unit of the local self and entities in the first and second categories.

Evacuation plan and fire management instructions

Article 27a

Entities in the first, second and third fire risk categories must have an Evacuation Plan and instructions for action in the event of fire, which must be prominently displayed.

Entities in the third category of fire risk Evacuation plan and instructions for fire management adopt in accordance with Article 28 of this Law.

Fire protection rules

Article 28

Company or other legal or natural person who is the owner or user of the business, industrial and public - purpose buildings and free - standing garages, which are not required to have a Protection Plan against fire according to Article 27 of this Law, as well as facilities in the third category of fire risk, and residential buildings adopt Fire Protection Rules which include:

- 1) organization of technological processes in such a way that the risk of outbreaks and spreading of fire is eliminated, and that in the event of an outbreak, safe evacuation of persons and property shall be assured and fire spread prevented;
- 2) fire protection depending on the purpose of the facility with the required number of persons qualified to perform fire protection business;
- 3) evacuation plan and instructions for fire management;
- 4) a way of training employees to implement fire protection;
- 5) rights, obligations and responsibilities of employees for the 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 displayed in a conspicuous place.

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

III. FIRE PROTECTION MEASURES

Fire protection in planning documents

Article 29

Planning documents, in addition to the conditions prescribed by a special law governing the area of construction and landscaping, with regard to fire and explosion protection measures, contain:

- 1) sources of water supply and capacity of the city water supply network providing sufficient water supply for firefighting;
- 2) distance between zones designated for residential and public buildings and zones designated for industrial special purpose buildings;
- 3) access roads and passageways for fire trucks to the facilities;

- 4) separation between objects preventing the spread of fire and explosion, safety distances between objects or their fire separation;
- 5) means for evacuation and rescue of people.

Prior to drafting the planning documents, the contractor must prepare an opinion on the preparation of the planning document Ministries, which contains the conditions for fire and explosion protection which must be envisaged by the plan in question documents.

Basic requirements for fire protection during design and construction

Article 30

When designing and constructing a building, which is built according to the law governing the area of planning and construction, the basic requirements for fire protection must be provided so that in the event of a fire:

- 1) preserves the load-bearing capacity of the structure over a period of time;
- 2) prevent the spread of fire and smoke inside the building;
- 3) prevent the spread of fire to adjacent facilities;
- 4) enable safe and secure evacuation of people, i.e. their rescue.

The basic fire protection requirements referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to be fulfilled if fire protection requirements are implemented:

- 1) determined by special regulations, standards and other acts regulating the field of fire protection and explosion;
- 2) determined by the fire risk assessment, which shows the fire protection measures for the structure, materials, installation and equipping of protective systems and devices.

If the fulfilment of the fire protection requirements cannot be proved in the manner prescribed in paragraph 2 of this Article, the Ministry may accept proof of compliance with fire protection requirements and in accordance with foreign regulations and standards, as well as recognized methods of calculation and models, if provided for in those regulations.

Compliance with basic fire protection requirements according to recognized calculation methods and models referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article shall be demonstrated by a functional test of the system in real conditions in determining eligibility 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 this requirement is more closely regulated by a special regulation.

Major fire protection design

Article 31

The main fire protection project is an integral part of the technical documentation for construction, upgrading and reconstruction of facilities 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 (information on the location of the facility significant for fire protection, description of the facility, hazard assessment of fire, division of the facility into fire sectors, definition of evacuation routes, criteria for material selection for structures to be fire resistant, the criteria for selecting interior materials for which specific requirements for fire resistance exist,

assessment of the fire hazard arising from the technological process; and materials used or stored, description of installations for automatic detection and fire detection, detection of explosive and combustible gases, as well as a description of fixed and mobile installations and fire extinguishers, 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) budgetary basis (fire load calculation of fire sectors, calculation of evacuation capacity routes in the facility, calculation of the time required to evacuate people, etc.),
- 3) graphic documentation (situational plan with contiguous adjacent objects and roads, basics of all levels and rooves, characteristic longitudinal and cross-sections with drawn fire sectors, process layout of technical equipment and equipment belonging to fire extinguishing installations, scheme for detection to report fire, gas detection, lightning protection installations, shutdown of machine installations for automatic fire extinguishing, smoke and heat extraction systems, ventilation systems, etc.)
- 4) measuring equipment and fire protection equipment.

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

Development of the Main project of fire protection

Article 32

The main fire protection project is made by a company or other legal entity that is registered in the appropriate register for performing the activity of drafting technical documentation, which is authorized by the Ministry for the preparation of the Main Fire Protection Project and has employees licensed to design 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 closer conditions for obtaining the authorization for the preparation of the Main Fire Protection Project, as well as the programme and manner of taking the professional exam 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 with jurisdiction over fire protection gives technical approval documentation regarding fire protection measures, for the construction, reconstruction and upgrading of facilities with all related installations, equipment and devices, as follows:

- 1) residential, residential-commercial and office buildings with an area of more than 2,000 m² or floors P + 4 + Pk (PS) and across, community, hotel, motel, and retail buildings larger than 400 m² or 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 which are independent or large and medium-sized garages with associated facilities;
- 4) the facilities and premises where chemicals that can cause fire or explosion or endanger the health and safety of people and property are produced, processed and stored;
- 5) Facilities where solid flammable substances are produced, processed and process explosive mixtures of gases, vapours and dust;
- 6) fuelling stations for motor vehicles or self-propelled vessels with a storage capacity of up to 500 m³ flammable liquids;
- 7) industrial buildings, high-bay warehouses, warehouses with an area of over 1,500 m², as well as other storage facilities designated by a special regulation;
- 8) power plants with rated voltages of 20 and 35 kV and open-air transformers over 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) facilities of the basic and processing chemical industry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, facilities for leather processing and fur, rubber processing facilities, pulp and paper production facilities and non-metallic processing facilities of mineral resources, biodiesel production facilities;
- 13) silos, border crossings, facilities of correctional facilities;
- 14) stadiums with 1,000 to 20,000 spectators, facilities in the category up to 50 m high;
- 15) hydroelectric power plant and hydroelectric power plant with associated power dam up to 10 MW, thermal power plant up to 10 MW and thermoelectric power plant with electrical power up to 10 MW and transmission lines and substations up to 110 kV;
- 16) Drinking water and sewage treatment facilities and facilities;
- 17) cultural property of exceptional importance and objects in their protected environment and cultural property registered in World Heritage List (except for converting common premises into an apartment or office space into a protected environment of cultural goods of exceptional importance and cultural property listed on the World Heritage Cultural List);
- 18) installations for treatment of non-hazardous waste, incineration or chemical processes specified by a special regulation;
- 19) plants for the treatment of hazardous waste by incineration, thermal and / or physical, physico-chemical, chemical procedures, as well as central and / or regional landfills and / or landfills for the disposal of hazardous waste, determined by a special regulation;
- 20) docks, ports;
- 21) renewable energy production facilities (wind, biogas, solar, geothermal energy, biomass, landfill gas, municipal sewage gas, etc.) and a power plant with combined production, individual power up to 10 MW;
- 22) facilities or, parts of facilities that house telecommunications equipment and systems.

The provision of paragraph 1 of this Article also refers to the approval of the technical documentation containing the changes incurred during the construction of the facility in relation to the technical documentation to which approval was given, if the amendments affect safety from the point of view of fire and explosion protection.

The consent of para. 1 and 2 of this Article shall be obtained by the investor or the owner of the facility in the procedure prescribed by the law which governs construction.

The consent referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for special purpose objects used by the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces provided by the Ministry of Defence, in accordance with a separate law.

Consent for special facilities

Article 34

Ministry approves 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, gas pipelines and oil pipelines; transport, pipeline with a nominal working pressure of over 20 bars, if at least two municipalities, warehouses for oil, gas and petroleum products with a capacity exceeding 500 m³, a storage of combustible gases over 200 m³, and terminals for dangerous cargoes and all objects of this purpose in ports or ports;
- 2) stadiums for 20,000 or more spectators, facilities with a height of 50 meters or more, production facilities for military needs (dedicated industry);
- 3) hydroelectric power plant and hydroelectric power plant with associated dam capacity of 10 MW or more, thermal power plant 10 MW and above and thermal power plant-electric power plants of 10 or more MW and transmission lines and substations of 110 kV or more;
- 4) public air transport airports;
- 5) road and rail tunnels and subways;
- 6) renewable energy production facilities (wind, biogas, solar, geothermal energy, biomass, landfill gas, municipal sewage gas, etc.) and a power plant with combined production, individual power of 10 MW or more;
- 7) nuclear facilities and other facilities used for the production of nuclear fuel, radioisotopes, irradiation, storage of radioactive waste for scientific research purposes;
- 8) facilities for storage of explosives over 1000 kg.

The provision of paragraph 1 of this Article also refers to the approval of the technical documentation containing the changes incurred during the construction of the facility in relation to the technical documentation to which approval was given, if amended affect safety from the point of view of fire and explosion protection.

The consent referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be obtained by the investor or the owner of the facility in the procedure prescribed by law which governs construction.

The consent referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article for special purpose objects used by the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces provided by the Ministry of Defence, in accordance with a separate law.

Consent for part of the facility

Article 35

Consent under Art. 33 and 34 of this Law is 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, or if the construction of the whole object will last longer.

Eligibility of the facility for use

Article 36

When subject to technical inspection within the meaning of the law governing the construction of the facility referred to in Article 34 of this Law, member of the technical review committee that determines the suitability of the facility for use with respect to the implementation of the fire protection measures provided in the technical documentation is a licensed person employed by a state administration body, competent for fire protection activities and authorized to make decisions within the scope of work. For the needs of this person technical work is performed by professional persons employed in the state administration body competent for protection activities against fire.

The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall also apply to individual objects referred to in Article 33, namely:

- 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 wholesale facilities, with areas over 2,000 m²;
- 3) night clubs and similar catering establishments;
- 4) other public purpose buildings over 500 m²;
- 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 people and material goods;
- 7) facilities in which the production, processing or processing of solid flammable substances is carried out at the plants, thereby producing explosive mixtures of gases, vapours and dust;
- 8) fuel stations for self-propelled motor vehicles or vessels with a storage capacity of up to 500 m³ flammable liquids;
- 9) industrial facilities over 3,000 m² and storage facilities over 1,500 m², 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) free-standing boiler rooms with a power exceeding 300 kW;
- 14) facilities of 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;
- 15) facilities of penal institutions;
- 16) stadiums with 1,000 to 20,000 spectators;
- 17) substations of 35 kV voltage;
- 18) cultural property of exceptional importance and objects in their protected environment and cultural property listed in the List of World Heritage Sites (except for converting common premises into an apartment or office space into a protected one in the area of cultural goods of exceptional importance and cultural property listed on the World Heritage List);
- 19) installations for treatment of non-hazardous waste, incineration or chemical processes, designated by special regulations;

20) plants for the treatment of hazardous waste by incineration, thermal and / or physical, physico-chemical, chemical procedures, as well as central depots and / or landfills for hazardous waste and regional landfills determined by special regulations;

21) ports and ports;

22) biogas and biomass and cogeneration plants, 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 protective measures against fire 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, Member of the Technical Committee inspection to determine the suitability of the facility for use with regard to the implementation of the fire protection measures provided for in technical documentation is a person who holds the appropriate license according to 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) proof is provided of the characteristics of the structures as well as the structural elements to be resilient to fire, evidence of the characteristics of equipment, appliances and installations with special fire characteristics and explosions, as well as proof of the characteristics of interior materials and installations for which special arrangements are made regarding fire performance, materials used, or storage in technological processes;

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

4) proof is provided of the proper functioning and operation of the performed fire hydrant network installations and of mobile fire extinguishers;

5) proof is provided of measurements and inspection of installed mechanical, plumbing and electrical installation.

The proof referred to in paragraph 5, item 3) of this Article shall be issued by the authorized legal person - contractor with appropriate authorization to implement special systems and fire protection 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.

Technological processes

Article 37

Processes using or producing flammable liquids and gases or explosive materials shall be conducted in facilities or parts of the facility that are separate from other manufacturing and storage facilities and in spaces with fireproof walls that prevent the spread of fire.

The processes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as open flames near flammable liquids, gases, explosives and other substances that can cause a 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 fire in accordance with the provisions of a separate law and technical regulations.

Design and implementation of special systems

Article 38

Special fire protection systems and measures shall be designed and installed in facilities where flammable liquids and gases, or explosive substances are manufactured, processed or stored. The legal entity that performs this work must be registered in the respective register for the activity of design and execution of such works, meet the special requirements in terms of technical equipment and have employees licensed to design and implement special systems and protection measures against fire.

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

The Minister prescribes the programme for the professional exam, the conditions for obtaining the licence and the more detailed conditions for obtaining the authorization for performing the tasks and special conditions of technical equipment referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, as well as the amount of compensation 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 be understood to include:

- 1) designing fixed fire extinguishing systems and installation of these systems;
- 2) designing fixed fire alarm systems and installation of these systems;
- 3) development of fixed systems for the detection of explosive gases and vapours and installation of these systems;
- 4) analyses of the hazard zones and identifying those zones in places that at risk from explosive mixtures of combustible gases, combustible liquid vapours and explosive dusts;
- 5) design and construction of electrical installations and devices for areas threatened by explosive atmospheres (flammable gases, flammable liquid vapours and explosive dusts);
- 6) design and construction of smoke and heat exhaust systems.

Preventive measures in building structures

Article 40

The building, in accordance with a special regulation, depending on its type and purpose shall be designed, constructed, used and maintained in such a way as to provide conditions for the 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, materials may only be used that have the required fire response characteristics in accordance with regulations and standards and evidence of those fire response characteristics, issued by a competent body in accordance with special regulations, must be obtained and provided to the competent authority.

In the facilities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the installation method and installation materials shall provide appropriate fire performance in accordance with regulations and standards, and proof of that performance must be obtained from a competent body in accordance with special regulations and made available to the competent authority.

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

Roads, passes, plateaus and similar approaches to buildings

Article 41

Facilities and other obstacles are not allowed to be built or set up on roads, passages, plateaus and similar approaches to facilities intended for passage of firefighters' vehicles or evacuation of people and property endangered by fire.

Fire detection and fire extinguishing systems

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, office spaces, airport buildings and high-rise buildings a fire detection and alarm system is required to be installed.

When designing and constructing high-rise 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 according to the relevant technical regulations and standards to determine whether a fixed fire extinguishing system must be installed when the obligation to install one is not already specifically defined in the regulation.

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

Maintenance of installations and devices

Article 43

Installations and devices for automatic fire detection and alarm, fire extinguishing, detection of explosive and flammable gases, installations in explosion hazard zones, installations for smoke and heat extraction, fire hydrant network installations as well as mobile fire extinguishers must be maintained in proper working order in accordance with the provisions of technical regulations, standards and instructions of the manufacturer.

Controlling installations and devices

Article 44

Proper installation and installation of automatic fire detection and alarm, fire extinguishing, detection of explosive and combustible gases in explosion hazard zones, smoke and heat extraction installations, hydrant networks and mobile fire extinguishers must be controlled every six months by an authorized legal entity.

The Minister prescribes special conditions for the granting and revocation of authorizations, the manner of granting and revocation of authorizations, special conditions of technical equipment, control method and operations, contents of control document and number, professional qualification and conditions for employed persons performing control activities referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Adoption of technical regulations

Article 44a

The Minister shall issue technical regulations governing the safety and protection against fire and explosion at installations and objects taking into account the type of installations, the specificity of the object itself, the activity that is to be undertaken at the facility subject to fire and explosion hazards to persons and property, as well as other technical regulations required for the enforcement of this law.

Preventive measures in nature

Article 45

When performing outdoor activities that can cause a fire, and especially when using open flames, fire protection measures must be implemented.

No fire in the forest

Article 46

Open fire is prohibited in the forest and at a distance of 200 m from the forest edge, except in certain 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 plan and manage preventive fire protection measures, according to the size of the protected area, type and the purposes of the land or facilities.

If the protected area referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is in the first or second category of fire risk, the steering of the protected area shall be determined by the fire protection plan referred to in Article 27 of this law.

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

Placement of combustible material

Article 48

Flammable material must not be placed in a space not less than 6 m from the building or part of the building, if the technical regulations do not specify otherwise.

Harvesting

Article 49

Company, agricultural cooperative, institution or other legal entity, entrepreneur and farmer who performs harvesting works 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 governing the more detailed protection measures from fires in agriculture.

Burning outdoors

Article 50

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

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

Fire guard

Article 51

The fire guard is obliged to organize:

- 1) a person who fires flammable liquids or flammable gases above 5 m³;
- 2) the person performing the welding, cutting and soldering work, uses an open flame or tool at any time use of sparks in a room not specifically 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.

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

Conditions for conducting fire protection

Article 52

In addition to the general conditions for employment, special psychophysical and medical ability to perform fire protection business requires the following conditions:

- 1) for entities in the first category referred to in Article 24, paragraph 1, the manager in the affairs of prevention may be a person who has earned at least 240 ECTS credits in academic or professional studies of technical and technological science, and the head of the fire brigade must have at least a first degree in technical science and technology areas;
- 2) for the subjects in the second category referred to in Article 24, paragraph 2, the head of the fire protection service and the person working on the organization and implementation of preventive measures for fire protection must have at least a first degree high education;
- 3) employees of fire-fighting units, fire protection services and fire protection operations must have at least a secondary education.

Persons referred to in paragraph 1, item 3) of this Article who are first-time employees or are first assigned to jobs in fire protection may not be more than 30 years old.

The conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall also apply to professional fire and rescue units of the Ministry.

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 at the latest within 30 days of entry into service.

Basic training and practical assessment of employees' knowledge for the needs of third parties shall be performed by the legal entities referred to in Article 25 and Article 56, Paragraph 1 of this Law. Persons engaged in fire protection activities may undertake basic training and practical examination 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 a state body, autonomous province authority or bodies of the local self-government unit, upon obtaining the consent of the Ministry.

The basic employee training program has a general section and a special section that contains fire protection specifics for the business activity of a legal entity. 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 Defence does not require consent.

Employee knowledge assessment is performed once every three years.

Required attendance at training

Article 54

Employees are required to attend training and knowledge testing in the field of fire protection and at work to comply with the prescribed instructions, warnings, bans, fire protection measures as well as approaches to fire fighting.

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: special training) and pass the professional examination no later than one year from the date of commencing employment, or assignment to fire protection jobs.

Persons who, as members of the Serbian Armed Forces, have received professional training in fire protection courses, by the programme which is harmonized with the Ministry, acquire the right to take the professional exam referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

The professional exam is taken before the Ministry commission.

Type and program of training, scope and conditions of special training, manner of taking, amount of professional exam costs, 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 from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be determined by the Ministry.

Special training in the field of fire protection in the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces

Article 57

Persons working in the field of fire protection in the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces are required to attend special training in the field of fire protection and pass a special professional examination, in the manner prescribed by the Minister of Defence.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE SERVICE

Fire units

Article 58

- has ceased to be valid -

Professional and voluntary fire-fighting units

Article 59

- has ceased to be valid -

Ministry of Fire and Rescue Unit

Article 59a

- has ceased to be valid -

Professional local government fire departments

Art. 60-62.

- cease to be valid -

Advanced training

Article 63

- deleted -

Uniform and emergency equipment

Article 64

- deleted -

Volunteer firefighting

Article 65

- has ceased to be valid -

Collaboration in fire fighting

Art. 66-72.

- have ceased to apply –

V. FIRE PROTECTION SUPERVISION

Supervision

Article 73

The Ministry shall supervise the implementation of the provisions of this Law and the regulations adopted thereunder for inspectors.

By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, supervision over the implementation of fire protection in special purpose facilities which are used by the Ministry of Defence and the Serbian Armed Forces is exercised by the Ministry of Defence.

For subjects in the first and second categories of fire risk, a periodic review shall be carried out in accordance with the act that is made by the Minister.

Inspectors

Article 74

The tasks of the inspector shall be carried out by a person who has a university degree or a technical or other qualification and has passed the exam for inspector, in accordance with the law governing inspection supervision, and special professional examination of the Ministry and fulfils 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.

Conducting an investigation

Article 75

Inspectors are involved in the investigation of the outbreak of fire and take action to determine the cause of fire and elimination of 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 the tenant or in case of elimination of a serious imminent danger to life, greater human health and property;
- 2) inform the competent authority or the competent inspector that the construction of the facilities is not carried out in accordance with the measures for fire protection provided in the main design.

Owners or users of buildings and other real estate are obliged to enable inspections and to provide the inspector with the required documentation, necessary information 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;
- 2) a ban on performing certain work in the facility, part of the facility or premises if they are clearly threatened by outbreaks and spread of fires or if conditions are not provided for the safe evacuation of people, if other fire safety measures (adaptation of an object, part of an object or space by installing fire barriers, etc.) do not eliminate this danger as effectively as the prohibition on the use of the object, unless the object is eligible for use under section 36 of the Act;
- 3) adaptation or partitioning at the facility to prevent the outbreak and spread of fires that endanger people and property;
- 4) the prohibition of smoking, the use of open flames or devices in certain places where there is a danger of fire outbreaks;
- 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.

Inspector's powers

Article 78

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

- 1) plants, installations and appliances be brought into proper condition;
- 2) the reconstruction of the facility or individual rooms in it be performed for the implementation of fire protection measures;
- 3) waste be removed from the enclosed and open space that was created during the work process or was disposed of in prohibited places;
- 4) objects be removed from the premises which present a risk of fire or prevent the rapid and safe escape from the endangered object or space;
- 5) forest roads and access roads be maintained in a condition that enables daily access to fire trucks;
- 6) fixed, semi-fixed, mobile, or other appropriate devices and installations be provided for reporting and extinguishing fire, as well as other protective devices and installations;
- 7) the necessary exits from the building or its parts be provided in order to allow quick exit of the occupants in case of fire;
- 8) access be denied to vehicles that can throw sparks at work where this would risk outbreak of fire;
- 9) fire equipment and fire extinguishers be in proper condition or place this equipment and means in a specific place;
- 10) elements on plants, installations and devices that can cause fire are removed or modified;
- 11) flammable materials on the horizontal and vertical surfaces of evacuation routes be removed;
- 12) the knowledge and training of members of the fire brigade be checked.

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 of which there is a danger of an outbreak and spread of fire;
- 2) use of open fire indoors and outdoors (smoking, welding, use of lamps with open flames, open fireboxes, non-specialty electrical installations, etc.);
- 3) the use of facilities or parts thereof, parts of plants, installations or other devices if their remodelling cannot eliminate the fire-causing defect;
- 4) use of devices, installations and means until measures are taken to eliminate the danger;
- 5) performing certain work in the object or its part, room or space (painting, painting 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 performed according to the certified major projects, the main fire protection project and major designs of special systems and fire protection measures;
- 2) control and verification of the quality of performance of all types of work and the application of regulations, standards to which are technically regulations also call for technical regulations in the

field of fire protection; check for evidence of quality materials, equipment and installations to be installed, according to certified major designs, main design protection against fire and major designs of special systems and fire protection measures; giving instructions to the contractor; cooperation with the designer to provide technological and organizational solutions for the execution of works and solving other issues that arise during the execution of the work.

Supervision referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be performed by a person who fulfils the conditions for carrying out professional supervision, in accordance with the regulations on planning and construction and having the relevant licenses under Art. 32 and 38 of this Law, and by the written act of the investor or his representative is designated to perform these tasks during the course of the work.

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 operation of the license revocation commission established by the decision of the Minister.

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

VI. 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 for performing 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 economic offenses referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a fine of 50,000 to 200,000 dinars shall be imposed and shall be liable legal entity.

For the actions referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, in addition to a fine, a protective measure may be imposed on a legal person from prohibiting engagement in a particular economic activity, that is, a protective measure prohibiting a responsible person in a legal entity from exercising certain duties for a period of six months to five years.

Legal offenses

Article 82

A legal person shall be fined from 300,000 to 1,000,000 dinars for a misdemeanour if:

- 1) does not provide a technically equipped and trained fire unit with the required number of firefighters, does not provide implementation of preventive fire protection measures and constant on-call duty with the required number of persons expertly trained in the implementation of fire protection, does not organize the implementation of preventive fire protection measures the required number of persons professionally trained to implement fire protection and fail to provide adequate equipment and fire extinguishers (Article 24, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3);
- 2) fails to adopt a Fire Protection Plan (Article 27, paragraphs 1 and 3);
- 3) fails to comply with the calculations from the fire protection plan (Article 27, paragraph 2);
- 4) fails to adopt amendments to the fire protection plan (Article 27, paragraph 4);
- 5) fails to 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 the Fire Protection Rules (Article 28, Paragraph 1);
- 8) fails to 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 construction (Article 40, paragraph 1);
- 12) does not incorporate materials of the required fire reaction characteristics in accordance with regulations and standards, nor obtain proof of the characteristics of the reaction to the fire nor 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 display appropriate characteristics in accordance with regulations and standards, do not obtain evidence from the competent institution and do not submit it for inspection by the competent authority (Article 40, paragraph 3);
- 14) does not maintain the installed installations in the facilities in good 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 buildings intended for the passage of fire trucks or the 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) fails to 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 consent 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 stubble 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 perform practical checking the knowledge of employees 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, i.e., to be assigned to fire protection activities (Article 55, paragraph 1);
- 28) if it does not enable the inspector to perform his / her business without interruption, if he / she does not make available the necessary documents and objects and does not provide the other assistance requested (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 administrative authority for internal affairs (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 10,000 to 50,000 dinars shall be imposed on the responsible person in 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, the legal person and the entrepreneur may be imposed a protective measure of prohibition of performing certain activities over a period of six months to three years.

Misdemeanours of a responsible person in a state body, an authority of an autonomous province and local government units

Article 83

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

- 1) - deleted -
- 2) fails to adopt a Fire Protection Plan (Articles 20 and 22);
- 2a) fails to make 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) issues a use permit without first obtaining consent for eligibility for use in view 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 period and does not perform practical checking the knowledge of employees within the prescribed period (Article 53, paragraphs 1 and 6).

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) builds or erects structures and other obstacles on roads, passages, plateaus and similar approaches to buildings intended for the passage of fire trucks or the 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) - deleted -
- 6) does not organize a fire guard (Article 51);
- 7) perceive an imminent danger of a fire or fire and does not eliminate the danger, i.e. not extinguish a fire or does not immediately notify the competent fire department or police station of the fire (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 will be imposed on an individual if he burns the remains of stubble crops, garbage and plant debris outdoors (Article 50, paragraph 1).

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 department is not established, the affairs of that unit next to its own establishment is carried out by the Ministry of Fire and Rescue Unit.

The Ministry and local governments may conclude an agreement regulating the transfer issues, respectively taking over the equipment and resources available to the Ministry which are necessary for the start of professional work fire units.

Harmonization of business and general acts

Article 86

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

State authorities, autonomous province bodies, local self-government bodies, companies and other legal entities are obliged to 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 examination which was used to perform the professional examination qualification to work in the jobs determined by this Law according to the regulations in force at the time of their depositions, as well as persons who are recognized by these regulations as having the right to perform certain tasks, are eligible for performing these tasks and according to the provisions of this Law if they fulfil other prescribed conditions.

Continued procedures

Article 88

Proceedings commenced by the day this Law enters into force shall continue in accordance with the regulations in force up to the date the entry into force of this Law.

Termination

Article 89

On the day of application of this law, the Law on Fire Protection ("Official Gazette of SRS", no. 37/88 and "RS Official Gazette", no. 53/93, 67/93, 48/94 and 101/05), except for the provisions of Art. 74-79, which shall cease to be valid 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 shall apply regulations which do not contravene the provisions of this law.

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 upon its expiration nine months from the day this law enters into force.