Excerpt from the REGULATION 2000 record

LAW ON FIRE PREVENTION


I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Fire prevention, as an integral part of social self-protection, shall be organized and implemented by social-political communities and their bodies, local communities, organizations of associated labour and other self-management organizations and communities, working people and citizens.

In view of protecting the lives of people and assets from fire, the entities under Para. 1 of this Article shall take measures for preventing the outbreak and spreading of a fire, detecting and extinguishing a fire, rescuing human lives and assets jeopardized by fire, as well as providing assistance in eliminating the consequences of a fire.

Article 2

Fire prevention includes a set of measures and activities of a normative, administrative, organizational-technical, preventive, educational and informational-educational nature and other kinds.

Fire prevention shall be organized and implemented constantly at all locations and in all objects exposed to the hazard of fire.

II. ORGANIZING FIRE PREVENTION

Article 3

The municipality shall provide for the implementation of the organization and measures of protection from fire, in accordance with its rights and responsibilities, by organizations of associated labour and other self-management organizations and communities and state authorities (hereinafter referred to as: organizations and authorities) working people and citizens, and it shall take other measures with a view to advancing fire prevention.

The regulations adopted by the municipality within the framework of its rights and responsibilities shall regulate the requirements for joint action by fire brigades and specialized civil protection fire brigades.

Article 4
The municipal assembly shall adopt a plan for fire protection on the basis of its decision.

Proceeding from the current situation and estimated fire risk, the fire prevention plan under Para. 1 of this Article shall include in particular:

1. measures for eliminating the shortcomings and promoting the status of fire prevention, including a plan for water supply, roads, passages and access roads, action of fire brigades, joint requirements for the action of these brigades in conjunction with specialized civil protection fire brigades, the system of communications and the manner of information as well as the procedure in the case of fire, the manner of training the citizens and the schedule of carrying out the measures and the organization of fire prevention;
2. the organization of the territorial fire brigades, as well as the needs for and possibilities of establishing volunteer fire brigades;
3. financial resources needed for carrying out the measures and the organization of fire prevention including the schedule of implementation, and
4. graphic documentation.

The financial resources needed for implementing the measures and the organization of fire prevention anticipated by the fire prevention plan shall be determined within the medium term municipality development plans, and the implementation shall be provided by the annual plan enactments relating to their implementation.

With a view to monitoring the implementation of the fire prevention plan under Para. 1 of this Article, its contents shall be reviewed not less than once a year, as well as the adjustment of this plan to the newly emerged conditions (town planning, civil engineering, changes in the use of facility and the like) and it shall follow the schedule of implementation of financial resources.

Article 5

Working people and citizens in a local community, shall organize themselves in accordance with the local community’s rights and responsibilities, and they shall link themselves with organizations and authorities with a view to organizing and implementing fire prevention measures.

Working people and citizens in a local community shall propose amendments to the municipal fire prevention plans, they shall implement the measures relating to the organization and training of the working people and citizens for extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and assets jeopardized by fire, they shall introduce working people and citizens with the measures to be taken in order to implement fire prevention plans, as well as propose and take part in the establishment of volunteer fire companies and cooperate with other entities within the framework of social self-protection in their area.

Article 6
Organizations and authorities shall directly organize fire prevention and ensure the implementation of the fire prevention measures prescribed by this Law and other regulations.

In order to determine the appropriate organization and to take other measures needed for the successful functioning and implementation of fire prevention measures, organizations and authorities shall be divided into four categories in terms of fire risk, depending on the technological process, the type of material they produce, process or store, the type of material used in the construction of the facility and the significance of the facility.

The first category of fire risk includes particularly those organizations of associated labour and other organizations that: produce, use or store explosive substances, flammable liquids and flammable gases, those whose technological process produces dust that builds explosive mixtures in contact with the air; those whose facilities are mutually connected into one whole by means of inflammable building structures and other building elements suitable for speedy spreading and transfer of fire; and similar organizations of associated labour and other organizations, as well as those which are of extraordinary economic significance for the social-political community, or of interest to national defense.

The second category of fire risk includes in particular the organizations of associated labour and other organizations that: produce and process solid fuel materials without generating powder explosive mixtures; those that process non-flammable materials in red-hot and molten state; those that use and keep smaller quantities of flammable liquids of all types, as well as organizations and authorities whose facilities are the location where a large number of persons gather or stay (hospitals, larger hotels, department stores, sports facilities, cinemas, theatres, museums, concert halls and the like) and similar organizations of associated labour and other organizations.

The third category of fire risk includes organizations of associated labour and other organizations that produce and process fire-proof and fire-resistant materials, as well as business and public facilities where organizations and authorities are accommodated.

The fourth category of fire risk includes any other organization or authority not included under Para. 3-5 of this Article which are of significance from the aspect of fire prevention (catering facilities, commercial and crafts business outlets, stores, servicing facilities, smaller business and public facilities accommodating organizations and authorities, and other similar facilities).

More detailed regulations on the requirements, basis and standards of classifying organizations and authorities into appropriate fire risk categories shall be adopted by the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia (hereinafter referred to as the: Executive Council).
The municipal administrative authority competent for internal affairs (hereinafter referred to as the: municipal authority) shall classify organizations and authorities, pursuant to the basis, standards and requirements under Para. 7 of this Article, into appropriate categories of fire risk.

Exceptionally, a municipal authority may determine that organizations and authorities be classified under a directly higher category of fire risk because of the economic, cultural, historic, and other types of significance of their activities.

Article 7

The organizations of associated labour and other organizations classified under the first category of fire risk shall adopt a fire prevention plan and shall have a fire brigade with an appropriate number of employees working on the organization and implementation of preventive measures with respect to fire.

The organizations and authorities classified under the second category of fire risk shall adopt fire prevention plans and they shall have an appropriate number of employees with a view to carrying out the tasks of permanent duty, immediate extinguishing of a fire and implementing the preventive measures against fire (hereinafter referred to as the: fire prevention service).

The organizations and authorities classified under the third category shall have at least one employee responsible for directly organizing and implementing preventive measures against fire (hereinafter referred to as the: fire prevention officer).

The organizations and authorities classified under the fourth category must have at least one employee responsible for organizing and implementing preventive measures against fire.

The organizations and authorities under Para. 1-4 of this article shall adopt their self-management enactments and/or other by-laws on fire prevention determining the organization, measures and tasks relating to the implementation of fire prevention.

In its enactment on the classification of organizations and authorities into appropriate fire risk categories under Art. 6 Para. 8 of this Law, the municipal authority shall specify the number of employees and the technical equipment to be available for performing the tasks of fire prevention under Para. 1-4 of this Article.

Article 8

Organizations and authorities shall specify the measures and tasks relating to the implementation and advancement of fire protection by their self-management enactments and/or other by-laws, in accordance with this Law, decisions and plans for fire prevention in the municipality, and by other regulations, and they shall particularly specify:

1. fire prevention measures;
2. the organization, scope of responsibilities and authorization of a fire brigade, the fire prevention service, and/or the rights and obligations of the officers or employees responsible for organizing and implementing preventive measures against fire;
3. the rights and obligations of the management, employees with special authority and responsibilities and other employees with respect to implementing fire prevention;
4. the manner of introducing the employees to the measures and fire hazard and the procedure in the case of fire;
5. the manner of conducting theoretical and practical training and testing knowledge in the field of regulations relating to fire prevention, as well as operating fire fighting devices, means and equipment;
6. the procedure for issuing a permit for executing welding, cutting and soldering works on temporary locations;
7. the manner of internal inspection of the implementation of fire prevention, as well as the duties, authorizations and responsibilities of the employees carrying out the inspection;
8. responsibility of the employees as a result of non-compliance with the prescribed fire prevention measures, and
9. employees’ duties in the case of a fire and their involvement in extinguishing the fire.

The organizations and authorities not required by the provisions of this Law to adopt fire prevention plans, on the basis of their self-management enactment, and/or another by-law, shall regulate the following in addition to the issues under Para. 1 of this Article:
1. technical equipment and fire fighting devices, and
2. procedure in the case of a fire.

Article 9

Proceeding from the situation and fire risk assessment, the following shall be included in particular in the fire prevention plans adopted by organizations and authorities:
1. measures for eliminating the shortcomings and the advancement of the status of fire prevention, including a water supply plan, roads, passages and access roads, technical equipment and fire fighting devices, particularly information, operational action plan for extinguishing a fire and the schedule of implementation of the measures and organization of fire prevention;
2. financial resources needed for implementing the measures and organizing fire prevention including the schedule of implementation, and
3. graphic documentation.

Financial resources needed for implementing the measures and organizing fire prevention, provided for by the fire prevention plan shall be determined within the framework of the medium-term plans of development of the organizations of associated labour and other self-management organizations and communities, and the implementation of same shall be provided by annual implementation plan enactments.
Fire prevention plans under Para. 1 of this Article must be harmonized with municipal fire prevention plans.

An opinion is to be provided from the municipal authority about the harmonization of the fire prevention plan under Para. 1 of this Article.

III. FIRE PREVENTION MEASURES

Article 10

As regards fire prevention measures, in addition to the general requirements prescribed by the Law on Spatial Planning and Arrangement, the following shall be particularly specified by spatial and town plans, as well as the decisions that substitute them, namely:

1. water supply sources, capacity of the town water supply system for providing adequate quantities of water for extinguishing fires;
2. distance between the zones designed for residential and public facilities and the zones designed for industrial facilities and special purpose facilities (warehouses, storing flammable liquids, gases and explosive substances);
3. the distance between the facilities used for different purposes within an industrial zone and special purpose facilities, that makes it possible to implement fire prevention measures;
4. width of the roads enabling access for fire fighting vehicles to the location of each facility and their maneuvering during fire fighting;
5. space required for building a facility for the needs of fire brigades, volunteer fire companies and their associations, as well as specialized civil protection fire brigades.

The organizations and authorities obliged to prepare the plans under Para. 1 of this Article shall submit these plans to the municipal authority not later then 60 days from the date specified for their reviewing, for the municipal authority to issue approval regarding the presence of fire prevention measure.

The municipal authority shall submit its approval to the organization and the authority under Para. 2 of this Article within a term of 30 days.

Article 11

When designing and constructing residential facilities and facilities for public use (department stores, hotels, cinemas, theatres, libraries, schools, hospitals, as well as sports, concert and other halls) it is necessary to provide conditions for safe evacuation of people in the case of fire as well as fire fighting devices and means.

Article 12
The administrative authority competent for issuing approval for the construction, adaptation, and reconstruction of a facility shall issue approval for the construction provided that it has previously obtained approval from the competent internal affairs management authority for capital construction-technical documentation regarding fire prevention measures for: facilities, organizations, and authorities; business premises; facilities for public use; hydro and thermal electric power plants; el. power sub-station above 1000 KVA; in-house boiler rooms above 63 KW; residential facilities with more than 4 floors and all the installations and devices in these facilities.

With respect to facilities used for the production, processing and storing of flammable, explosive and other hazardous substances, arterial piping for transporting flammable liquids, gas piping and any installations and devices in these facilities, the approval under Para. 1 of this Article shall be issued by the competent management authority of the internal affairs and/or the competent authority of the province.

Approval for the capital construction-technical documentation relating to fire prevention measures for the facilities under Para. 1 and 2 of this Article, with respect to a specific facility, if the part concerned represents an economic-technical whole and can be used autonomously, and/or if the construction of the whole facility is to last for more than one year.

The capital construction-technical documentation under Para. 1 and 2 of this Article shall be submitted together with a separate study presenting an abridged and comprehensive description - based on graphic presentations, preliminary estimates and textual information - of all fire prevention measures provided for in the capital construction-technical documentation, in order to make it possible to assess the planned relationship between the selected fire prevention system, its functionality and efficiency.

Article 13

Building sites where flammable, explosive and similar substances are produced, processed and kept, may be erected only on locations and in the manner not posing any fire and explosion risk for other facilities.

Article 14

Approval for the utilization and/or start up of a facility that has been constructed, adapted or reconstructed, and/or an installation, a device or a plant under Article 12, Para. 1 of this Law may be issued only after the competent internal affairs management authority has issued approval to the authority responsible for issuing approvals stating that all the fire prevention measures anticipated in the capital construction-technical documentation have been implemented.

In the case of facilities where flammable, explosive and other hazardous substances are produced, processed and stored, arterial piping for the transport of flammable liquids, gas piping and all the installations in these facilities, the approval referred to in Para. 1 of this
Article shall be issued by the competent internal affairs management authority and/or the competent administrative authority of the province.

Article 15

Technological processes using or producing flammable and explosive substances or producing explosive mixtures can be carried out only in facilities or premises separated from other facilities and premises in terms of fire blocking.

The technological processes under Para. 1 of this Article must be organized in such a way that, depending on the nature and the conditions of production, any fire risk has been eliminated.

Facilities and premises where technological processes under Para. 1 of this Article are being conducted, shall have devices for timely fire detection, notification and extinguishing installed in them.

Article 16

Organizations and authorities whose facilities are provided with devices and installation for fire detection, notification and extinguishing, shall maintain the devices and installations in a serviceable state and they shall regularly check the serviceability of such devices and installation as a whole, in accordance with their producer’s instructions.

Records shall be kept of the testing of the serviceability of the devices and installations under Para. 1 of this Article, including data about the time the testing was performed, who it was performed by, and the professional finding.

Article 17

In the facilities and premises where flammable liquids are produced, processed, used or stored, as well as flammable gases, explosive and other easily flammable materials, or where building up of explosive mixtures takes place, it is forbidden to do the following:
   1. smoke, use open fire, burners and igniting devices;
   2. use devices and installation that may cause fire and explosion;
   3. use sparking tools;
   4. use heating devices with open fire, red-hot and excessively heated surfaces;
   5. keep and store materials susceptible to self-inflammation.

Warning signs or prohibition signs must be displayed regarding the prohibition measures under Para. 1 of this Article at a visible place.

Article 18

In production and business facilities and premises, as well as in public, residential and other buildings and premises - electrical, ventilation, heating, lightening, sewerage and
other installations, chimney shafts and fire places must be executed and maintained in serviceable condition and in accordance with technical regulations.

In the facilities where gas and oil installations are installed, in addition to the obligation under Para. 1 of this Article, these installations must be executed in such a way that they do not present any fire or explosion risk.

In the existing residential buildings and buildings where a large number of people gather or are accommodated, the most urgently needed equipment shall be provided, as well as fire fighting devices and means and other preventive measures shall be taken in accordance with technical regulations.

The implementation of prevention measures under Para. 1-3 of this Article shall be the responsibility of: organizations of associated labour and other organizations, state authorities, self-management communities of interest in the field of housing, holders of the right to use a residential or business building and premises and/or owners of family residential buildings, parts of buildings or apartments.

Article 19

Municipalities, local communities, organizations of associated labour in the field of agriculture and agricultural producers shall take special preventive measures for their stubble fields against fire during harvest and threshing.

Special fire prevention measures applied to stubble fields shall include particularly: organizing permanent duty, watch-out service, communication and notification service, and inspection of the implementation of such and other fire prevention measures.

More detailed regulations about special fire prevention measures in agriculture shall be adopted by the Republic Secretariat of Agriculture, Forestry, and Water Supply, and the Republic Secretary of National Defence, on the basis of their mutual agreement.

Article 20

In the objects where public gatherings, events, fairs and the like are organized, their organizers shall provide fire guards during the course of such events.

Fire guards shall be organized in organizations of associated labour, self-management organizations and communities also during the process of work, where there is a higher risk of a fire breaking out. The fire guard under Para. 1 and 2 of this Article implies the presence of persons professionally qualified for fire fighting with the use of appropriate equipment and means for timely extinguishing of initial fires.
Article 21

Organizations and authorities, as well as crafts, catering and merchant stores shall have fire fighting devices, equipment and means, and they shall provide exits and passages for evacuating people and property in the case of fire, as well as remove obstacles to efficient fire fighting, and dislocate the devices and installation that pose the risk of a fire breaking out and spreading.

The types of devices, equipment, and means under Para. 1 of this Article, as well as the places where they are placed, shall be determined in accordance with the producer’s instructions, depending on the area of the premises, the type of the production process, technology and the like, as well as depending on the potential causes of a fire and types of fire.

Fire fighting devices, equipment and means must be kept in a serviceable state, and they must be used for the purpose specified, as well as marked and always accessible for use.

Article 22

Organizations and authorities shall regularly test and service the transportable and manual fire fighting devices and other fire fighting means and equipment at their disposal in accordance with the instructions of the producer of the devices and/or equipment.

Control testing and servicing of fire fighting devices, means and equipment may be carried out by organizations and authorities meeting specific requirements with regard to technical equipment and professional qualifications of the staff.

Meeting the requirements under Para. 2 of this Article shall be determined by the municipal authority.

The more detailed requirements under Para. 2 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Executive Council.

Article 23

Flammable material may not be placed in a space which is not at a distance of at least 6 meters from the building or a part of the building, unless technical regulations specify otherwise.

Flammable material may not be placed on the attic of a building, staircase area, corridors and other passages.

Free passages and access to fire fighting devices and instruments must be provided in the objects and premises where flammable and other material is stored and kept (raw materials, finished products, packaging etc).
Article 24

Organizations and authorities shall introduce the employees to the hazards of a fire at the place of work, as well as in the organization and the authority, and to the measures, the handling of fire fighting means and equipment, the procedure in the case of fire, as well as the responsibility in the case of non-compliance with the regulations or the prescribed fire prevention measures.

Organizations and authorities shall provide fire prevention training for their employees not less than once in three years, with a practical knowledge test not less than once a year.

The training of employees under Para. 2 of this Article shall be carried out in accordance with the program adopted by the organization and the authority, after obtaining the opinion of the competent internal affairs management authority.

Organizations and authorities shall notify the competent internal affairs authority about the time of holding the training and the knowledge test in the field of fire prevention.

Employees shall be obliged to attend the training and take the knowledge test in the field of fire prevention.

More detailed regulation about the minimum contents of the general part of the programme under Para. 3 of this Article shall be adopted by the Republic Secretary of Internal Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the: Republic Secretary).

Article 25

Organizations of associated labour and other self-management organizations and communities shall arrange for the implementation of the measures specified by the self-management enactment referred to in Art. 8 of this Law and the plan of fire prevention and they shall review the status of fire prevention not less than twice a year.

The management authorities and employees who have special authorization and responsibilities in an organization of associated labour or another self-management organization or community and the official managing the administrative authority, each one in their own scope of work shall be directly responsible for implementing fire prevention measures, and particularly for implementing the prescribed and decreed measures, maintaining the fire fighting devices, equipment and means in a serviceable state and providing for their specified use, as well as for insufficient qualifications and/or qualifications of the employees in terms of the minimum knowledge required for operating the fire fighting equipment and devices, introducing the employees to the hazards of a fire and the manner of using the fire fighting devices, equipment and means.
Article 26

When constructing a water supply system including fire hydrants it is necessary to provide for the flow-through capacity and the pressure required for efficient fire fighting.

Organizations and authorities shall provide for regular inspections of the flow-through capacity and water pressure in the fire hydrant network not less than once in six months, and they shall keep a record thereof.

In populated areas, organizations and authorities and public facilities, which are situated on locations where there is no water supply system, the necessary quantities of water for extinguishing fires shall be provided from wells, tanks, by constructing access roads to water springs, or in another suitable way.

Article 27

Organizations and authorities may not use fire fighting devices, technical equipment and means which are not in compliance with the prescribed Yugoslav standards.

Article 28

Implementation of the prescribed and decreed fire prevention measures shall be the responsibility of the owner, apartment owner, and user of a facility, self-management community of interest in the field of housing, and in an organization or an authority it shall be the responsibility of the managing authority and the superior of the authority and persons designated on the basis of a self-management enactment and/or other by-law of the organization and/or the authority.

Article 29

Organizations of associated labour and other organizations meeting the requirements of technical equipment and having qualified staff for quality performance of the tasks of advancement of fire prevention may deal with certain tasks relating to the advancement of fire prevention.

The following tasks shall be included in the tasks of advancement of fire prevention:

1. drafting of the organization’s fire prevention study;
2. production of a survey of the existing status of fire prevention;
3. elaboration of a program for the rehabilitation and advancement of fire protection;
4. analyses about hazard zones and identification of such zones on locations at risk from explosive mixtures;
5. designing devices and installations for detecting, reporting on and extinguishing a fire;
6. testing of physical-chemical characteristics of solid, liquid and gases flammable substances, as well as the advantages of using these materials in facilities exposed to the risk of fire.
In order to carry out the tasks under Para. 2 Items 1, 2, 3, and 5 of this Article, organizations of associated labour and other organizations dealing with the advancement of fire prevention must have employees with university-level degree i.e. the 7th degree of professional qualifications, and for the purpose of carrying out the tasks under Items 4 and 6 Para. 2 of this Article also staff with secondary school qualifications, i.e. the 4th degree of professional qualifications, as well as equipped laboratory for physical-chemical testing of electrical equipment.

The more detailed requirements for carrying out the tasks under Para. 2 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Republic Secretary.

If an organization of association labour or other organizations under Para. 1 of this Article stop meeting the requirements needed for carrying out the tasks of advancing fire protection, they may not continue dealing with these tasks.

The Republic Secretariat of Internal Affairs (hereinafter referred to as: the Republic Secretariat) shall determine whether the requirements under Para. 1 and 5 of this Article have been met.

IV. FIRE BRIGADE

Article 30

Fire brigades shall be formed in order to take part in the implementation of preventive measures against fire, measures for extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property threatened by fire. These brigades shall take part in preventing and suppressing other natural disasters and rescuing people and property jeopardized by these disasters.

Fire brigades may be professional or volunteer.

Professional brigades shall be territorial fire brigades and fire brigades of organizations of associated labour.

Volunteer fire brigades shall be brigades established by volunteer fire companies.

Article 31

A populated location with more than 10000 inhabitants must have its fire brigade capable of extinguishing fires.
Article 32

Two or more organizations of associated labour or other organizations which are obliged to establish fire brigades pursuant to the provisions of this Law, may establish a joint fire brigade on the basis of their mutual agreement.

Article 33

Territorial fire brigades shall be established by the municipal assembly for the whole territory of the municipality or a part of it.

Two or more municipalities may form a joint territorial fire brigade.

When municipalities within the framework of an inter-municipal regional community form a joint territorial fire brigade, parts of the brigade capable of extinguishing fires shall be situated in the municipality which is the seat of that brigade, as a mandatory prerequisite.

The Republic Secretary shall adopt more detailed regulations on the organization of territorial fire brigades, the minimum number of firemen, the minimum of technical equipment, their organization and discipline, and the manner of performing the service in such brigades.

Article 34

A territorial fire brigade shall be formed within the framework of the municipal authority as its internal organizational unit.

The size of and the number of employees in the territorial fire brigade shall be determined on the basis of an assessment of the situation and the degree of fire risk anticipated by the fire prevention plan in the municipality, the number and the size of fire brigades in organizations of associated labour and volunteer fire companies, as well as depending on the size, technical equipment and staff qualifications in the territorial fire brigades in other municipalities of the same inter-municipal regional community with which a joint municipal management body and a competent internal affairs management authority have been formed in accordance with the law.

The more detailed criteria for determining the size of and the number of staff in a territorial fire brigade shall be prescribed by the Republic Secretary.

Article 35

The regulations of the Law on Internal Affairs relating to the employees performing specific duties shall also apply to territorial fire brigade employees.
The years of employment insurance for the employees in territorial fire brigades having operational responsibilities shall be counted as having an extended duration which may not be less than 15 months for each 12 months effectively spent on such duties.

The tasks and the assignments performed in carrying out operational duties in territorial fire brigades where the years of employment insurance are counted as having an extended duration, the degree of increase in the number of years of insurance as well as the scope of the appropriate reduction in the age level shall be determined by the Republic Self-Management Community of Interest in the Field of Pension and Disability Insurance of Employees – Belgrade, at the proposal of the Republic Secretariat.

Article 36

Fire brigades shall cooperate amongst themselves and they shall provide assistance to one another.

Article 37

In addition to the general employment requirements, the necessary mental, physical, and health abilities for working on the tasks of fire prevention, the professional examination passed, persons working on such jobs shall also meet the following requirements:

1. the employee managing a fire brigade and the fire prevention service shall have no less than 2 year post-secondary school qualifications, i.e. the 6th degree of professional qualifications, and the employee responsible for organizing and implementing the preventive measures against fire under Article 7 Para. 1 of this Law shall have no less than 2 year post-secondary school degree i.e. the 6th degree of professional qualifications – engineering programme, as well as appropriate work experience in the tasks of fire prevention;

2. fire prevention officer and employee responsible for organizing and implementing preventive measures against fire must have not less than secondary school qualifications, i.e. the appropriate 4th or 3rd degree of professional qualifications – engineering programme, and appropriate work experience in the tasks of fire prevention;

3. fire brigade employees, fire prevention service employees, as well as other employees working on fire prevention tasks, must have no less than secondary school qualifications, i.e. the appropriate 4th or 3rd degree of professional qualifications.

The employees under Para. 1 Item 3 of this Article who are employed or assigned to the job of fire prevention for the first time may not be above the age of 35.

In addition to the requirements under Para. 1 and 2 of this Article, territorial fire brigade employees must also meet special requirements for employment prescribed by the Law on Internal Affairs.
Article 38

A person who is being employed for the first time, as well as a person who has spent up to one year working in another organization, shall be assigned to the job of fire prevention in the capacity of a trainee.

The traineeship for a trainee with secondary school qualifications i.e. the appropriate 4th or 3rd degree of professional qualifications, shall be nine months of which six months on practical work, and three months attending organized professional training in the field of fire prevention.

The traineeship for a trainee with 2 year post-secondary school qualifications (6th degree of professional qualifications) and/or university-level qualifications (7th degree of professional qualifications) shall last for one year, of which nine months on practical work, and three months attending organized professional training in the field of fire prevention.

After completing the traineeship, the trainee shall be obliged to pass a professional examination not later than within a period of six months after the expiry of the traineeship.

A person employed at a fire prevention job, having work experience of longer than a year, and not having passed his professional examination for working on such tasks, shall take his professional examination on the basis of the programme for trainees, after having attending organized professional training in the field of fire protection for 3 months, and not later than one year from the date of his employment.

A trainee, and/or a person employed at the job of fire prevention, who has taken part within the framework of a fire brigade in the operational tasks of fire prevention for a period of not less than five years, and/or a person having appropriate school qualifications and/or the appropriate degree of professional qualifications required for carrying out fire protection tasks, may pass the professional examination without attending the training in the field of fire prevention.

The trainee, and/or the employee under Para. 5 of this Article, who fails to pass the professional examination within the term prescribed, shall be dismissed.

Organized professional training under Para. 2, 3, and 5 of this Article, may be carried out by organizations of associated labour and other organizations which, in addition to meeting the requirements for providing training, must also have:
1. the means, equipment, and teaching aids for professional training of the employees for fire prevention tasks and
2. appropriate professional staff for theoretical and practical instruction.

The more detailed requirements under Para. 8 of this Article, shall be prescribed by the Republic Secretary.
The professional training under Para. 2, 3, and 5 of this Article for employees in territorial fire brigades shall be provided within the framework of courses organized by the Republic Secretariat.

Article 39

Professional examinations prescribed by this Law shall be taken in accordance with the programme specified.

The programme of the professional examination, the conditions and manner of sitting for the examinations, the costs of the examination, as well as the reimbursement for the work in the examining board, shall be prescribed by the Republic Secretary.

The professional examination under Para. 1 of this Article shall be taken before the examining board formed by the officer heading the municipal authority.

The costs of the first sitting for the professional examination shall be borne by the organization and the authorities where the candidates are employed.

Territorial fire brigade employees shall take the professional examination under Para. 1 of this Article before an examining board formed by the Republic Secretary. The costs of sitting for the professional examination shall be borne by the Republic Secretariat.

The costs of repeated taking of the professional examination and makeup examination shall be borne by the candidate.

Article 40

Territorial fire brigade employees shall wear the prescribed uniform for carrying out their tasks and assignments, and for extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property threatened by fire as well as the prescribed safety equipment.

The more detailed regulations on the uniform, functional markings and safety equipment for territorial fire brigade employees, as well as the design of the uniform for fire brigades in the organizations of associated labour shall be adopted by the Republic Secretary.

Article 41

Fire brigades of the organizations of associated labour and other organizations, as well as the fire brigades of volunteer fire companies under Article 45 Para. 1 of this Law shall keep the prescribed records and they shall report to the municipal authority about the execution of the tasks within their scope of responsibilities and provide information to the municipal authority upon its request.
The more detailed regulations about the records and the method of notification of the municipal authority by fire brigades shall be adopted by the Republic Secretary.

V. SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH FIRE PREVENTION

Article 42

With a view to organizing voluntary participation of employees and citizens for preventive activities in the field of fire prevention, the propagation and spreading of the popularity of fire prevention, as well as taking part in extinguishing fires and rescuing people and property threatened by fire and natural disasters and carrying out other activities and tasks relating to fire prevention in accordance to the Law and fire prevention plan, employees and citizens may establish volunteer fire companies, their associations, as well as social organizations dealing with fire prevention.

In carrying out the activities under Para. 1 of this Article, volunteer fire prevention companies and associations shall launch, organize and carry out activities for developing all the forms of fire prevention and spreading their popularity; they shall take care of the professional training and technical equipment of volunteer fire brigades, they shall take care of advancing self-management organization of volunteer fire fighting; they shall develop self-protection and technical culture in the field of fire prevention; they shall organize propaganda activities (publication of technical publications, public drills, competitions, reviews, exhibitions, counseling etc.; they shall organize and provide professional training and advanced training of employees working at fire prevention jobs.

Article 43

At the proposal of the municipal authority and depending on the level of organization of fire prevention in its territory and on the basis of its decision, as well as in accordance with its rights and obligations, a municipal assembly may, in the performance of its function of preventive activities in the field of fire prevention, delegate the task of inspection, proposing measures, and taking other prescribed activities to volunteer fire companies and their associations, with the aim of advancing the status of fire prevention, namely in the following:

1. residential buildings;
2. smaller catering facilities;
3. agricultural holdings, and particularly during harvest and treshing;
4. stores, market places, supermarkets and similar facilities;
5. the facilities of individual persons who carry out certain business, catering and similar activities with their own labour using the assets belonging to the citizens.
6. parks, forests and similar areas.

Volunteer fire companies and their associations shall inform the owner of a facility and/or the authorities responsible for implementing fire prevention measures in the organizations of associated labour and other organizations about the situation detected
and the measures that must be taken to eliminate the causes that may lead to a fire and its spreading.

If the owner and/or the authorities under Para. 2 of this Article fail to implement the proposed measures for eliminating the causes that can directly lead to a fire breaking out, the volunteer fire companies and their associations shall inform thereof the municipal authority assigned the task of supervising such facilities.

Supervision of the implementation of the tasks assigned, referred to in Para. 1 of this Article, shall be carried out by the municipal authority.

Article 44

A volunteer fire company and/or an association must have a volunteer fire brigade within its framework qualified for extinguishing fires in both professional and technical terms, if it is bound to have one by the fire prevention plan.

A fire brigade which is professionally and technically qualified for extinguishing fires implies a fire brigade with a minimum number of people, technical equipment and means prescribed by the Law for a territorial fire unit organized as a fire fighting group.

A volunteer fire company or association may employ professional firemen in a volunteer fire brigade.

A person aged under 16 and trained for fire fighting, may not take part within the framework of a volunteer fire brigade in extinguishing a fire.

Article 45

Volunteer fire companies and associations within the framework of pioneer and youth sections of fire prevention shall organize and implement activities on educating and professionally training the young in the field of volunteer fire fighting, developing socialist self-management responsibility among the young, conscious discipline and socialist moral with a view to preparing them for their personal, self-initiative-based, conscious, voluntary and active participation in the implementation of the tasks and objectives of social self-protection, particularly in the field of fire prevention.

Article 46

Social-political communities, organizations and authorities shall assist volunteer fire companies in implementing the activities for which they have been established.

If the fire prevention plan anticipates the obligations of volunteer fire companies in preventing and extinguishing a fire and eliminating the consequences of natural and other disasters, social-political communities, organizations and authorities shall provide appropriate conditions, means and technical equipment for such companies.
Article 47

Any citizen who notices a fire shall be obliged to extinguish the fire, if he can do it without risking his or somebody else’s safety.

If the citizen can not extinguish the fire, he shall immediately inform thereof the closest fire brigade, police station or any municipal authority.

Organizations and authorities shall immediately inform the municipal authority of any fire that occurs in such organizations and authorities.

Article 48

Organizations and authorities shall take part in extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property jeopardized by the fire using all their labour, tools, transport, technical and other appropriate resources suitable for providing assistance in extinguishing the fire or eliminating its consequences, while citizens shall also provide their personal labour in the manner and under the conditions specified by the Law and the regulations adopted on the basis of the Law.

Article 49

Organizations and authorities may not recruit an employee of a fire brigade for extinguishing a fire if such an employee does not have the professional qualifications for extinguishing fires.

Article 50

A fire brigade shall take measures for extinguishing a fire immediately after being informed about the outbreak of a fire in its area.

Article 51

If a fire brigade is unable to extinguish or localize a fire, the head of the fire fighting operation shall ask for assistance from other fire brigades in the territory of the municipality.

If a fire cannot be extinguish in the manner under Para. 1 of this Article, the municipal authority may request municipal authorities of the neighboring municipalities to take part in extinguishing the fire with their own fire brigades.

The municipal authority that has been requested to provide assistance, shall provide such assistance, however, it shall provide the necessary number of firemen and technical equipment for protecting its own area.
Article 52

The operation of extinguishing a fire shall be managed by the head of the fire brigade which was the first to start extinguishing the fire, unless the heads of the fire brigades taking part in fighting the fire agree otherwise.

Article 53

In order to work without hindrances on extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property threatened by fire, the head of the fire fighting action shall have the right and responsibility as follows:

1. to prohibit unauthorised persons from accessing the location where fire is being extinguished as well as to prohibit traffic from passing by that location;
2. to order evacuation of persons and property from the premises and buildings at risk;
3. to order cutting off power supply, gas supply and technical fuel supply;
4. to order the use of water and other means for extinguishing the fire which are otherwise used by the citizens, organizations and authorities, unless the necessary quantity of water and/or other means for extinguishing the fire can be provided otherwise;
5. to order the use of vehicles of the citizens, organizations and authorities, in order to transport the persons injured in the fire, evacuate persons and property and to supply fire fighting means;
6. to order the tearing down of a whole building or parts of it or parts of a building that have not been caught by fire in the event it is impossible to extinguish the fire or rescue human lives otherwise;
7. to take measures for securing the evacuated property;
8. to break into a locked building or premises in order to extinguish a fire and rescue people and property;
9. to order the persons living in the immediate neighborhood of the place where fire has broken out, as well as persons encountered at such a location, to provide assistance in fighting the fire and rescuing people and property.

The head of the fire fighting operation, shall take any necessary measures to preserve the traces and objects which may serve for establishing the cause of the fire.

Article 54

In the event of a fire of a larger scope, the municipal authority may order all able persons in the territory of the municipality aged above 16, to take part in extinguishing the fire and rescuing people and property.

The municipal authority may order the citizens, organizations and authorities to place their tools, transport, technical and other means needed for extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property threatened by fire, at the disposal of fire brigades.
Article 55

Territorial fire brigades shall provide assistance to military fire brigades at the request of the competent military senior officer.

In the event referred to in Para. 1 of this Article, the fire fighting operation shall be managed by the senior officer of the military fire brigade, and if none, the provisions of Article 52 of this Law shall apply accordingly.

Article 56

Military brigades may provide assistance in extinguishing a fire, rescuing people and property threatened by fire also in the territory of a neighboring country, if such assistance has been requested.

Approval for providing the assistance shall be issued by the official heading the municipal authority. The Republic Secretariat shall be notified of the approval issued.

Article 57

If the assistance of the fire brigades of a neighboring country is necessary for extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property threatened by fire, that assistance shall be requested by the official heading the municipal authority. The Republic Secretariat shall be notified of the assistance requested.

Article 58

Citizens who are employed and who are involved in extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property threatened by fire shall be entitled to personal income during the period of absence from work.

Citizens who are independent farmers, craftsmen or who independently perform another business activity shall be entitled to a reimbursement of the earning lost during the period of time they were involved in extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property threatened by the fire.

Remunerations under Para. 1 and 2 of this Article shall be paid from the funds of the municipality where the fire was extinguished, and/or the funds of the organization or authority whose assets were rescued.

Article 59

The organizations, authorities and citizens who are obliged on the basis of the provisions of this Law, to place at the disposal of the fire brigade, their tools, transport, technical, and other means for extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property, shall be
entitled to a compensation for the damage caused to such means during the course of the fire extinguishing operation or in relation to it.

Organizations, authorities and citizens are also entitled to a remuneration for the devices and means which have been used for extinguishing the fire or in relation to it and/or for eliminating the consequences of the fire in the cases referred to in Article 53 Para. 1 Item 4 and 5 of this Law.

The right under Para. 2 of this Article does not belong to the organizations, authorities and citizens where the fire was extinguished or where there was an immediate risk of fire.

The compensation for the damage and the costs under Para. 1 and 2 of this Article shall be borne by the organization and the authority for the purposes of which the fire brigade has been engaged, and/or by the municipality where the fire was extinguished.

Article 60

The municipality, organization or authority and the volunteer fire company whose fire brigade has been involved in extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property outside the area where the brigade was established, shall be entitled to a compensation for the following:

1. the costs of arrival of the labour and supply of the instruments, equipment and means and the costs of their return;
2. the damage caused to the instruments and the equipment during arrival and return, unless the damage has been caused due to the wear out of the instruments and equipment or due to gross negligence by the fire brigade;
3. the means expended in the process of extinguishing the fire and rescuing people and property;

The compensation under Para. 1 of this Article amounting to the costs incurred and/or the damage caused, shall be borne by the organization and the authority which has requested assistance in extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property and/or by the municipality in the territory of which the fire has been extinguished.

Article 61

Fire company members and other persons who have social insurance on the basis of employment or another basis, and who get killed, injured or fall ill in the process of extinguishing a fire, rescuing people and property threatened by the fire, natural disasters or other disasters in the process of eliminating the consequences of natural and other disasters, when traveling to the location of a fire prevention drill, during the drill and on their way back from the drill, as well as during the course of professional training organized by a fire company or a fire association, and such illness develops immediately or exclusively as a consequence of performance of the above duties, have rights on the basis of their medical and/or pension and disability insurance, as if they had suffered an accident during their regular job.
Members of volunteer fire companies and other persons who do not have social insurance on the basis of their regular job, who take part in organized public works, and who get killed, injured or fall ill under the circumstances listed in Para. 1 of this Article, and such illness develops as a direct or exclusive consequence of carrying out the activities on the basis of the insurance they have.

VI. MANAGEMENT SUPERVISION IN THE FIELD OF FIRE PREVENTION

Article 62

Supervision of the implementation of fire protection regulations and measures specified by the law and regulations enacted in accordance with the law shall be carried out by the competent internal affairs management authority.

The supervision under Para. 1 of this article shall include supervision of the legality of the work of the organizations and authorities and inspection supervision.

Article 63

During the course of the supervision of the legality of work, the competent internal affairs management authority shall inspect the self-management enactment regulating the organization, measures and tasks relating to implementing fire prevention in order to ascertain whether it is in harmony with the law, the regulations adopted pursuant to this Law, decisions of municipal assemblies, technical norms and standards and other regulations in the field of fire prevention.

If the competent internal affairs management authority establishes that the self-management enactment is not in accordance with the regulations referred to in Para. 1 of this article, it shall instruct the organization of associated labour and other self-management organization and community to eliminate the specified discrepancy within a term of not longer than 60 days.

If the organization of associated labour or another self-management organization or community fails to eliminate the established discrepancy within the term specified, the competent internal affairs management authority shall inform thereof the municipal assembly in order to provide for the taking of the measures prescribed by the law.

Article 64

In the performance of the inspection supervision in organizations and authorities, citizens and civil-legal persons, the competent internal affairs management authority shall make direct inspection of the implementation of fire prevention measures prescribed by this Law, the organisation of fire brigades and fire prevention services as well as other
measures, rights and obligations specified by this Law, decisions of the municipal assembly, technical norms and standards of fire protection.

Article 65

The municipal authority shall carry out all the tasks of management supervision for fire prevention except for those placed by this Law or special regulations under the competence of the Republic Secretariat.

Article 66

In addition to the tasks assigned to it on the basis of the law, as regards fire prevention, the Republic Secretariat shall carry out the following:

1. inspection supervision of the implementation of the regulations on fire prevention and supervision of the legality of the work in organisations of associated labour dealing with production for military purposes;
2. issue approval for capital construction-technical documentation and approve the location for the facilities of an organization of associated labour dealing with production for military purposes, with respect to the implementation of fire prevention measures;
3. issue approval for capital construction-technical documentation for oil and gas piping connecting the areas of two or more inter-municipal regional communities and/or the areas of an inter-municipal regional community with the territory of the City of Belgrade;
4. in addition to obtaining an opinion from the competent authorities in the province, it shall issue approval for investment-technical documentation for oil and gas piping providing connection of the territories of the socialist autonomous provinces to the area of the Socialist Republic of Serbia outside the territories of the socialist autonomous provinces; and
5. take part in investigations carried out at the sites of major fires and take measures for determining the causes of fire and elimination of harmful consequences.

Article 67

Management supervision in the field of fire prevention shall be carried out by authorized employees of the competent internal affairs authorities (hereinafter referred to as: inspectors).

Article 68

Organisations, authorities and citizens shall enable inspectors to carry out unhindered management supervision in the field of fire prevention and they shall provide them the necessary data and information about these tasks.
Article 69

In the supervision of the implementation of the regulations in the field of fire prevention, inspectors shall cooperate with other inspection authorities, services, and organizations.

If, during a supervision, the inspector establishes that the regulations under the competence of another inspection authority have been violated, he shall inform thereof the appropriate inspection authority.

Article 70

If organizations, authorities and citizens have not implemented the prescribed fire prevention measures, the competent internal affairs management authority shall initiate an appropriate transgression procedure and it shall issue an order for implementing such measures as well as determine the deadline for their implementation.

Article 71

In addition to the prescribed fire prevention measures, the competent internal affairs management authority may specify, based on a decision, the need for taking the following measures:

1. prohibit the use of tools and means that pose a direct risk of fire or explosion, until measures have been taken to eliminate the hazard;
2. prohibit the performance of a certain task in a facility, premise and/or space that presents an evident fire risk, if this direct hazard cannot be eliminated by other fire prevention measures (adaptation of the facility, premise, providing fire blockages, etc.);
3. partitioning and other adaptations in the facilities in order to prevent fire from breaking out or spreading;
4. prohibit smoking and the use of open fire or lamps with open fire on a certain location;
5. supply the indispensable firefighting equipment and fire extinguishers as well as their maintenance in a serviceable state;
6. prohibit the use of devices, equipment and means of extinguishing fires if same do not correspond to the Yugoslav standard or if they do not have a certificate of the appropriate professional institution;
7. also specify other measures aimed at preventing fire or its spreading.

Appeals against the decision referred to in the paragraph above, Items 1, 4, 6, and 7 shall not delay its enforcement.

Article 72

The inspector shall keep minutes of the inspection carried out. A copy of the minutes shall be delivered to the organisation and the authority where the proposal has been carried out.
Article 73

The municipal authority shall keep appropriate records in the field of fire prevention.

VIII. FINANCING

Article 74

Means used for organizing and implementing fire prevention shall be provided in accordance with the law of the social-political community, organization and authority.

Article 75

The municipality shall provide all the means for organizing and implementing fire prevention, namely, for:

1. operation of the volunteer fire company under Article 45 Para. 1 of this Law, and
2. financing of the programmed activities of the volunteer fire company and fire company association of the municipality estimated to be of significance for advancing the status of fire prevention in its territory.

The Republic shall provide the funds for financing the programme activities of the Firefighting association of Serbia estimated to be of significance for advancing the status of fire prevention in the territory of the Republic.

Article 76

Organisations and authorities shall provide funds for the organization and implementation of fire prevention, namely, for:

1. operation of the firefighting brigades they have established, and
2. financing of programme activities of voluntary firefighting associations which are estimated to be of significance for advancing fire prevention in that organization.

Article 77

Personal and property insurance communities shall pay 6% of a fire insurance premium collected in the territory of a municipality, in favour of a special fund for fire prevention in the municipality where the insured property is situated.

If an insured real estate is situated in the territories of several municipalities, the personal and property insurance community providing insurance shall pay 6% of the fire insurance premium in favour of a special fund for fire prevention in every municipality, in
proportion to the value of the property insured situated in the territory of that municipality.

Article 78

The amount of the fines collected for violating the regulations in the field of fire prevention belong to the municipality in whose territory such violations have been committed.

Article 79

The funds under Art. 77 and 78 of this Law, the funds pooled by the organizations under Art. 76 Item 2, as well as the funds generated by territorial fire brigades by their activities shall be paid into a special fund for fire prevention serving for the advancement of fire prevention, and they shall be used for:

1. supply of fire extinguishing equipment and means;
2. construction of facilities for the accommodation of fire brigades and equipment;
3. schooling and professional training of the staff of fire brigades;
4. development of preventive-educational activities.

The fund in the paragraph above shall also be managed by representatives of interested organisations and authorities.

IX. PENAL MEASURES

Article 80

An organisation of associated labour or another legal entity shall be fined with 5,000 to 10,000 new dinars for the violation:

1. if it fails to stipulate the prescribed fire prevention organization or fails to adopt a fire prevention plan and the self-management enactment and/or another by-law and/or if fails to harmonise its fire prevention plan with the municipal fire prevention plan (Art. 7 and 8, Para. 1 and Art. 9, Para. 3 of this Law);
2. if it adopts a fire prevention plan without previously obtaining an opinion from the municipal authority (Art. 10 Para. 2 of this Law);
3. if it fails to obtain approval for the spatial and town plan from the municipal authority (Art. 10 Para. 2 of this Law);
4. if it commences the construction, adaptation and reconstruction of a facility without obtaining approval from the competent management authority regarding the capital construction-technical documentation relating to fire prevention measures (Art. 12 of this Law);
5. if the facilities where inflammable, explosive and similar substances are produced, processed and kept, are erected at a location and in the manner contrary to the provision of Art. 13 of this Law;
6. if it uses and/or starts up a facility, installation, device and premise that has been constructed, adapted, and reconstructed without previously obtaining approval from the competent authority (Art. 14 of this Law);
7. if a technological process using or producing inflammable and explosive substances or creating explosive mixtures, is placed in a facility or premises not separated from other facilities or premises by means of fire blocking facilities (Art. 15 Para. 1 of this Law);
8. if the facilities or premises where technological processes under Art. 15 Para. 1 run, do not have devices installed that enable timely detection, notification and extinguishing of a fire (Art. 15, Para. 3 of this Law);
9. if it fails to maintain such devices and installations in a serviceable condition in the manner and within the terms prescribed in Article 16 of this Law;
10. if it fails to take special fire prevention measures during harvest and threshing (Art. 19 of this Law);
11. if it fails to provide training for its employees at least once in three years or fails to test its employees’ knowledge in the filed of fire prevention not less than once a year (Art. 24, Para. 2 of this Law);
12. if it fails to provide training in accordance with the programme under Art. 24 Para. 3 and/or it fails to obtain the opinion of the competent internal affairs authority regarding this programme (Art. 24 Para. 3 of this Law);
13. if it fails to report the time of holding the training and knowledge test in the field of fire prevention, to the competent internal affairs management authority (Art. 24 Para. 4 of this Law);
14. if it fails to review the condition of its fire prevention not less than twice a year (Art. 25 Para. 1 of this Law);
15. if it uses fire extinguishing equipment and means contrary to the provision of Art. 27 of this Law;
16. if it employs, assigns to the job, or keeps at the job an employee who does not meet the prescribed requirements (Art. 37 and 89 of this Law);
17. if it employs or trains an employee for carrying out fire prevention tasks, in a manner not in accordance with the provisions of Art. 38 of this Law;
18. if it recruits a fire brigade employee for extinguishing a fire who does not have professional qualifications for fire extinguishing (Art. 49 of this Law);
19. if it fails to implement the prescribed or decreed measure of fire prevention (Art. 70 of this Law);
20. if it fails to implement the decreed fire prevention measures within the term specified in the decision of the competent internal affairs management authority (Art. 71 of this Law);
21. if it fails to pay 6% of the fire insurance premium (Art. 77 of this Law).

The responsible person in an organization of associated labour and/or another legal entity shall be fined with 500 to 1,000 new dinars for the violation under Para. 1 of this article.
An individual who independently carries out a business activity with his personal labour, using assets in citizens’ ownership shall also be fined for the violations under Para. 1 items 4,5,6,7,8,9,10,15,19, and 20 of this article.

An individual shall also be fined with 500 to 1,000 new dinars for the violations under Para. 1 Item 4,5,6,19, and 20 of this article.

Article 81

An organization of associated labour or another legal entity shall be fined with 2,500 to 6,000 new dinars for the following violations:
1. if it acts contrary to the provisions of Art. 18 Para. 1 and 2 of this Law;
2. if it fails to provide fire guards (Art. 20 of this Law):
3. if it carries out control inspection and servicing of the transportable and manual fire extinguishers and other fire fighting means and equipment without meeting the prescribed regulations (Art. 22 Para. 2 of this Law);
4. if it acts contrary to the provisions of Art. 23 of this Law;
5. if it deals with the tasks of advancement of fire prevention without an authorization (Art. 29 of this Law);
6. if it acts contrary to the provisions of Art. 48 of this Law;
7. if it fails to make its tools, transport, technical and other means needed for extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property threatened by fire, available, in spite of an order to do so, and without a justified reason for not complying with the order;
8. if it prevents or hinders an inspector in his inspection tasks or refuses to provide him the necessary data and information (Art. 68 of this Law).

In the event of a violation under Para. 1 of this article, the responsible person in an organization of associated labour and/or another legal entity shall be fined with 250 to 600 new dinars.

In the event of a violation under Para. 1 Items 1,4,6,7, and 8 of this article, an individual who performs his business activity with his personal labour using the assets owned by citizens shall be fined with between 1,500 and 2,500 new dinars.

In the event of a violation under Para. 1 Items 1,4,6,7, and 8 of this article, an individual shall also be fined with between 250 and 600 new dinars.

Article 82

An organisation of associated labour or another legal entity shall also be fined with 1,500 to 3,000 new dinars for the following violations:
1. if it acts contrary to Art. 17 of this Law;
2. if it fails to take fire preventive measures and fails to provide the most needed material and means for extinguishing a fire (Art. 18 Para. 3 of this Law);
3. if it fails to act in accordance with the provision of Art. 21 of this Law;
4. if it fails to carry out control testing of transportable and manual fire extinguishers and other fire fighting means and equipment in line with the prescribed regulations (Art. 22 Para. 2 of this Law);
5. if it fails to introduce an employee with the hazards of fire, the method of use of the means and equipment for fire extinguishing and the liability in case of a failure to comply with the prescribed and decreed fire prevention measures (Art. 24 Para. 1 of this Law);
6. if it fails to inspect the flow through capacity and water pressure in the hydrant system at least once in six months (Art. 26 Para. 2 of this Law);
7. if it prevents or hinders a member of a volunteer fire company or association from carrying out the inspection referred to in Art. 43 of this Law;
8. if it fails to act in line with Para. 3 of Art. 47 of this Law.

The responsible person in an organization of associated labour or another legal entity shall also be fined for the violations under Para. 1 of this article with 150 to 600 new dinars.

An individual who performs his business activity with his personal labour using means in citizens’ ownership shall also be fined for the violations under Para. 1 Items 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8 of this article with 700 to 1,500 new dinars.

An individual shall also be fined for the violations under Para. 1, Item 7 of this article with 150 to 600 new dinars.

Article 83

A 500 to 1,000 new dinar fine or a sentence of imprisonment for a term of up to 60 days shall be imposed on an individual for the following violations:
1. if he/she fails to attend the training and knowledge test (Article 24 Para. 5 of this Law);
2. if he/she act contrary to the provision of Art. 47 of this Law;
3. if he/she prevents or hinders the execution of orders issued by the fire fighting operation head (Art. 53 of this Law) and
4. if he/she refuses to take part in extinguishing a fire and rescuing people and property threatened by fire without a justified reason for refusing to do so (Art. 53 Para. 1 Item 9 and Art. 54 Para. 1 of this Law).

Article 84

The responsible person in a management authority shall be fined with 500 to 1,000 new dinars for the following violations:
1. if he/she issues a permit for the construction, adaptation or reconstruction of a capital construction facility without a previously obtained approval from the competent internal affairs management authority for the capital construction – technical documentation with respect to fire prevention measures (Art. 12 and 66 of this Law);
2. if he/she issues an approval for the use and/or start-up of a plant constructed, adapted, or reconstructed facility and/or installations, devices and facilities without the competent internal affairs authority having previously established that fire prevention measures have been implemented in them as prescribed by the capital construction-technical documentation (Art. 14 of this Law).

In the case of violations under Para. 1 of this article, the authorized employee of the internal affairs authority under Art. 67 of this Law shall collect the fine on the spot.

X. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 86

The Executive Council shall adopt more detailed regulations about fire prevention measures in executing welding, cutting and soldering works as well as about special fire prevention measures in the existing facilities where there is an increased danger of a fire breaking out and spreading.

Article 87

In agreement with the Republic Secretariat for National Defence, the Republic Secretariat shall adopt the more detailed regulations about the manner of carrying out supervision of the implementation of fire prevention measures in organizations of associated labour producing for military purposes.

Article 88

The obligations and rights of organization of associated labour or other organizations in the field of fire prevention prescribed by this Law shall be applied accordingly also to civil legal entities, as well as to citizens and individuals who perform their business activities by their own labour using assets owned by citizens.

Article 89

Employees who are founding working on the jobs and tasks under Article 37 of this Law on the date of this Amending Law on the Law on Fire Prevention (“Official Gazette of the SR of Serbia”, No. 15/82) without meeting the requirements for carrying out such tasks and assignments may continue working on such tasks and assignments despite not having the prescribed educational qualifications and not having passed the professional examination, provided that they have not less than 10 years of work experience on such tasks and assignments on the date of the above mentioned law taking effect.
Article 90

The Executive Council shall adopt more detailed regulations under Art. 6 Para. 7 of this Law within a term of up to 30 days as of the date of this Law taking effect.

Article 91

The provisions of Art. 10 Para. 1 Items 2 and 3, Article 12 Para. 2, Art. 13, Art. 14 Para. 2, Art. 15, 17, and 18, Para. 2, Art. 23 Art. 66 Para. 1, Item 4, Art. 80 Para. 1, Items 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 and Para 2, 3, and 4, Art. 81 Para 1, Items 1 and 4, Para. 2, 3, and 4, Art. 82 Para. 1 Items 1 and Para. 2 and 3, Art. 84, Para. 1 Items 1 and 2, and Art. 85 Para. 1 Items 1 and 2 of this Law shall be applied uniformly in the whole territory of the Republic in accordance with Article 300 Para. 1 Item 3 of the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

Article 92

The validity of the Law on Fire Protection (“Official Gazette of the SRS” No. 50/70), the Amending Law on the Law on Fire Protection (“Official Gazette of the SRS”, No. 19/75), the Amending Law on the Law on Fire Protection (“Official Gazette of the SRS” No. 15/82) and Art. 66 of the Amending Law on the law specifying fines for violations (“Official Gazette of the SRS” No. 24/85) shall cease as of the date of this Law taking effect.

Article 93

This Law shall take effect on the eighth day as of the date of its publishing in the “Official Gazette of the Socialist Republic of Serbia”.

33