

Retrieved from <https://pravno-informacioni-sistem.rs>

THE LAW
on disaster risk reduction and emergency management

"Official Gazette of RS", number 87 of November 13, 2018.

I. BASIC PROVISIONS

Subject of the law

Article 1.

This law regulates disaster risk reduction, prevention and strengthening of resilience and readiness of individuals and communities to react to the consequences of disasters, protection and rescue of people, material, cultural and other assets, rights and obligations of citizens, associations, legal entities, local self-government units bodies , autonomous provinces and the Republic of Serbia, management of emergency situations, functioning of civil protection, early warning, notification and warning, international cooperation, inspection supervision and other issues of importance for the organization and functioning of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system.

The disaster risk reduction and emergency management system is of particular interest to the Republic of Serbia and is part of the national security system.

The meaning of the expression

Article 2.

Certain terms used in this law have the following meanings:

1) a disaster is a natural calamity or a technical-technological accident, the consequences of which threaten the safety, life and health of a large number of people, material and cultural goods or the environment on a larger scale, and the occurrence or consequences of which cannot be prevented or eliminated by the regular action of competent authorities and services ;

2) a natural disaster is an occurrence of hydrological, meteorological, geological or biological origin, caused by the action of natural forces such as an earthquake, flood, torrent, storm, heavy rain, atmospheric discharges, hail, drought, landslides or landslides, snow drifts and avalanches, extreme air temperatures, accumulation of ice on watercourses, pandemics, epidemics of infectious diseases, epidemics of livestock infectious diseases and the appearance of pests and other large-scale natural phenomena that can threaten the safety, life and health of a large number of people, material and cultural goods or the environment in general scope;

3) a technical-technological accident is a sudden and uncontrolled event or a series of events that got out of control during the management of certain means of work and during the handling of dangerous substances in

production, use, transport, traffic, processing, storage and disposal, such as fire, explosion, accident, traffic accident in road, river, railway and air traffic, accident in mines and tunnels, stoppage of cable cars for transporting people, collapse of dams, accidents at power, oil and gas plants, accidents when handling radioactive and nuclear materials, severe soil, water and air pollution, the consequences of war destruction and terrorism, the consequences of which can threaten the safety, life and health of a large number of people, material and cultural goods or the environment on a larger scale;

4) disaster risk reduction is a policy that is established and conducted with the aim of preventing new and reducing existing risks through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, social, educational, normative, health, cultural, technological, political and institutional measures that strengthen resilience and preparedness communities for response and mitigation of the consequences of the resulting disasters, which achieves the strengthening of community resilience;

5) risk management is a set of measures and activities that are carried out in order to implement the disaster risk reduction policy as well as administrative operational and organizational skills and capacities for their implementation;

6) entities of special importance for protection and rescue are companies and other legal entities that perform business and dispose of resources of particular importance for protection and rescue, and which have been declared entities of special importance by the appropriate decision of the competent authority;

7) a state of emergency is a state that is created by a declaration by a competent authority when the risks and threats or the resulting consequences for the population, the environment and material and cultural assets are of such scope and intensity that their occurrence or consequences cannot be prevented or removed by the regular action of the competent authorities and services, which is why it is necessary to use special measures, forces and means for their mitigation and elimination with an enhanced work regime;

8) management of emergency situations includes coordination and management of subjects and forces of the protection and rescue system in order to organize response to disasters and quick recovery;

9) resilience is the ability of a community exposed to hazards to respond to them and recover from the consequences of disasters in a timely and efficient manner, which includes the preservation and restoration of basic functions;

10) danger is a potentially harmful physical event, phenomenon or human activity that can cause endangerment of human life and health, damage to material and cultural assets and the environment, or social and economic disturbances;

11) immediate danger is a situation in which there is a serious threat to the life and health of people, material and cultural goods or the environment and has the characteristics of certainty. Immediate danger is announced by the authority responsible for the corresponding danger and usually precedes the declaration of an emergency situation;

12) risk means the combination of the probability that a disaster will occur in a certain period of time and with certain negative consequences;

13) risk assessment is the determination of the nature and degree of risk of potential danger, state of danger and consequences that can threaten the life and health of people, the environment and material and cultural assets;

14) prevention includes a set of measures and activities for mitigating existing risks as well as reducing the risk of new consequences of the disaster;

15) explosive remnants of war (hereinafter: EOR) are explosive devices and unexploded ordnance, with or without detonators, prepared for use or used, i.e. fired, launched, ejected, launched or placed, and did not perform their function, i.e. unexploded, abandoned ordnance that was left behind or thrown away and assets left behind after the explosion of a storage of ordnance, i.e. in the process of production of ordnance;

16) an extraordinary event is an accident caused by the effect of a disaster that can threaten the life and health of people, material and cultural goods and the environment, and the consequences of which can be prevented or eliminated by the regular action of the competent authority or services;

17) exposure means the susceptibility of people, the environment, material and cultural assets to potential losses;

18) vulnerability means the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or its value, which make it sensitive to the consequences of danger;

19) preparedness implies knowledge and capacities that are developed for effective response and recovery from disasters;

20) mitigating the consequences is reducing or limiting the adverse impacts or consequences of disasters caused by the loss of life and health of people, physical and mental pain, fear or loss, disappearance, reduction of property, or prevention of an increase in its value, in the area threatened by the disaster;

21) risk treatment is a way of dealing with identified, very high and high risk, in the sense of determining activities for undertaking preventive measures to reduce risk, that is, preparation for readiness and training of forces and subjects to react in protection and rescue from a certain danger and is undertaken on basis of disaster risk assessment.

22) SEVESO complex means a spatial entity under the control of the operator where hazardous substances are present in one or more facilities in equal or greater quantities than prescribed in terms of production, use, storage or handling of hazardous substances, in accordance with the regulations governing environmental protection;

23) an accident is an event such as an emission, fire or explosion that occurs as a result of an uncontrolled development of events during the operation of a business company and other legal entity that leads to a serious danger to human health and the environment, immediately or delayed, inside or outside

of a company and other legal entity, and which includes one or more dangerous substances;

24) major accident means an accident in accordance with the regulations governing environmental protection;

25) the interested public is the public that is affected or may be affected by the decision of the competent authority or that has an interest in it and is more closely defined in the regulations governing environmental protection.

All terms, which in this law denote occupations, positions, or appointments, expressed in the grammatical masculine gender, imply the natural masculine and feminine genders of the persons to whom they refer.

Principle of priority

Article 3.

Disaster risk reduction and emergency management is a national and local priority.

Everyone has the right to be protected from the consequences of disasters without any discrimination, and the protection and saving of human lives has priority over all other protection and rescue activities.

The principle of integrated action and intersectoral cooperation

Article 4.

Risk assessments and preventive measures and activities undertaken to prevent and reduce the risk of disasters are integrated into sectoral development plans and programs in all areas of state administration.

Disaster risk management is based on mutual coordination and harmonized procedures and action plans of all institutions and entities and is carried out with intersectoral cooperation and partnership.

The principle of the primary role of local communities

Article 5.

Local self-government units have a primary role in disaster risk management and this role is supported by all competent state and provincial institutions.

The principle of gradualism in the use of forces and resources

Article 6.

In protection and rescue, forces and resources from the territory of the local self-government unit are first used, and when these forces and resources are not sufficient, the competent authority ensures the use of other forces and resources from the territory of the Republic of Serbia, including the police and the Serbian Army when necessary.

The principle of equality and protection of human rights

Article 7.

Subjects of the system of disaster risk reduction and emergency management are especially concerned about the realization of the principle of equality

gender and especially take care that no decision, measure or action encourages or leads to a less favorable position of women and their equal participation in the system of disaster risk reduction and emergency management.

Competent authorities and other entities involved in the implementation of disaster risk management measures and activities are obliged to consistently take care of the protection of human rights, gender equality and especially the protection of the poor, the elderly, children, persons with disabilities, refugees and displaced persons, as well as other vulnerable population groups.

Measures and activities to reduce the risk of disasters must be accessible and apply to persons with disabilities, children, the elderly and other persons who are particularly exposed to risk.

The principle of participation and solidarity

Article 8.

The right of vulnerable citizens is to participate in designing the content and implementation of disaster risk reduction activities, as well as the right to participate in proposing, undertaking and executing certain measures, tasks and activities in protection and rescue and express their needs in means of aid.

Citizens affected by the consequences of disasters have the right to help in accordance with their needs and priorities provided by humanitarian and other registered organizations in accordance with the law, and if they have suffered greater material damage, they also have the right to state aid, in accordance with a special law.

The principle of informing the public

Article 9.

Competent authorities promptly and fully inform the public about the risks of disasters, relevant data and measures to protect against their consequences, as well as about other measures undertaken for disaster risk management.

II. DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management System

Article 10.

The disaster risk reduction and emergency management system is part of the national security system and represents an integrated form of management and organization of the subjects of this system for the implementation of preventive and operational measures and the execution of the tasks of protecting and rescuing people and goods from the consequences of disasters, including recovery measures from those consequences .

Disaster risk reduction

Article 11.

Disaster risk reduction includes the system of measures and activities determined by the National Strategy in the field of disaster risk reduction and emergency management, the National Disaster Risk Management Program, the law prescribing reconstruction after natural and other disasters, the law and other acts, with the aim of preventing new and reduction of existing risks through the implementation of economic, social, educational, normative, health, cultural, technological, political and institutional measures that strengthen the resilience and preparedness of the community to respond and mitigate the consequences of the resulting disasters, which achieves the strengthening of community resilience.

Disaster risk reduction includes, among other things:

- 1) precise identification, regular assessment and monitoring of disaster risks in order to control them;
- 2) reducing the effects of factors that cause or increase the risks of disasters through responsible and appropriate management of the environment, land, water and other natural resources, planned land use and undertaking appropriate technical and other measures;
- 3) mitigating harmful consequences based on a more complete understanding of the risks from them, planning their prevention and increasing readiness for reaction and effective response;
- 4) reconstruction after a disaster in accordance with the principle of building a better system, which will make the infrastructure and society as a whole more resistant to future disasters;
- 5) investing in the prevention and reduction of the risk of disasters by encouraging public and private investment and undertaking structural and non-structural measures;
- 6) building a culture of safety and resilience of individuals and communities to disasters;
- 7) intensive mutual cooperation of all competent institutions at all levels of government, as well as partnership with private and public companies, other legal entities, entrepreneurs, civil society organizations and all interested citizens who can contribute to disaster risk reduction;
- 8) establishment of precise procedures for the exchange of information and experiences of importance for risk reduction and for the efficient provision and receipt of international operational and humanitarian aid for the elimination of the consequences of the disaster and the initial reconstruction of the affected areas;
- 9) monitoring of climate change and adaptation of the community to the expected consequences.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management Strategy

The Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management Strategy (hereinafter: the Strategy) is a basic strategic document that establishes policy and directs the activities of state authorities and other entities in disaster risk management, determines guidelines for the engagement of human and material resources, as well as the development normative and institutional framework in order to reduce risks and effectively respond to the challenges of disasters.

The strategy is adopted at the level of the Republic.

The strategy and action plan for its implementation are adopted by the Government.

Subjects and forces of disaster risk reduction and emergency management systems

Article 13.

Subjects of the system of disaster risk reduction and emergency management are state administration bodies, bodies of autonomous provinces and local self-government units, public services, business companies and other legal entities and entrepreneurs, civil society organizations, educational institutions and scientific research organizations, public agencies and others which, in accordance with the law, other general acts, plans, programs and other documents, participate in determining measures and activities of importance for risk reduction and emergency management.

The unity of action of the subjects of the system of disaster risk reduction and emergency management at the level of the Republic of Serbia is ensured through the National Platform for Risk Reduction.

The forces of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system are emergency headquarters, civil protection units, fire-rescue units, 112 service, Police, Serbian Army, Red Cross of Serbia, Mountain Rescue Service, Fire Brigade Association of Serbia, Association of Radio Amateurs of Serbia, commissioners, i.e. deputy commissioners of civil protection, citizens, associations of citizens and organizations whose activity is of special interest for the development and functioning of the system.

National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Article 14.

The National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (hereinafter: the National Platform) is a platform for considering and defining issues of greatest importance for the system of disaster risk reduction and emergency management, which ensures the exchange of opinions, knowledge, innovations, and experiences in the field of disaster risk reduction risks, proposes policy measures and activities for disaster risk reduction and emergency management, considers development strategies, plans and programs that are of interest for risk reduction and emergency management, and strengthens cooperation and coordination mechanisms at the national and international level.

The Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations has the role of the National Platform.

In the work of the National Platform, in addition to the members of the Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations, representatives of the academic community, local representatives also participate

self-governments and civil society organizations as well as other subjects of the disaster risk reduction system.

Disaster Risk Assessment

Article 15.

The disaster risk assessment identifies the type, character and origin of certain risks from the occurrence of disasters, the degree of vulnerability, the factors that cause them or increase the degree of possible danger, the consequences that can occur for the life and health of people, the environment, material and cultural assets, the performance of public services and economic activities, as well as other assumptions of importance for the development of usual life, economic and social activities.

The disaster risk assessment is prepared and adopted by the Republic of Serbia, autonomous province, local self-government unit, subjects of special importance for protection and rescue, with the exception of federations, clubs and associations; economic companies, health institutions except pharmacies; preschool and school institutions and faculties for all facilities where children stay, i.e. facilities where teaching takes place; social protection institutions for facilities where users reside.

Companies and other legal entities that have organizational units in their composition whose capacities, scope and importance of activities are of particular importance for the economy of the Republic of Serbia in the fields of energy, telecommunications, mining and transport, prepare a risk assessment for those organizational units as well.

The risk assessment is made and adopted by legal entities that manage business, trade, sports, catering and accommodation facilities and leisure facilities with a capacity of more than 100 people, and if the facilities are intended for the stay of children up to 14 years of age, regardless of the capacity.

Business companies and other legal entities that are not included in para. 2–4. of this article prepare their disaster risk assessment based on the recommendation of the headquarters for emergency situations of the local self-government unit based on the disaster risk assessment of the local self-government unit in whose territory they are located.

The disaster risk assessment of the Republic of Serbia is adopted by the Government, on the proposal of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (hereinafter: the Ministry).

Subjects from para. 2–4. of this article, the disaster risk assessment is carried out after obtaining the consent of the Ministry.

The disaster risk assessment is periodically updated in accordance with the needs and new circumstances, it is completely re-created and adopted every three years, and if the circumstances have changed to a significant extent before, i.e. if a new risk has appeared or an existing risk has increased or reduced.

Disaster Risk Reduction Plan

Article 16.

The disaster risk reduction plan establishes concrete preventive, organizational, technical, financial, normative, supervisory, educational and other measures and activities that the competent state authorities and other entities, based on the assessment of individual risks, are obliged to undertake in the future in order to reduce the risk of disasters and mitigate their consequences.

A disaster risk reduction plan is drawn up and adopted for the territory of the Republic of Serbia (National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan), autonomous provinces (Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plan) and local self-government units (local risk reduction plan of disaster).

Disaster risk reduction plans are developed based on proposals treatment of the assessed risks in the appropriate risk assessment of a disaster.

The bearers of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan are: state administration bodies in whose jurisdiction the dangers are identified in Disaster risk assessments of the Republic of Serbia.

Holders of provincial disaster risk reduction plans i local disaster risk reduction plans are the competent authorities autonomous provinces and local self-government units.

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan is adopted by the Government upon proposal Ministries.

Provincial disaster risk reduction plan, i.e. local plan reduction of the risk of disasters, adopted by the competent authority of the autonomous region provinces, that is, local self-government units.

Disaster risk reduction plans are adopted for a period of three years.

The content and method of preparation of the disaster risk reduction plan shall be prescribed Government.

Protection and rescue plan

Article 17.

The protection and rescue plan plans measures and activities for prevention and the reduction of the consequences of disasters, the forces and assets of the system subjects disaster risk reduction and emergency management, their organized and coordinated involvement and action in emergencies situations in order to protect and save people, material and cultural goods and provision of basic living conditions.

The protection and rescue plan must contain the following units:

- 1) early warning and preparedness (preparedness);
- 2) mobilization and activation;
- 3) protection and rescue by types of danger;
- 4) civil protection measures;
- 5) use of protection and rescue forces and subjects.

The protection and rescue plan is drawn up based on the risk assessment and adopted no later than 90 days after the adoption of the risk assessment, and is regularly adjusted to changes in the risk assessment.

The plan for the protection and rescue of the Republic of Serbia is drawn up by the Ministry in cooperation with other ministries, special organizations and other legal entities, and adopted by the Government.

The protection and rescue plan of the autonomous province and the protection and rescue plan of the local self-government units are adopted by the competent authorities of the autonomous province, that is, the local self-government unit, after obtaining the consent of the Ministry, on the proposal of the competent headquarters.

The protection and rescue plan is periodically updated in accordance with the needs and new circumstances, it is completely re-drafted and adopted every three years, and if the circumstances have changed to a significant extent, earlier in accordance with the disaster risk assessment.

A protection and rescue plan is required to be prepared and adopted by all entities that have the obligation to prepare a disaster risk assessment.

The protection and rescue plan is applied both in wartime and in a state of emergency.

The content, method of preparation and obligations of entities in connection with the preparation of disaster risk assessments and protection and rescue plans are prescribed by the Government.

The methodology, method of preparation and content of the disaster risk assessment and the protection and rescue plan are prescribed by the minister responsible for internal affairs (hereinafter: the minister).

Parts of the disaster risk assessment and the protection and rescue plan may be marked with the appropriate level of secrecy in accordance with the law.

External major accident protection plan

Article 18.

The competent authority of the local self-government unit, on the territory of which the SEVESO higher-order complex is located, is obliged to develop and adopt an external plan for the protection against major accidents with measures to be taken outside the complex, within a period that cannot be longer than two years from the moment of receipt of the necessary information. delivered by the operator of the SEVESO complex, in accordance with the regulations governing environmental protection.

The external plan of protection against a major accident is created in order to:

- 1) limiting and controlling incidents in such a way that the effects are reduced to a minimum and the damage to human health, the environment and property is limited;
- 2) implementation of necessary measures to protect human health and the environment from the effects of a major accident;
- 3) conveying the necessary information to the public and to the relevant competent services or authorities in the area where the SEVESO higher-order complex is located;

4) ensuring the return to the previous state and cleaning the environment after a major accident.

The external plan for protection against a major accident must contain the following information:

- 1) names or duties of persons authorized to initiate procedures in case of emergency situations, as well as persons authorized to lead and coordinate mitigation activities outside the SEVESO complex;
- 2) the method of receiving early warnings about incidents and the procedures for warning and calling for help;
- 3) coordination of funds necessary for the implementation of the external plan of protection against major accidents;
- 4) the method of providing assistance during the mitigation action at the SEVESO complex;
- 5) the way to mitigate the consequences outside the SEVESO complex, including the response to the worst possible accident scenario defined in the Safety Report, as well as consideration of possible domino effects, including those that have environmental impacts;
- 6) system and procedure for notifying the public, neighboring SEVESO complexes or facilities that are not SEVESO complexes, about specific information about the accident and patterns of behavior that should be adopted;
- 7) the system and procedure for notifying the competent services of other countries in the event of a major accident with possible cross-border consequences.

The operator of a complex where the domino effects of a major accident are possible is obliged to provide information on the possible domino effects needed for the preparation of an external plan for protection against a major accident, as well as to cooperate with the competent authority that prepares an external plan for protection against a major accident, in informing the public and neighboring plants that are not SEVESO complexes.

The competent authority that prepares the external plan for protection against a major accident is obliged, in accordance with the law, to provide the interested public with an early public inspection and giving opinions on the external plan for protection against a major accident both during the adoption and during future major changes and additions to the external protection plan from a big accident.

The competent body of the local self-government unit controls and tests external plans for protection against major accidents at least once every three years and, if necessary, changes and supplements them periodically.

Changes and additions to the external plan since a major accident must take into account changes at SEVESO complexes, changes in all relevant services participating in the response to an accident, new technical knowledge related to the response to an accident.

The Ministry may exempt from the obligation to prepare an external plan for the protection against major accidents the competent authority for the adoption of that plan, and based on the opinion of the ministry responsible for environmental protection that the complex cannot cause the danger of a major accident outside the complex, as well as on the basis of information from the Report on security for the appropriate complex, in accordance with the regulations governing environmental protection.

As an exception to the provision from the previous paragraph, the ministry responsible for environmental protection can submit a new opinion to the Ministry on the need to develop an external plan for protection against major accidents, due to changes in the safety report caused by changes to the complex.

The competent emergency headquarters is obliged to implement, without delay, an external major accident protection plan when a major accident occurs or when an uncontrolled development of events that can be expected to lead to a major accident occurs.

External plans for protection against a major accident are submitted to the Ministry for approval and are an integral part of the protection and rescue plans of the local self-government unit.

Authorization and license to prepare disaster risk assessment i protection and rescue plan

Article 19.

The disaster risk assessment and the protection and rescue plan are prepared by companies, i.e. other legal entities that have the authority to prepare the disaster risk assessment and the protection and rescue plan and have permanently employed persons who have a license for the preparation of the disaster risk assessment and the protection plan and rescue.

The authorization from paragraph 1 of this article will be issued to a business company, that is, another legal entity that has at least three full-time employees who hold a license to prepare disaster risk assessments and protection and rescue plans and that meets the organizational and technical requirements.

A license to prepare a disaster risk assessment and protection and rescue plan will be issued to a person who has:

1) at least a high school diploma and acquired 240 ESP points (master-academic, specialist academic, specialist vocational, or basic academic studies lasting at least four years);

2) completed training for developing risk assessment and protection plans i
rescue and

3) passed a special professional exam for creating a risk assessment and plan
protection and rescue.

The term of validity of the authorization to prepare a disaster risk assessment and a protection and rescue plan and a license to prepare a disaster risk assessment and a protection and rescue plan is five years.

The authorization for the preparation of the disaster risk assessment and the protection and rescue plan and the license for the preparation of the disaster risk assessment and the protection and rescue plan are issued by the Ministry.

The Ministry will revoke the authority to prepare a disaster risk assessment and a protection and rescue plan from a business company, or another legal entity, if it is determined by inspection that it does not meet the conditions stipulated by law.

The Ministry keeps records of issued authorizations for the preparation of disaster risk assessment and protection and rescue plan and licenses for preparation of disaster risk assessment and protection and rescue plan.

Organizational and technical conditions that must be met by legal entities for the issuance of authorization for the preparation of disaster risk assessments and protection and rescue plans are prescribed by the minister.

The program and method of passing the professional examination, the amount of the fee for the work of the examination committee, the appearance and method of issuing a license for the preparation of a disaster risk assessment and a protection and rescue plan from paragraph 1 of this article shall be prescribed by the minister.

Authorization to create an accident protection plan

Article 20.

The accident protection plan is drawn up by companies, that is, other legal entities that have the authority to draw up the accident protection plan.

The authorization from paragraph 1 of this article will be issued to a business company, or another legal entity that has at least three permanent employees who have a university degree in the field of natural and mathematical sciences, i.e. chemical sciences and technical-technological sciences, i.e. technological engineering and electrical and computer engineering (basic master-academic, specialist academic, specialist vocational, i.e. basic academic studies lasting at least four years) and which meets the organizational and technical requirements.

The validity period of the authorization to prepare an accident protection plan is five years.

The authorization for the creation of the accident protection plan is issued by the Ministry.

The Ministry will revoke the authorization to prepare an accident protection plan from a business company, or another legal entity, if it is determined by inspection that it does not meet the conditions stipulated by law.

The Ministry keeps records of issued authorizations for the development of an accident protection plan.

Organizational and technical conditions that must be met by legal entities for the issuance of authorization for the creation of an accident protection plan are prescribed by the minister.

License training

Article 21.

Training for taking a special professional exam for the preparation of disaster risk assessment and protection and rescue plan is organized and conducted by legal entities authorized to organize and conduct this training by the Ministry.

The legal entities referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall organize the passing of a special professional examination for the preparation of the disaster risk assessment and the protection and rescue plan before the examination committee formed by the minister.

The authorization for organizing and conducting the training from paragraph 1 of this article will be issued to a business company or other legal entity that has:

- 1) at least three employees who have a license to prepare disaster risk assessment and protection and rescue plan;
- 2) provided appropriate material and technical conditions for the organization and implementation of training;
- 3) training plan and program for taking a special professional exam for the preparation of disaster risk assessment and protection and rescue plan approved by the Ministry.

The detailed conditions from paragraph 3 of this article that must be met by legal entities for issuing authorization for organizing and conducting training for taking a special professional exam for the preparation of disaster risk assessment and protection and rescue plan, the method of preparation and the content of the plan and program of this training are prescribed by the minister.

The authorization to organize and conduct training for passing a special professional exam for the development of disaster risk assessment and protection and rescue plan will be revoked if during the inspection it is determined that the conditions stipulated by law have not been met, i.e. if the training is not conducted in accordance with the approved plan and program.

Disaster Risk Register

Article 22.

The Register of Disaster Risks (hereinafter: the Register of Risks) is an interactive, electronic, geographic information database for the territory of the Republic of Serbia managed by the Ministry in cooperation with competent state administration bodies, other state bodies and holders of public authority.

The risk register contains data important for risk management, namely:

- 1) physical-geographic data on the area affected by the risk;
- 2) data on the number and structure, as well as the exposure and vulnerability of the population, which may be affected by the occurrence of a disaster;
- 3) data on residential buildings and buildings of other uses, infrastructural and other facilities, their exposure and vulnerability;
- 4) data on previous disasters and their consequences;
- 5) description and characteristics of the hazard;
- 6) other data of importance for risk reduction.

The risk register is public, except for data that enjoy protection under special regulations.

Subjects of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system are obliged to provide the Ministry with up-to-date data required for the preparation of the Risk Register, free of charge.

Obligations of the subjects of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system in the process of creating the Risk Register, the method of creating the Risk Register and data entry are regulated in more detail by the Government.

The content, manner of establishment and maintenance of the Risk Register is prescribed by the Minister.

Zones of immediate risk

Article 23.

Zones of immediate risk are geographic spatial units in which there is a very high degree of certainty that a disaster will occur and that its consequences will be long-lasting and difficult to remove, and protection and rescue measures will be significantly more difficult.

In immediate risk zones, activities that cause new or increase existing risk factors (excavations and other earthworks, construction and installation of buildings, etc.) are prohibited, as well as activities that may expose people and material and cultural assets to serious consequences (disposal of things, parking, gathering of a large number of people, events, etc.), except with a previously obtained permission from the Ministry.

The decision on determining the immediate risk zone based on the adopted Disaster Risk Assessment of the Republic of Serbia is made by the Government, on the proposal of the Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations.

The criteria and method of determining the immediate risk zone are prescribed by the Government.

III. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SUBJECTS

Government

Article 24.

In the system of disaster risk reduction and emergency management, the Government ensures the construction, development and planned connection of parts of the system and tasks into a single whole, directs and coordinates the work of state administration bodies on the implementation of disaster risk reduction and emergency management measures and activities, and passes acts in accordance with the law and undertakes other measures within its jurisdiction in this area.

Ministry of Interior

Article 25.

A special organizational unit (hereinafter referred to as: Competent Service) is established in the Ministry to perform tasks within its competence in the area of disaster risk reduction and management in emergency situations.

Ministry in the field of disaster risk reduction and emergency management:

- 1) prepares and proposes the Strategy;
- 2) prepares and proposes an Action Plan for the implementation of the Strategy;
- 3) coordinates the preparation of the Disaster Risk Assessment of the Republic of Serbia and the Protection and Rescue Plan of the Republic of Serbia;
- 4) prepares and proposes the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan;

- 5) establishes and manages the Disaster Risk Register in the Republic of Serbia;
- 6) approves risk assessments, protection and rescue plans, and accident prevention plans;
- 7) organizes, plans and implements the training of forces and subjects of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system;
- 8) in cooperation with the ministry in charge of defense and the ministry in charge of telecommunications undertakes measures aimed at organizing and securing telecommunication and information systems for the needs of management and coordination in emergency situations and the transfer of data and information and their protection;
- 9) unifies and maintains a unique information database on the human and material and technical resources of the entities and the strength of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system;
- 10) educates, trains, equips, mobilizes and hires specialized civil protection units for the territory of the Republic of Serbia;
- 11) initiates scientific research in this area;
- 12) directly participates in programs, projects and other activities for system improvement in the area of risk reduction and emergency management;
- 13) orders the partial mobilization of civil protection units at the republic level;
- 14) directly cooperates, exchanges information and data with services of the same activity in other countries and international organizations;
- 15) achieves international cooperation in this area;
- 16) coordinates receiving and providing international aid;
- 17) plans and implements sustainable financing of material and technical equipment, purchases, donations and projects in order to ensure the functioning and improvement of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system;
- 18) takes care of the organization and functioning of civil protection measures;
- 19) implements measures for the protection and rescue of persons and property threatened by disasters;
- 20) collects and processes data and information about disasters, exchanges information and data with competent services of other countries or international organizations about dangers, accidents with cross-border effects, disasters and other accidents;
- 21) organizes and carries out early warning, notification and warning in the event of a disaster;
- 22) organizes and manages a unique system for public warning in the Republic of Serbia;

23) approves the project documentation of the public warning system;

24) carries out tasks of planning, organizing, training, using and controlling the forces of disaster risk reduction and emergency management systems;

25) organizes and carries out reconnaissance, marking, finding, excavation, identification, removal, transportation, storage and destruction of EOR;

26) ensures the participation of the police and other organizational units in the implementation of measures and activities provided for by this law;

27) prepares and implements security protection of spaces, infrastructure and facilities important for taking measures and carrying out protection and rescue tasks;

28) performs other duties specified by law.

The Ministry of Defense and the Serbian Army

Article 26.

In conditions when other forces and means of the system are not sufficient for the protection and rescue of people, material and other goods from the consequences of disasters, at the request of the Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Defense ensures the participation of its organizational units, commands, units and institutions of the Serbian Armed Forces to provide assistance in protection and rescue, in accordance with the law, except in times of war and emergency.

When units of the Serbian Armed Forces participate in protection and rescue, they are commanded by their competent officers, in accordance with the conclusions and recommendations of the headquarters for emergency situations, which manages and coordinates protection and rescue.

Ministries and other state administration bodies

Article 27

State administration bodies, within the established scope, in the area of disaster risk reduction and emergency management:

1) take care of ensuring the consistent alignment of all general and planning acts that they pass or prepare, with the policy in this area;

2) timely report to the Ministry about observed phenomena and problems of importance for this area, as well as about data important for the assessment of existing risks, about the emergence of new risks and threats and about other facts;

3) plan, organize and ensure the functioning of their activities in emergency situations;

4) participate in the drafting of the Strategy, the National Disaster Risk Reduction Plan, the Protection and Rescue Plan of the Republic of Serbia and other planning and program documents;

- 5) participate in the preparation of the Disaster Risk Assessment of the Republic of Serbia from their scope and submit it to the Ministry, except the Ministry of Defense;
- 6) perform other tasks established by law.

Autonomous province

Article 28

The autonomous province within its scope of disaster risk reduction and emergency management:

- 1) takes care of ensuring consistent alignment of all general and planning acts passed or prepared, with the policy in this area;
- 2) passes an act on the organization and functioning of civil protection on the territory of the autonomous province and ensures its implementation;
- 3) plans and secures budget funds intended for disaster risk reduction and emergency management;
- 4) forms the provincial headquarters for emergency situations;
- 5) establishes a situation center in accordance with the act on the organization and functioning of civil protection, depending on technical and material possibilities;
- 6) adopts the annual work plan and the annual report on the work of the provincial headquarters for emergency situations;
- 7) prepares and adopts a risk assessment, a provincial disaster risk reduction plan and a protection and rescue plan;
- 8) designates subjects of special importance for protection and rescue for the autonomous province, on the proposal of the headquarters for emergency situations;
- 9) provides telecommunication and information support for the needs of protection and rescue, as well as inclusion in the telecommunication and information system of Service 112 and connecting with it;
- 10) timely reports to the Ministry and other competent state authorities on observed phenomena and problems of importance for risk reduction, on data important for the assessment of existing risks, on the emergence of new risks and threats and on other facts relevant to this area;
- 11) performs other duties established by law.

Local self-government unit

Article 29.

The local self-government unit within its competences, in the area of disaster risk reduction and emergency management:

- 1) passes an act on the organization and functioning of civil protection in the territory of the local self-government unit, on the proposal of the competent headquarters, and ensures its implementation;

2) prepares and adopts a risk assessment, a local disaster risk reduction plan, a protection and rescue plan, and an external disaster protection plan if a higher-order SEVESO complex is located on its territory;

3) forms the headquarters for emergency situations;

4) designates subjects of special importance for the protection and rescue of the local self-government unit at the proposal of the competent headquarters;

5) plans and secures budget funds intended for disaster risk reduction and emergency management;

6) forms civil protection units;

7) establishes a situation center in accordance with the act on the organization and functioning of civil protection, depending on technical and material possibilities;

8) makes a study of the coverage of the public warning system for its territory (acoustic study) and takes care of the maintenance, procurement and installation of acoustic sources (sirens) and other equipment within the unified public warning system in the Republic of Serbia;

9) cooperates with neighboring local self-government units in the implementation of measures and activities of importance for disaster risk reduction and emergency management;

10) undertakes urgent and preventive measures in order to reduce the risk of disasters;

11) adopts the annual work plan and the annual report on the work of the headquarters for emergency situations;

12) perform other tasks established by law.

A local self-government unit can create its own risk assessment, protection and rescue plan and external disaster protection plan if it has at least one licensed full-time employee.

All rights and obligations stipulated by this law for local self-government units also apply to the city municipalities of the city of Belgrade.

Local self-government units establish forms of mutual cooperation and association in order to provide assistance, exchange experiences and joint planning and undertaking measures and activities within the framework of their competences established by this law.

Local self-government units cooperate with regions and municipalities of neighboring countries, in accordance with the law.

The competent service and other competent state and provincial bodies are obliged to provide local self-government units with professional and other assistance and support in performing the tasks established by this law, in accordance with their competences and capabilities.

Companies and other legal entities

Article 30.

Every company and other legal entity is obliged to, within its own activity takes all measures to prevent and reduce risks, as well as to respond to the request of the competent headquarters and take part in the implementation of the measures protection and rescue.

Expenses incurred by the participation of legal entities from paragraph 1 of this article in implementation of protection and rescue measures, are reimbursed from the budget of the unit local governments, provinces and the Republic, depending on which headquarters for emergency situations, he sent a request for engagement.

Companies and other legal entities are obliged to deliver, free of charge To the Ministry, autonomous province and local self-government units that is, to legal entities that are engaged in the preparation of risk assessment of disaster and protection and rescue plan, data necessary for the preparation of these documents.

Subjects of special importance for protection and rescue

Article 31.

Subjects of special importance for protection and rescue are economic companies and other legal entities engaged in activities in the fields of: telecommunications, mining and energy, transport, meteorology, hydrology, seismology, protection against ionizing radiation and nuclear safety, environmental protection, water management, forestry and agriculture, healthcare, personal care, veterinary medicine, communal activities, construction, catering, and others who have resources for

disaster risk reduction.

Entities of special importance for the protection and rescue of the Republic of Serbia are determined by the Government on the proposal of the Ministry.

Entities of special importance for the protection and rescue of the autonomous province are determined by the executive body of the autonomous province.

Subjects of special importance for the protection and rescue of the local unit of self-government, is determined by the executive body of the local self-government unit.

The emergency headquarters can put on standby or engage subjects of special importance in an emergency situation, as well as for the needs of exercises civil protection when a state of emergency has not been declared.

Exceptionally from paragraph 5 of this article, due to the urgency of implementing protection measures and rescue of people and material goods, head of the Competent Service can engage subjects of special importance for protection and saving the Republic of Serbia, that is, to approve their involvement in the request of the provincial, city or municipal headquarters for emergency situations.

The government, the executive body of the autonomous province, that is, the competent authority local self-government units, with entities from paragraph 1 of this article by contract regulate the costs of putting the subjects on standby or engaging them of special importance, which are compensated at market prices.

The costs of being put on standby or engagement are borne by you budget of the local self-government unit, the province and the Republic, depending from which headquarters for emergency situations ordered readiness, that is made the engagement.

The provisions of the law governing public procurement do not apply to the designation and engagement of entities of special importance.

Special obligations of legal entities that perform certain activities

Article 32.

Businesses and other legal entities, owners and users of electronic communication networks and information systems and connections, make available the use of those systems for the purposes of protection and rescue, by order of the competent headquarters.

Legal entities - operators of public communication networks and publicly available telephone services must enable all users to make free calls to the single number for emergency services 112, including calls from public payphones.

Businesses and other legal entities, owners and users of supplies of water, food, medical devices and medicines, energy, clothing, footwear, construction and other products necessary for the execution of protection and rescue tasks, are obliged to make these resources available for the purposes of protection and rescue, by order of the competent headquarters.

Owners and users of immovable property are obliged to enable the necessary works for protection and rescue to be carried out on their immovable property, according to the order of the competent headquarters, with the right to compensation paid at market prices.

Humanitarian organizations and associations

Article 33.

As part of their regular activities, humanitarian organizations and associations participate in the preparation and implementation of protection and rescue tasks and the provision of assistance to the population affected by the consequences of disasters, in accordance with this law.

As subjects of special importance, the Red Cross of Serbia, the Mountain Rescue Service and the Fire Brigade of Serbia assist the competent state bodies in carrying out tasks within their jurisdiction, in accordance with public authorizations and their program activities.

In case of engagement in protection and rescue actions, members of humanitarian organizations and associations have the status of members of civil protection.

Associations and organizations of civil society

Article 34.

Associations and other civil society organizations have the right to, in addition to receiving information from Article 36, paragraph 1 of this law, consider issues of importance for reducing the risk of disasters, send proposals to the relevant state, provincial and local authorities and receive a response from them. as well as to be recognized as partners of public authorities in the creation and implementation of disaster risk reduction policies.

Associations and other civil society organizations contribute to building a culture of risk prevention and raising awareness of the need to strengthen the readiness and resilience of individuals and society to the consequences of disasters.

Higher education institutions and scientific research organizations

Article 35.

Higher education institutions and other organizations engaged in scientific and research work are engaged in the implementation of tasks of protection and rescue and disaster risk reduction through participation in headquarters, expert-operational teams and operational headquarters.

Higher education institutions and other organizations engaged in scientific and research work inform the Ministry about scientific findings of importance for disaster risk reduction and protection and rescue.

Citizens

Article 36.

Citizens have the right to be informed about the risks of disasters, measures and activities undertaken to reduce them, threats and possible consequences of disasters, as well as all necessary information of importance for protection and rescue.

Information and notices from paragraph 1 of this article are provided in accessible and easily understandable forms and formats, including in sign language and Braille.

In order to acquire the necessary knowledge in the field of disaster risk reduction and emergency management, citizens are trained and qualified within the framework of primary and secondary education, in accordance with a special law and appropriate program.

Citizens who are not covered by training within primary and secondary education can acquire basic knowledge in the field of disaster risk reduction and emergency management within the activities of subjects of special importance for protection and rescue, in accordance with special law and program activities.

Citizens are obliged to:

- 1) to train for protection and rescue and to take measures for personal and mutual protection;
- 2) to accept assignment to civil protection units and to respond in case of mobilization of those units;
- 3) to respond to the invitation of the competent headquarters for emergency situations in order to participate in protection and rescue actions;
- 4) to inform the operation center 112 without delay about the occurrence of danger;
- 5) to implement prescribed and ordered protection and rescue measures.

All able-bodied citizens, including foreign citizens and stateless persons who, in accordance with the law, have a temporary permit, must participate in the execution of protection and rescue tasks.

residence or permanent residence in the Republic of Serbia, aged 18 to 60.

As an exception to paragraph 6 of this article, the following are not required to participate in the performance of protection and rescue tasks:

- 1) pregnant women and mothers with children up to ten years of age and single parents or guardians with children up to 15 years of age;
- 2) persons with disabilities, as well as persons who care for persons with disabilities;
- 3) persons who take care of and live in the same household with elderly persons who are not capable of taking care of themselves.

Article 37.

For the purposes of protection and rescue, citizens are obliged to enable the necessary protection and rescue works to be carried out on their immovable property, as well as to provide for the use of immovable property, vehicles, machines, equipment, material and technical and other material means (water, food, medicine, clothing, footwear, construction and other products).

For things and material resources given for use, as well as for damage caused by the performance of works on real estate for the purposes of protection and rescue, citizens have the right to compensation paid at market rates.
prices.

The manner of using immovable property, vehicles, machines, equipment, material and technical and other material means and the manner of determining compensation to companies and other legal entities and citizens, resulting from the fulfillment of the obligations from this article, shall be regulated in more detail by the Government.

IV. EMERGENCY SITUATION

Article 38.

A state of emergency is declared when the risks and threats or the resulting consequences of a disaster for the population, material and cultural goods or the environment are of such a scale and intensity that their occurrence or consequences cannot be prevented or removed by the regular action of the competent authorities and services, which is why it is necessary to mitigate them and elimination, it is necessary to use special measures, additional forces and means with an enhanced work regime.

A state of emergency is declared immediately upon learning of the imminent danger of its occurrence.

A state of emergency can be declared even after its occurrence, if the immediate danger of the occurrence of an emergency situation could not be foreseen or if due to other circumstances it could not be declared immediately after learning of the immediate danger of its occurrence.

The state of emergency is terminated when the danger ceases, that is, when the need to implement protection and rescue measures against disasters ceases.

Article 39.

The state of emergency is declared and abolished by:

- 1) for the territory of the Republic of Serbia - the Government, at the proposal of the Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations;
- 2) for the territory of the autonomous province - the executive body of the autonomous province, on the proposal of the provincial headquarters for emergency situations;
- 3) for the territory of a city or part of a city - the mayor, on the proposal of the city headquarters for emergency situations;
- 4) for the territory of the city municipality - the president of the city municipality, on the proposal of the headquarters for emergency situations of the city municipality;
- 5) for the territory of the municipality or part of the municipality - the president of the municipality, on the proposal of the municipal headquarters for emergency situations.

A state of emergency for the territory of an autonomous province is declared when there is an immediate danger that will affect, or has already affected, at least two local self-government units from the territory of jurisdiction, and the assessment is such that the danger or its consequences will spread and that the capacities of the autonomous province are sufficient to prevent, elimination, that is, mitigation of the consequences.

A state of emergency for the territory of the Republic of Serbia is declared when there is an immediate danger that will affect, or has already affected, at least two local self-government units, and the assessment is such that the danger or its consequences will spread and that all capacities of the Republic of Serbia must be engaged for prevention, elimination, that is, mitigation consequence.

Article 40.

Exceptionally from the provisions of Article 39 of this law, if there are conditions for declaring or abolishing a state of emergency, and the competent authority does not act in accordance with the law, the state of emergency can be declared or abolished by the Government, at the proposal of the Ministry.

Headquarters for emergency situations

Article 41.

In order to monitor disaster risk reduction activities and coordinate and manage emergency situations, emergency staffs are established, namely:

- 1) for the territory of the Republic of Serbia - the Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations established by the Government;
- 2) for the territory of the autonomous province - the provincial headquarters for emergency situations formed by the executive body of the autonomous province;
- 3) for the territory of the administrative district - district headquarters for emergency situations formed by the Republic Headquarters for emergency situations;
- 4) for the territory of the city - the city headquarters for emergency situations formed by the competent authority of the city;

5) for the territory of the municipality - the municipal headquarters for emergency situations which formed by the competent authority of the municipality.

The Headquarters for Emergency Situations trains expert-operational teams as its own auxiliary professional bodies.

If the competent authority of the city, which includes two or more cities the municipality decides that the tasks of risk reduction and coordination i of management in emergency situations is assigned to the scope of the city municipalities, for the territory of the city municipality a headquarters for emergency situations is formed city municipalities.

The headquarters for emergency situations makes orders, conclusions and recommendations.

The headquarters for emergency situations has its own seal and executive order, in accordance with by a special law.

Professional and administrative tasks for the needs of the Republic Headquarters for emergency situations, the district headquarters for emergency situations and the Headquarters for Emergency situations of the city of Belgrade are handled by the Competent Service.

Composition of staffs for emergency situations

Article 42.

The commander of the headquarters for emergency situations is:

- 1) the minister responsible for internal affairs, for the Republic Headquarters for emergency Situations;
- 2) the president of the provincial government, for the provincial headquarters for extraordinary situations;
- 3) the head of the administrative district, for the district headquarters for emergency situations;
- 4) the mayor, for the city headquarters for emergency situations;
- 5) the president of the municipality, for the municipal headquarters for emergency situations.

The Chief of the Republic Staff for Emergency Situations is the manager Competent services.

The chiefs of staffs for emergency situations are representatives of the Competent Authority services.

Deputy commander of the city or municipal staff for emergencies situation is the deputy mayor, that is, the president of the municipality or member of the city or municipal council.

The composition, method and organization of the work of the headquarters for emergency situations is prescribed Government.

Competence of headquarters for emergency situations

Article 43.

The headquarters for emergency situations performs the following tasks:

- 1) manages and coordinates the work of the subjects of the system of disaster risk reduction and emergency management on the implementation of established tasks;
- 2) manages and coordinates the implementation of civil protection measures and tasks;
- 3) reviews risk assessments, protection and rescue plans and other planning documents and makes recommendations for their improvement;
- 4) monitors the state and organization of disaster risk reduction and emergency management systems and proposes measures for their improvement;
- 5) orders the use of disaster risk reduction and emergency management system forces, aid resources and other resources used in emergency situations;
- 6) takes care of regular information and notification of the population about risks and dangers and the measures taken.
- 7) assesses the danger from the emergence of an emergency situation and submits a proposal for the declaration and cancellation of an emergency situation;
- 8) orders the preparedness of subjects and the strength of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system;
- 9) cooperates with other headquarters for emergency situations;
- 10) engages subjects of special importance;
- 11) participates in the organization and implementation of measures and tasks of reconstruction, reconstruction and rehabilitation, taking into account the reduction of the risk of future emergency situations;
- 12) prepares a proposal for an annual work plan and a proposal for an annual work report and submits it to the competent authority for approval;
- 13) trains expert-operational teams to perform specific tasks in the field of protection and rescue.

A member of the staff for emergency situations is obliged to respond and participate in the training.

City, municipal headquarters for emergency situations and headquarters for emergency situations of the city municipality

Article 44.

The headquarters for emergency situations of the city municipality, the municipal, that is, the city headquarters for emergency situations, in addition to the tasks from Article 43 of this law, performs the following tasks:

- 1) appoint commissioners and deputy commissioners of civil protection;
- 2) puts on standby and engages subjects of special importance for protection and rescue in local self-government units;
- 3) proposes subjects of special importance for the local self-government unit;
- 4) performs other tasks in accordance with the law.

The city headquarters for emergency situations, in addition to the tasks from paragraph 1 of this article, orders the headquarters for emergency situations of city municipalities to take measures and activities for protection and rescue, if the headquarters of the city municipality does not make timely and appropriate decisions.

District Headquarters for Emergency Situations

Article 45.

In addition to the tasks referred to in Article 43 of this law, the district headquarters for emergency situations performs the following tasks:

- 1) coordinates protection and rescue actions and operations in the area of the administrative district;
- 2) proposes the engagement of specialized civil protection units trained on the territory of the administrative district;
- 3) with the consent or by order of the Competent Service, engages subjects of special importance for protection and rescue in the area of the administrative district;
- 4) performs other tasks on the order of the Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations and the Competent Service.

Provincial Headquarters for Emergency Situations

Article 46.

In addition to the tasks referred to in Article 43 of this law, the Provincial Headquarters for Emergency Situations performs the following tasks:

- 1) orders the headquarters for emergency situations of local self-government units to undertake protection and rescue measures and activities;
- 2) orders the engagement of disaster risk reduction and emergency management system forces and the use of means for protection and rescue from non-threatened municipalities on the territory of threatened municipalities;
- 3) through the municipal headquarters for emergency situations, directly coordinates the engagement of disaster risk reduction and emergency management system forces and resources in emergency situations when a large number of municipalities on the territory of the autonomous province are threatened at the same time;
- 4) engages subjects of special importance for protection and rescue for the autonomous province;
- 5) proposes subjects of special importance for the protection and rescue of the autonomous province;
- 6) performs other tasks on the order of the Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations and the Competent Service.

The provincial headquarters for emergency situations and the emergency headquarters of local self-government units are obliged to regularly report to the Republic Headquarters for emergency situations and the Competent Service on the situation, the implementation of measures and the execution of protection and rescue tasks.

Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations

Article 47.

The Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations, in addition to the tasks specified in Article 43 of this law, performs the following tasks:

- 1) orders emergency headquarters to take measures and activities to reduce the risk of disasters and manage emergency situations;
- 2) orders the engagement and use of disaster risk reduction and emergency management system forces and funds from the territory of non-endangered local self-government units to the area of endangered local self-government units;
- 3) through the district headquarters for emergency situations, directly coordinates the engagement of disaster risk reduction and emergency management system forces and resources in emergency situations, when a large number of local self-government units on the territory of the administrative district are threatened at the same time;
- 4) engages subjects of special importance for protection and rescue for the Republic of Serbia;
- 5) proposes to the Government the adoption of a decision on requesting, accepting, or providing assistance;
- 6) proposes to the Government to order the general mobilization of units, other civil protection forces and material resources;
- 7) dissolves the headquarters for emergency situations of the local self-government unit, if it does not perform protection and rescue operations in accordance with this law, does not make timely and appropriate decisions based on which the necessary measures for risk reduction and emergency management are implemented and undertaken;
- 8) drafts proposals for the annual work plan and annual report on its work and submits them to the Government for approval;
- 9) performs other tasks in accordance with the law.

In the event of the dissolution of the headquarters from paragraph 1. item 7) of this article, the Republican Headquarters for Emergency Situations forms a temporary headquarters for emergency situations from among its members, employees of the Ministry, managers of subjects of special importance for protection and rescue and other experts from the territory of the units local governments.

The Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations, in accordance with the assessment, forms an operational headquarters as its auxiliary operational body for certain types of danger, which is in continuous session during an emergency situation.

V. FIRE FIGHTING AND FIRE RESCUE UNITS

Firefighting units

Article 48.

Fire departments can be professional or volunteer.

Professional firefighting units are firefighting and rescue units of the Ministry (hereinafter: firefighting and rescue units), firefighting units of the Ministry of Defense, firefighting units of local self-government units and firefighting units of legal entities.

Voluntary firefighting units are firefighting units of legal entities and associations, organized on a voluntary basis.

The Ministry controls the fulfillment of the requirements for the formation and operation of firefighting units, except for the firefighting units of the Ministry of Defense.

Fire and rescue units of the Ministry

Article 49.

Fire and rescue units are the forces of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system and respond in actions aimed at eliminating the occurrence of accidents, rescuing the endangered population and material goods and removing the consequences of disasters.

Uniformed members of firefighting and rescue units can only be those persons who, after the competition, successfully complete the Basic Training for members of the Ministry's firefighting and rescue units.

The participant of the Basic Training course for members of the Ministry's fire-rescue units, in addition to the basic conditions for employment in the Ministry, established by a special law, must also meet special conditions, namely:

- 1) that he is not younger than 19 years old or older than 30 years old;
- 2) that he has resided in the territory of the organizational unit for which the competition is announced for at least one year;
- 3) that he meets special requirements regarding health, psycho-physical and basic motor skills criteria.

In order to be assigned to management positions in fire-rescue units, at least five years of work experience in protection and rescue work in fire-rescue units is required.

Members of the fire-rescue units are obliged to undergo professional training in accordance with the plans and programs established by the Ministry.

The organization, way of working, actions during the execution of protection and rescue tasks, the way of performing the service, as well as the internal order in the unit, with regard to the specifics of the organization of the work of fire-rescue units, are regulated more closely by the minister.

Criteria for the selection of candidates for course participants for the Basic Training of members of the Ministry's fire-rescue units, the rights, obligations and responsibilities of Basic Training participants, as well as the professional training, training and advancement of members of the fire-rescue units are prescribed by the Minister.

Professional firefighting units of local self-government

Article 50.

Local self-government units can establish professional fire brigades units.

Minimum number of firefighters, technical equipment and training of professional firefighting units of local self-government prescribes the minister.

Management of protection and rescue actions

Article 51.

If members of the Authority participate in protection and rescue actions service, the action is managed by an authorized head of the Competent Service.

Article 52.

Head of the Protection and Rescue Action of the Competent Service, in execution of his affairs, he is authorized to:

- 1) prohibit uninvited persons access to the place of emergency event, as well as to stop traffic near that place;
- 2) order the immediate evacuation of persons and property from threatened areas, premises and facilities;
- 3) order the interruption or supply of electricity, gas and liquid fuels;
- 4) order the use of water and other means of extinguishing fires that they use legal and natural persons if the necessary cannot be provided in another way amount of water or other means for extinguishing fires;
- 5) order the use of vehicles and vessels of legal and natural persons for the transportation of the injured in an extraordinary event, the evacuation of persons and property and delivery of means for extinguishing fires;
- 6) order the removal of vehicles and other objects that hinder the protection action and rescue;
- 7) order other legal and natural persons to make available tools, transport, technical and other means needed for protection and rescue;
- 8) order the partial or complete demolition of buildings or parts of buildings that are not affected by an extraordinary event, in case it cannot be done otherwise ensure the protection and saving of people's lives;
- 9) take measures to secure the evacuated property;
- 10) order the forced opening of a locked object or room protection and rescue of people and property;
- 11) order able-bodied persons to provide assistance in protection and rescue;
- 12) determine the identity of the person and identify the object;
- 13) inspect the site of the extraordinary event.

Internal records

Article 53.

In order to perform the regular tasks of the fire-rescue unit
internal records.

The manner of keeping internal records is regulated by the minister.

YOU. CIVIL PROTECTION

Article 54.

Civil protection is an organized system whose main activity is protection, rescue and elimination of the consequences of natural disasters, technical-technological accidents and other major dangers that may threaten

population, material and cultural assets and the environment in peace and state of emergency and war.

Civil protection consists of personal and mutual protection, measures, trustees, deputy trustees and units.

Personal and mutual protection

Article 55.

Personal and mutual protection is a form of organizing citizens for personal protection and self-help and providing help to other people who need that help necessary.

In order to achieve personal and mutual protection, state authorities, authorities autonomous provinces and bodies of local self-government units, economic companies and other legal entities ensure and keep in proper condition necessary means and equipment for personal and mutual protection and conduct training employees.

Citizens, owners of buildings and owners of separate and independent parts residential buildings and buildings of any other purpose are obliged to provide i keep in proper condition the necessary means and equipment for personal and mutual use protection.

Mandatory means, equipment and training for personal and mutual protection from the disaster is regulated more closely by the Government.

Civil protection measures

Article 56.

In order to protect and save people, material and cultural assets from civil protection measures are implemented in case of dangers caused by disasters:

- 1) alerting;
- 2) evacuation;
- 3) hiding;
- 4) taking care of the vulnerable and injured;
- 5) radiological, chemical and biological protection;
- 6) protection against technical-technological accidents;

- 7) protection and rescue from ruins;
- 8) protection and rescue from floods and accidents on and under water;
- 9) protection and rescue in inaccessible areas;
- 10) protection and rescue from fire and explosion;
- 11) protection against EOR;
- 12) first and medical aid;
- 13) sanitation of the terrain.

Apart from the measures from paragraph 1 of this article, they can be planned, prepared and implement other measures and activities in order to reduce the risk of disaster and emergency management.

Alarming

Article 57.

Alerting is informing the population about an upcoming or emerging event dangers for the sake of immediate action in order to protect life and health.

Alerting is done through the public alert system.

Evacuation

Article 58.

Evacuation is a planned and organized movement of people, animals and material goods from endangered to non-endangered areas.

Depending on the degree of danger and possible consequences, evacuation can be done be partial or complete.

During evacuation, the following have priority:

- 1) mothers with children up to 15 years of age, i.e. other persons who are obliged by law to take care of the care and nurturing of minors under the age of 15;
- 2) pregnant women;
- 3) sick persons, persons with disabilities and other persons who need it other people's help and care;
- 4) persons younger than 16 years and older than 65 years (men) or 60 years (women).

Evacuation order

Article 59.

Order on the extent of evacuation and categories of population within the area local self-government units that are evacuated are brought by the competent headquarters for emergency Situations.

Evacuation from the territory of one local self-government unit to the territory of other local self-government units is ordered by the Republic Headquarters for Emergency Situations.

Persons from the area for which evacuation was ordered are obliged to act in accordance with the evacuation order.

In the case when the persons to whom the evacuation order refers refuse to act according to the order of the competent headquarters for emergency situations, thereby endangering not only their own safety but also the safety of other persons who are evacuating or carrying out the evacuation, the evacuation is carried out with the assistance of the police.

Evacuation from the territory of one to the territory of other local self-government units

Article 60.

Planning, preparation and implementation of evacuation from the territory of one local self-government unit to the territory of another is carried out by the emergency staffs of both local self-government units.

During the planning and implementation of the evacuation, cooperation is achieved with the competent state authorities, the Serbian Red Cross, humanitarian organizations and other organizations that participate in the execution of the evacuation.

Coordination of evacuation from the territory of one or more local self-government units or city municipalities to the territory of another local self-government unit or city municipality is carried out by the republican or city headquarters for emergency situations.

Sheltering

Article 61.

Taking shelter ensures the protection and rescue of people, material and cultural assets, primarily in the event of a war threat.

Shelter includes planning and use of existing shelters, other protective facilities, adaptation of new and existing communal facilities and underground roads, as well as other facilities suitable for protection and shelter, their maintenance and use.

As other protective objects from paragraph 2 of this article, basements and other underground rooms in residential buildings and buildings of any other purpose, adapted for hiding people and material goods, abandoned tunnels, caves and other natural objects are used.

The construction, maintenance, technical control and peacetime use of public and block shelters is carried out by the public company in charge of shelters.

The public enterprise in charge of shelters uses public and block shelters as publicly owned assets and manages them.

Shelters from paragraph 5 of this article can be leased in peacetime conditions.

The planning and organization of sheltering citizens is the responsibility of local self-government units, the employees are the responsibility of companies and other legal entities, and the cultural assets are the responsibility of cultural institutions.

When using the shelter for peacetime needs, adaptations and reconstructions cannot be carried out that would violate its technical and hygienic conditions and thus the functional usability of the shelter.

In case of war danger, shelters that were used for peacetime purposes must be emptied and equipped for protection, no later than within 24 hours.

For shelter in newly built residential buildings and buildings of any other purpose, basements and other underground rooms can be used, provided that a reinforced plate is built over them that can withstand the collapse of the building in accordance with the regulation that regulates it.

The manner of maintaining shelters and adapting communal, traffic and other underground facilities for sheltering the population is prescribed by the minister.

Caring for the vulnerable and injured

Article 62.

Caring for the vulnerable and injured is providing emergency, temporary accommodation, searching for the missing and reuniting families, health care and psychological assistance, basic food and personal hygiene items for the vulnerable population.

Care is managed by the competent headquarters for emergency situations until the conditions are created in which further care of care will be taken over by the competent state authorities.

Competent services, the Serbian Red Cross, associations and citizens participate and cooperate in carrying out the tasks of taking care of the vulnerable and injured.

Owners and users of buildings and premises in public use, as well as private buildings suitable for accommodation, are obliged to accept citizens for temporary accommodation, when ordered by the competent headquarters for emergency situations.

Exceptionally, if care cannot be provided in the facilities referred to in paragraph 4 of this article, care is provided in tent settlements.

The fee for the use of facilities and premises from paragraph 4 of this article is paid according to market conditions on the day of delivery.

Radiological, chemical and biological protection

Article 63.

Radiological, chemical and biological protection (hereinafter: RHB protection) includes measures and procedures that are organized and implemented in order to prevent, mitigate and eliminate the consequences of RHB contamination.

RHB protection includes personal and collective protection, control and decontamination.

Protection against accidents with radioactive and nuclear material is carried out in accordance with special regulations.

Protection against accidents and technical-technological accidents

Article 64.

Business company and other legal entity that performs the activities in which it is present or may present one or more dangerous substances in prescribed quantities, is obliged to take all necessary measures for preventing accidents and limiting the impact of accidents on people's life and health, the economy, ecology and social stability and the environment, in accordance with the law.

The business company and other legal entity referred to in paragraph 1 of this article must, taking into account the activity it is engaged in, the type and amount of dangerous substances and objects used, produced and submitted to the Ministry consent to the Accident Protection Plan, as well as to take measures to prevent accidents and limit the impact of accidents in accordance with that document, and consequence on people's life and health, economy and ecology, social stability and the environment.

Business company and other legal entity engaged in activities in facilities where mineral raw materials are exploited and facilities in which radioactive and nuclear materials are used or stored and disposed of materials, the consequences of which in the event of a technical-technological accident endanger the life and health of people, economy and ecology and social stability and the environment, organizes and implements protection and rescue people, material goods and protection of the environment from the consequences technical-technological accidents, in accordance with special regulations.

The type and quantity of dangerous substances on the basis of which the Plan is drawn up accident protection and take measures from paragraph 1 of this article prescribes the minister.

Article 65.

The accident protection plan is drawn up and submitted to the Ministry for approval company and other legal entity:

- 1) for existing plants that already perform tasks and activities with hazardous substances, no later than six months from the date of entry into force of this of the law;
- 2) which already performs tasks and activities with dangerous substances, for facilities whose activities were such that hazardous substances were present in quantities smaller than prescribed, in case of increase, up to the amount prescribed by the act of the minister from Article 64, paragraph 4 of this law, no later than three months from the day of the change.

Business company and other legal entity that is obliged to prepare and deliver to the approval of the Accident Protection Plan, if it has the authority to create it Accident protection plan, he creates this plan for his own needs, and in the event that does not have authorization, engages another legal entity that has authorization for preparation of the Accident Protection Plan.

Article 66.

The business company and other legal entity is obliged to update the Protection Plan from an accident during:

1) organizational changes, formation of a new facility or construction of a new facility;

2) plant modifications, changes in the amount, nature and physical form of hazardous substances, changes in the procedure for using hazardous substances or other changes that may affect the possibility of an accident.

Obligations from paragraph 1 of this article shall be performed by the business company or other legal entity no later than three months after the change occurred and the updated Accident Protection Plan shall be submitted to the Ministry for approval.

The business company and other legal entity referred to in Article 64 of this law must immediately notify the Ministry about the cessation of business, plant or facility, about the permanent cessation or conservation of the plant due to a longer interruption of work.

The business company and other legal entity referred to in Article 64 of this law are obliged to test the Accident Protection Plan at least once every three years, by commission, with the mandatory keeping of records of the test results, and, if necessary, to update the Accident Protection Plan on based on the test results.

The business company and other legal entity, upon obtaining the consent of the Ministry, is obliged to submit the data from the Accident Protection Plan to the local self-government unit in order to prepare a risk assessment.

The method of preparation and content of the accident protection plan referred to in this article shall be prescribed by the minister.

Article 67.

The Ministry creates and manages the Register of Business Companies and other legal entities that produce, process, use and store hazardous substances.

The register contains information about the company or other legal entity and about the responsible person (name, registered office address, contact information (phone number, fax, e-mail address), registration number, PIB, code and name of activity, form of organization, information about the director, responsible person, manager and contact person (name and surname and contact information)), as well as on the type and amount of dangerous substances (storage capacities), data on available means and equipment for protection and intervention, on accidents that have occurred, on measures that were undertaken according to the performed inspection and other data of importance for the assessment of the probability of the occurrence of an accident.

The manner of keeping the Register of Business Companies and Legal Entities that handle hazardous substances from paragraph 1 of this Article shall be prescribed by the Minister.

Notification of the danger of an accident with transboundary effects

Article 68.

In case of imminent danger or the occurrence of an accident that may cause cross-border effects, the Ministry immediately informs the competent authority of the country that may be affected by the danger of the accident.

At its request, the Ministry will provide the competent authority of another country from paragraph 1 of this article with additional information regarding the estimated cross-border effects of the accident, as well as other important facts.

The Ministry informs the competent authorities and services of the Republic of Serbia, autonomous provinces and local self-government units about the data collected from competent authorities of other countries regarding accidents with cross-border effects.

The method of informing and exchanging data with other countries that may be affected by an accident with cross-border effects is prescribed by the minister.

Protection and rescue from ruins

Article 69.

In order to save people and material goods from the ruins that may arise as a result of disasters, appropriate actions and procedures are organized and implemented for scouting the ruins, finding people buried in the ruins, securing damaged and displaced parts of the structures of buildings and facilities in order to prevent further demolition, rescuing buried people, i.e. pulling them out of the collapse zone, first aid measures and emergency medical aid, as well as other measures that contribute to protection and rescue from the rubble.

Protection and rescue from floods and accidents on and under water

Article 70.

Protection and rescue from floods and other accidents on and under water includes water level monitoring, alerting, planning, rescuing and carrying out the evacuation of the population and material goods from threatened areas, planning and ensuring transportation and crossing over rivers and lakes, removing water from flooded buildings, finding and extracting the injured and drowned, taking care of the vulnerable population and remediating the consequences caused by floods.

The authority responsible for the field of hydrology, the competent republican and provincial authority for water management and public water management companies, according to reports and forecasts, inform the competent service about the water level levels, the declared defense phase, the development of the situation and the measures taken.

Protection and rescue in inaccessible areas

Article 71.

The organization and implementation of protection and rescue from accidents on inaccessible terrain includes rescue on mountains, from snow avalanches, pits, caves and similar places.

The Mountain Rescue Service of Serbia participates in protection and rescue from accidents on inaccessible terrain, at the request of the Competent Service.

Protection and rescue from fire and explosion

Article 72.

Fire and explosion protection and rescue includes the organization and implementation of preventive measures in all environments, especially facilities in which flammable and explosive substances are stored and spaces where there is a possibility of fire.

Fire and explosion protection is regulated by a separate law.

EOR protection

Article 73.

EOR protection includes EOR hazard assessment, reconnaissance, marking, retrieval, excavation, securing, identification, removal, transport, temporary storage and destruction of EOR.

EOR in the sense of this law does not mean unexploded improvised sabotage-terrorist devices.

The tasks referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are organized and performed by the Competent Service.

Works from paragraph 1 of this article, with the exception of removal and destruction of EOR, can be performed to be performed by another legal entity or entrepreneur in accordance with this law and another regulation.

Regulations on the performance of tasks referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are adopted by the Government.

Article 74.

Territorially competent health centers, i.e. emergency departments medical assistance they provide medical support free of charge during EOR removal and destruction actions, carried out by the Competent Service.

Citizens, state authorities, companies and other legal entities are obliged to immediately inform the nearest police station about the found EOR or operation center 112 marks the place where the EOR are located with a visible sign and secure them until the authorized officials of the Ministry arrive.

The territorially competent organizational unit of the Ministry performs informs the Competent Service about accidentally found EOR and performs marking and securing the location of the found EOR until arrival authorized officials of the Ministry.

Territorially competent organizational units of the Ministry provide assistance during the removal and destruction of EOR.

First and medical aid

Article 75.

Organization and implementation of first and medical aid in the case disaster, includes all forms of first and medical aid, self-help and mutual aid and care for the injured and sick.

Medical assistance in the event of disasters is provided by territorial authorities health care institutions.

The Ministry, the Serbian Red Cross, civil protection units, professionals and trained citizens participate in the provision of first aid as part of personal and mutual protection.

Sanitation of the field

Article 76.

Land sanitation includes finding, removing, identifying and urgent burial of the dead or deceased, removal of corpses animals, disinfection, disinsection, rodent control, decontamination and remediation of buildings and terrain.

In eliminating the consequences and carrying out rehabilitation, in accordance with its own powers and duties, state bodies, local units participate self-government, veterinary inspection, communal inspection, health and veterinary institutions, utility companies, rendering plants and other subjects of special importance for the protection and rescue of the forces of the Ministry and the Army of Serbia, civil protection units and citizens.

Commissioners of civil protection

Article 77.

For the purpose of carrying out tasks of civil protection in populated areas, part of settlements, residential buildings, companies and other legal entities and state administration bodies, commissioners and deputy commissioners are appointed civil protection.

Article 78.

Commissioners and deputy commissioners of civil protection are appointed and dismissed by:

- 1) in the state administration body - head of the state administration body;
- 2) in a business company and other legal entity - director, or other the competent authority determined by the general act;
- 3) in the settlement, that is, part of the settlement - the emergency headquarters of the unit local governments and city municipalities.

The commissioner or deputy commissioner of civil protection can be an adult, who has not been sentenced to an unconditional prison term of at least six months, as well as against whom no criminal proceedings are being conducted for a criminal offense that is prosecuted ex officio.

Commissioners of civil protection and their deputies are obliged to respond to the invitation of the competent headquarters for emergency situations or other authority that is responsible for them
Posted by.

Commissioners and deputy commissioners of civil protection participate in preparing citizens and employees for personal and mutual protection, inform citizens and employees about taking measures in a timely manner civil protection, inform citizens and employees about the general mobilization in order to participate in the protection and rescue of people and material goods in in emergency situations, coordinate and implement evacuation, disposal, sheltering and other civil protection measures and perform checks placing notices on signs to alert citizens in buildings in area of responsibility.

Commissioners and deputy commissioners of civil protection have status member of civil protection.

Citizens in threatened and injured areas are obliged to act in accordance with the instructions of the commissioner and deputy commissioner of civil protection.

The regulation governing the work of the commissioner and deputy commissioner of civil protection and the criteria for their appointment is issued by the minister.

Civil protection units

Article 79.

Civil protection units are trained, equipped and trained as operational forces for the execution of civil protection measures.

Civil protection units are general purpose civil protection units and specialized civil protection units.

Article 80.

General-purpose civil protection units and specialized civil protection units for alerting form local self-government units.

The decision on the establishment of civil protection units from paragraph 1 of this article is made by the competent authority of the local self-government unit.

As an exception to paragraph 1 of this article, local self-government units may be exempted from the obligation to train general-purpose civil protection units, if there is a voluntary firefighting company on its territory, which the local self-government unit finances and which includes a formed, trained and equipped firefighting unit of at least 20 members.

The condition for the application of paragraph 3 of this article is that the local self-government unit has a contractually defined relationship with the voluntary fire brigade in terms of the obligation of their participation in the protection and rescue of people and material goods in emergency situations, as well as the obligation of the local self-government unit to partly finance their equipment and training.

Article 81.

Specialized civil protection units are formed by the Ministry, except civil protection units for alerting.

The decision on the formation of specialized civil protection units and units whose duties are filled by the active reserve is made by the minister.

Regulations on civil protection units, purpose, tasks, mobilization and method of use are adopted by the Government.

Regulations on the personal and material formation of civil protection units, training and curricula for the training of civil protection units are issued by the minister.

Article 82.

The assignment of conscripts to civil protection units is carried out by the competent territorial authority of the Ministry of Defense, according to the expressed needs of the Ministry and local self-government units and in accordance with the regulations governing the assignment of citizens and material resources for defense purposes.

The assignment of citizens who are not conscripts and volunteers who do not have military service or work obligations to civil protection units is carried out by the Competent Service and the local self-government unit.

Specialized civil protection units that are engaged in the execution of the most complex tasks and that are required to maintain elevated operational and functional capability, as well as engagement in international assistance missions, are filled by the active reserve.

Members of the active civil defense reserve cannot be assigned to other defense jobs without the prior opinion of the Ministry.

The units of the Red Cross of Serbia have the status of civil protection units in terms of being filled by obligees.

Article 83.

The active reserve is a trained civil protection reserve that is hired to fill specialized civil protection units, and which is formed by the Ministry to perform tasks in a certain period, whose rights and duties are regulated by law and the contract on service in the active reserve (hereinafter: contract). .

A member of the active reserve is selected in a public competition.

In the case when the candidate for the active reserve is employed, he ensures the consent of the employer for his assignment to the active reserve.

The rights and obligations of members of the active reserve are regulated by a contract with the Ministry.

One copy of the concluded contract for service in the active reserve is submitted to the territorial authority of the Ministry of Defense responsible for the place of residence of the member of the active reserve for the purpose of keeping records.

Article 84.

Planned training of members of the active reserve ensures a higher level of competence compared to other members of specialized civil protection units.

A member of the civil protection who, based on the active reserve contract, is called to perform civil protection tasks, and who is employed by another employer, the employment relationship with that employer is suspended during the performance of the tasks, and he is obliged to return to work immediately after termination engaging in civil protection tasks.

The commanders of the civil protection units formed and organized by the Ministry are appointed and dismissed by the head of the Competent Service.

The regulation on the active reserve is adopted by the Government.

Article 85.

Members of the active reserve can be engaged during the calendar year for regular training for up to 30 days, i.e. up to 90 days for maintaining operational, functional ability and implementing measures and tasks

civil protection on the territory of the Republic of Serbia and in international protection and rescue missions.

Members of the active reserve are entitled to a monthly monetary compensation for service in the active reserve in the amount of 10% of the average salary per employee in the Republic of Serbia in the previous month.

In the case when a member of the active reserve does not fulfill the obligations established by the contract and when the contract is terminated due to his fault, he is obliged to return to the Ministry the compensation received from paragraph 2 of this article for the last 12 months.

Article 86.

Civil protection units are equipped with appropriate equipment and material and technical means that are necessary for the personal protection of the members of the unit and for the implementation and execution of civil protection tasks.

Members of the civil protection units are obliged to use the assigned uniform, protective and other equipment exclusively for their intended purpose, during training and execution of civil protection tasks, and to return the same, within no longer than 30 days, at the request of the Ministry or the competent body of the local self-government unit.

The member of the civil protection unit is obliged to compensate the damage caused due to the loss of equipment from paragraph 1 of this article to the Ministry or the competent body of the local self-government unit.

The funds and equipment from paragraph 1 of this article are provided by the Ministry and local self-government units, in accordance with the established personal and material formation of civil protection units.

When performing civil protection tasks, commissioners, deputy commissioners and members of civil protection units must be clearly marked.

Regulations on uniforms, civil protection insignia, function and specialty insignia, civil protection insignia and the identity card of civil protection members are issued by the minister.

Article 87.

Calling for training of members of the civil protection assigned to military service is done through the Ministry of Defense, in accordance with a special regulation.

Members of the active reserve, citizens who are not conscripts, volunteers assigned to civil protection units are invited by the Competent Service, i.e. the body of the local self-government unit, no later than 30 days before the start of training.

Training and qualification can be postponed at the request of a member of the civil defense due to illness or injury, schooling, care of a household member who is seriously ill, death in the family or household or other justified reasons.

The decision on postponing or interrupting the training is made by the Competent Service, that is, the competent local self-government body.

Mobilization and activation

Article 88.

Mobilization includes taking measures to bring civil protection units into a state of readiness for action.

Mobilization can be general or partial in scope, and it is announced by a public announcement or an individual call.

General mobilization includes all, and partial mobilization includes the necessary part of units and material resources required for the performance of civil protection tasks.

Partial mobilization can be ordered for the use of civil protection units for specific tasks of civil protection in emergency situations and extraordinary events, in a certain territory.

Activation includes procedures, tasks and activities by which the regular capacities of subjects of special importance for protection and rescue are translated from a regular state to a state of complete readiness for the execution of protection and rescue tasks.

General mobilization is ordered by the Government.

Partial mobilization and activation is ordered by the head of the competent service, i.e. the president of the municipality/mayor, for the civil protection units under his jurisdiction.

Rights and duties of civil defense personnel

Article 89.

Members of civil protection are members of civil protection units and commissioners and deputy commissioners of civil protection.

In addition to the persons listed in paragraph 1 of this article, members of civil protection are employees who are engaged in civil protection tasks, as well as other persons who respond to the call of competent authorities and perform civil protection tasks under their control.

A member of the civil defense is obliged to respond to the invitation of the competent authority for training.

A member of civil protection is obliged to respond to the invitation of the competent authority to participate in protection and rescue actions.

Members of the civil protection are obliged to report to a certain place and at a certain time and to participate in protection and rescue actions.

Article 90.

Members of civil protection units and commissioners and deputy commissioners of civil protection have the right to compensation for engagement in tasks of civil protection.

Persons from paragraph 1 of this article who are employed and are invited to performance of civil protection tasks, they have the right to compensation for wages that calculated and paid by the employer.

The employer is obliged to enable the member of the civil protection unit to responds to a call for training or participation in protection and rescue actions s the team is entitled to a refund of the paid wage compensation in the case absenteeism of the employee due to training or participation in protection actions i rescue. The basis for reimbursement is the average monthly salary of the employee achieved in the previous 12 months in relation to the month in which carried out civil protection tasks, in proportion to the time of engagement.

The person referred to in paragraph 1 of this article who independently performs the registered economic or other professional activity, is entitled to compensation in the amount the basis from which he pays the contribution for his own mandatory social security insurance, proportional to the time of engagement in civil protection.

To an unemployed person referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, compensation is calculated according to the basis of which is the average monthly net salary in the Republic of Serbia according to according to the data of the Republic Institute of Statistics, achieved in the month of precedes the month in which the citizen is engaged.

Refund from paragraph 3 of this article and compensation from paragraph 4 and 5 of this article are paid at the expense of local self-government units or the Ministry, depending of which civil protection unit the person is assigned to and which authority person hired.

Persons from paragraph 2 of this article who are engaged in the execution of tasks of civil protection on non-working days, the compensation is calculated in the manner referred to in paragraph 5. of this article.

An employee who is absent from work due to the performance of a civilian task protection, it must not suffer consequences in the labor-legal status under employer.

Article 91.

Civil protection members who are not covered by mandatory health insurance insurance, and suffer an injury at work or an occupational disease as a result participation in protection and rescue actions or in jobs and tasks civil protection, exercise their rights from compulsory health insurance in in accordance with the regulations governing health insurance.

The rights from paragraph 1 of this article are exercised under the conditions and in the manner determined regulations in the field of pension-disability and health insurance.

In the performance of protection and rescue tasks, general regulations are applied safety and health at work.

Article 92.

A member of the civil defense who, during organized participation in carrying out tasks of protection and rescue through no fault of his own injury or illness, and as a result he has physical damage from at least 20%, is entitled to a one-time financial aid, the amount of which is determined according to the degree of physical damage.

If a member of the civil defense from paragraph 1 of this article loses his life, members of his immediate family have the right to compensation for transportation costs remains, as well as funeral costs in the amount of average costs burial in the place of residence in the month in which the death occurred.

Members of the immediate family are also entitled to one-time assistance that cannot be less than 12 average salaries in the Republic of Serbia realized in the calendar year preceding the year in which the member is a civilian protection from paragraph 1 of this article lost his life.

Regulation on the amount and method of exercising the right to one-time assistance from the paragraph 3. of this article is adopted by the Government.

Article 93.

A member of the civil protection during the execution of protection tasks i the rescuer has the right to compensation for transportation, accommodation and food.

Accommodation and meals from paragraph 1 of this article are provided when participation in execution of protection and rescue tasks takes longer than eight hours.

Funds for compensation from paragraph 1 of this article are provided in the budget of the units local self-government and the budget of the Republic of Serbia.

VII. EARLY WARNING, NOTIFICATION AND ALERT

Article 94.

Early warning, notification and alerting is a set activities aimed at discovering, monitoring and collecting information as well as timely notification and warning of subjects and forces of the system disaster risk reduction and emergency management about all types of dangers that can endanger people, the environment, material and cultural goods.

Subjects of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system situations that operationally collect data, including data from international exchanges, are obliged to inform Service 112 about the state of the climate and water, to deliver analyses, forecasts and warnings about hydrological, meteorological and geological phenomena, natural disasters and other hazards, the content of dangerous substances in the air, soil and water above the permitted values, as well as all other collected data about phenomena that can endanger people, material and cultural goods and life the middle.

Subjects of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system situations that perform automatic data collection are obliged to ensure their automatic forwarding to the 112 Service.

Regulations on the type and structure of data and the manner of treatment of subjects in procedures for early warning, notification and alarm brings Government.

Article 95.

The 112 service consists of the National 112 Center, 112 operational centers, situation centers and the public alarm system.

Service 112 performs the following tasks:

- 1) reception, processing and forwarding of calls for help;
- 2) early warning, informing and alerting the population, competent authorities, companies and other legal entities in the zone threats, as well as protection and rescue forces;
- 3) provision of a unique communication and information system i information protection system;
- 4) provision of functional integration of services of interest for reduction disaster risk and emergency management;
- 5) provision of international data exchange in the field of protection i rescue from the consequences of disasters.

The 112 service, in addition to its own tasks, also uses general and special purpose telecommunication systems.

They determine the way of using telecommunication systems for special purposes by agreement of the heads of competent state bodies.

National Center 112 and operational centers 112, from the subjects of the system disaster risk reduction and emergency management collect, analyze, monitor and inform competent authorities and institutions on all types of information in the field of risk reduction and management of emergency situations, in accordance with prescribed procedures.

The National Center 112 performs international communication and information jobs in this area.

Procedures from paragraph 5 of this article are prescribed by the Government.

Article 96.

The public alarm system consists of appropriate acoustic sources (siren), devices for transmitting and receiving signals for remote control sirens, transfer roads and other equipment and specialized units civil protection for whistleblowing.

Procurement, installation and maintenance of sirens is provided by the local unit self-government, and it is carried out in accordance with the risk assessment, acoustic study, technical norms and maintenance instructions and other regulations and general acts.

Procurement, installation and maintenance of devices for transmitting and receiving signals for remote control of sirens and transmission lines is provided by the Republic Serbia.

Local self-government units are required to prepare an acoustic study for their own territory within three years from the date of entry into force of this law.

Local self-government units project documentation for the construction of the system for public warning in their territory they submit to the Ministry at consent.

For the purpose of activating sirens in the event that there is no or an incorrect system for remote control of sirens, local self-government units form specialized civil protection units for alerting.

The public warning system is managed by the Ministry.

Technical standards for the design, construction and maintenance of the public warning system are prescribed by the minister.

Approval of the project documentation for the construction of the public warning system is given by the Ministry.

Article 97

Electricity, water and other economic companies that use hydroaccumulations created by the construction of high dams, tailings dumps and ash pits are obliged to provide timely information and alert the population about the dangers that may arise or have arisen at the reservoirs, tailings dumps and ash pits they use.

Businesses and other legal entities that manufacture, store and trade hazardous substances are obliged to ensure timely notification and alerting of the population about the dangers caused by hazardous substances in the event of an accident.

Business companies and other legal entities from para. 1. and 2. of this article are obliged to maintain the notification and warning systems built with their own funds in a functional state in accordance with the prescribed norms.

Subjects from para. 1. and 2. of this article are obliged to provide their own capacities for early warning, notification and warning and to join the public warning system in the Republic of Serbia within the deadline:

- 1) from two years for entities that are already performing their activity;
- 2) from 30 days before the start of their work for entities that start their activity.

Owners and users of buildings in which there are a large number of people, and in which, due to noise or acoustic insulation, it is not possible to ensure sufficient audibility of the public warning system, are obliged to establish and maintain an appropriate internal system for informing the persons present in the building.

Article 98

Broadcasting and television stations are obliged to take measures at the request of the Ministry for the urgent transmission of appropriate information of interest for protection and rescue.

Mobile telephony operators are obliged to provide free transmission of information of interest for protection and rescue to telephone subscribers at the request of the Ministry.

Legal entities dealing with mobile telecommunications are obliged to provide a free service of locating the caller (incoming call) in order to protect and rescue them.

Article 99.

The unique European number for emergency services, 112, is introduced in order to create the conditions for every natural and legal person to receive help from emergency services by calling the number 112 free of charge.

Notification of the telephone number 112 and warning signs must be displayed in a visible place in all public institutions and other public places.

Until the number 112 is established as a unique number for the territory of the Republic of Serbia, the current telephone number 1985 will be used, as well as other telephone numbers of emergency services.

The organization and functioning of early warning, notification and warning are regulated in more detail by the Government.

Article 100.

Owners of buildings, owners of special and independent parts in residential buildings and buildings of other purposes are obliged to, without compensation, for the purposes of early warning, notification and alarm, enable the installation of sirens and other appropriate devices and means on those buildings and provide access for their maintenance, with respect for measures to protect people and the environment.

Commercial companies for the distribution of electricity are obliged to ensure continuous supply of electricity to devices of the monitoring, notification and alarm system.

Companies and other legal entities engaged in activities in the field of telecommunications are obliged to provide and maintain connections for the purposes of alerting as a matter of priority within their capacities.

The decision on the installation of sirens, devices and means referred to in paragraph 1 of this article is made by the competent authority of local self-government units.

The decision on the dismantling and relocation of sirens and devices from paragraph 1 of this article is made by the competent authority of local self-government units, after previously obtaining the consent of the Ministry.

VIII. TRAINING AND TRAINING

Article 101.

The Ministry is establishing a National Training Center and regional training centers for the training and development of the employees of the Ministry and the forces of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system.

Training of citizens and civil protection units in providing first aid is carried out by the Red Cross of Serbia and health institutions, in accordance with public authority and according to established curricula, programs and criteria.

For the needs of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system, training and development of members of the Competent Service, municipal presidents, mayors and their deputies, members of emergency staffs of all levels, trustees and deputies is carried out.

commissioner of civil protection, members of civil protection units, representatives of entities of special importance and representatives of state administration bodies.

Regulations on the method of training, training, curricula and programs are issued by the minister.

IX. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Article 102.

International cooperation in the sense of this law is considered to be especially:

- 1) preparation and implementation of international agreements and projects in the field of disaster risk reduction and emergency management;
- 2) exchange of data and information relevant to the area of disaster risk reduction and emergency management with competent authorities of other countries and international organizations;
- 3) cooperation with international organizations that are important in the area of disaster risk reduction and emergency management and participation in their work.

A special form of international cooperation in the sense of this law is the sending of international assistance in the form of international teams for protection and rescue, equipment and resources necessary for operations to protect and rescue citizens in emergency situations, and under this is particularly considered:

- 1) direct communication with the competent authorities of other countries and international organizations in connection with the search, reception, provision and transit of international aid;
- 2) coordination of state border crossings during the reception, provision and transit of international aid;
- 3) coordination of acceptance and distribution of international aid on the territory of the Republic of Serbia;
- 4) coordination of activities of international forces for protection and rescue on the territory of the Republic of Serbia;
- 5) coordination of the deployment of protection and rescue forces in the form of international protection and rescue teams and humanitarian aid in the form of equipment and funds necessary for operations to protect and rescue citizens in emergency situations in other countries and international organizations.

The Red Cross of Serbia, in accordance with a special law and international principles and rules of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, can request, receive and distribute international humanitarian aid.

The decision on providing, requesting and accepting international aid is made by the Government.

Article 103.

Members of the protection and rescue forces may also be engaged in protection and rescue tasks in the provision of international assistance as part of international forces within multinational operations.

While performing protection and rescue tasks in the provision of international assistance in multinational operations in other countries, the provisions of regulations governing the use of the Serbian Armed Forces and other defense forces in multinational operations outside the borders of the Republic of Serbia apply to members of the protection and rescue forces.

Only trained and qualified members of the protection and rescue forces can be sent to protection and rescue operations carried out in other countries, with their written voluntary consent.

The persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this article must be insured against injury and loss of life, and for participating in the action they are entitled to compensation, the amount of which is determined by the Government.

Article 104.

The procedure and conditions under which international aid is received or sent are prescribed by the Government.

The Ministry, in cooperation with the competent authorities of the Republic of Serbia and other countries and international organizations, coordinates the crossing of state borders, i.e. transit through the territory of third countries, for the purposes of providing and receiving international assistance in protection and rescue.

X. RECORDS

Article 105.

The Ministry, for the purpose of disaster risk reduction and emergency management, collects and processes personal data and keeps records in accordance with the regulations on records and data processing in the field of internal affairs, unless otherwise prescribed by this law.

In addition to the personal data referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, the Ministry collects and processes other data that do not represent personal data and keeps records about it.

Article 106.

In order to carry out disaster risk reduction and emergency management, the Ministry keeps the following records:

- 1) records of subjects of special importance for protection and rescue;
- 2) records of members of civil protection;
- 3) records of civil protection units;
- 4) records of material and technical means;
- 5) records of members of emergency staffs;
- 6) statistical sheet on recorded events;

- 7) register of events;
- 8) registration of the notification of the event;
- 9) fire extinguishing operational maps;
- 10) records of exams, candidates and licenses for performing tasks
preparation of risk assessment and protection and rescue plan;
- 11) records of data on responsible persons in state bodies, special organizations, public enterprises,
companies, local self-government units and other services of importance for the protection and
rescue;
- 12) record card of crypto protection personnel;
- 13) record of awards and awards presented on the occasion of the celebration
days of the Competent Service;
- 14) records of issued authorizations for the performance of protection activities from
explosive remnants of war;
- 15) record of issued license training authorizations;
- 16) register of companies and other legal entities that produce, process, use and store dangerous substances.

Article 107.

For the purpose of recording legal entities, associations and non-governmental organizations from important for protection and rescue, the Ministry collects and processes data and keeps records of identification data on subjects from the special importance for protection and rescue and identification data about associations and non-governmental organizations of importance for protection and rescue, which in addition to the data established by the regulation on records and data processing in the field of internal affairs, also contain data on:

- 1) employed personnel (professions and occupations of importance for protection and rescue);
- 2) activities of importance for protection and rescue;
- 3) capacities of facilities of importance for protection and rescue (name of the facility and capacity);
- 4) equipment and means of importance for protection and rescue (name, quantity and correctness of the means), especially about mechanization and motor vehicles;
- 5) goals of the association, that is, the organization;
- 6) to members of associations, that is, organizations with special occupations and skills that are important for protection and rescue;
- 7) tasks that the association, that is, the organization could perform in protection and rescue.

Article 108.

For the purpose of recording members of the civil defense and active members reserves of specialized civil protection units, as well as their own

identification when they are engaged in the event of a disaster, the Ministry collects and processes data and keeps records on members of civil protection and members of the active reserve of specialized civil protection units and on civil protection units, which in addition to the data determined by the regulation on records and data processing in the field of internal affairs, also contain data on:

- 1) the identity card of a member of the civil defense, which also contains data on the height, eye color, hair color and special marks of the member, photo and signature of the member;
- 2) specialist trainings;
- 3) general assessment of competence;
- 4) concluded contracts;
- 5) absence from the place of residence with the period of absence and the place, residence address and telephone number during the absence.

The data referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are collected based on unit military records obtained from the centers of the Ministry of Defense and on the basis of data updates during engagement in trainings, directly from members of specialized civil protection units and ex officio from other state authorities.

Article 109.

In order to record the awarded legal entities and deserving individuals in the field of disaster risk reduction and emergency management, the Ministry collects and processes data and keeps records of the recognitions and awards handed out on the occasion of the Competent Service Day, which contains information about the awarded individual and that name and surname, residential address, work address.

The data is collected on the basis of official records and proposals of the heads of organizational units of the Competent Service.

Article 110.

Records in the area of disaster risk reduction and emergency management are kept in accordance with the law, on forms whose appearance, form and manner of keeping are prescribed by the minister.

Data from the records, the maintenance of which is provided for by this law, are kept ten years.

XI. SUPERVISION

Article 111.

Supervision over the implementation of this law and the regulations adopted on its basis is carried out by the Ministry.

The Ministry carries out inspection supervision through inspectors.

Powers of inspectors

Article 112.

In performing inspection supervision, the inspector has the right to:

- 1) determine the state of performance of obligations provided for in this law, warn of observed irregularities and determine measures and deadlines for their elimination;
- 2) reviews the documents related to the preventive action of the subjects of the system of disaster risk reduction and emergency management;
- 3) checks the implementation of the orders and conclusions of the competent headquarters for emergency situations and orders measures for execution;
- 4) order the suspension of measures and actions that are not in accordance with the law and protection and rescue plans;
- 5) order the preparation and adoption of the documents provided for in this law;
- 6) order the updating of the documents provided for in this law;
- 7) order the elimination of established deficiencies in the implementation of the prescribed measures established in the protection and rescue plans;
- 8) order the suspension of actions that directly threaten or endanger the life and health of people, material and cultural goods and the environment;
- 9) submit a proposal for initiation of proceedings to determine misdemeanor liability against the responsible persons and subjects of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system;
- 10) controls the competence of the subjects of the disaster risk reduction and emergency management system;
- 11) order the taking of emergency protection and rescue measures;
- 12) take other measures for which he is authorized by law.

Appeal against the inspector's decision from paragraph 1, item 8) and 11) of this article does not delay the execution of the decision.

XII. PENAL PROVISIONS

Violations of a natural person

Article 113.

A physical person will be fined in the amount of 50,000 to 100,000 dinars for a misdemeanor if:

- 1) in immediate risk zones, he carries out activities that cause new or increase existing risk factors and activities due to which people and material and cultural goods may be exposed to serious consequences without previously obtained permission from the Ministry (Article 23, paragraph 2);
- 2) does not make available supplies of water, food, energy, clothing, footwear, construction and other products and other materials necessary for the execution of protection and rescue tasks (Article 32, paragraph 3);
- 3) does not enable the implementation of protection and rescue works on immovable property, according to the order of the competent headquarters (Article 32, paragraph 4);

- 4) does not accept assignment to civil protection units and does not respond in case of mobilization of those units (Article 36, paragraph 5, item 2));
- 5) does not respond to the call of the competent headquarters for emergency situations in order to participate in protection and rescue actions (Article 36, paragraph 5, item 3));
- 6) does not implement prescribed and ordered protection and rescue measures (Article 36, paragraph 5, point 5));
- 7) does not allow the necessary works for protection and rescue to be carried out on their immovable properties (Article 37, paragraph 1);
- 8) does not provide for the use of immovable property, vehicles, machines, equipment, material and technical and other material resources (Article 37, paragraph 1);
- 9) does not respond to training as a member of the staff for emergency situations (Article 43, paragraph 2);
- 10) does not act on the order of the head of the protection and rescue action (Article 52);
- 11) does not keep in proper condition the necessary means for personal and mutual protection (Article 55, paragraph 3);
- 12) does not comply with the evacuation order (Article 59, paragraph 3);
- 13) when using the shelter for peacetime needs, make adaptations or reconstructions that may impair the technical and hygienic conditions and functional usability of the shelter (Article 61, paragraph 8);
- 14) does not accept citizens for temporary accommodation, when ordered by the competent headquarters for emergency situations (Article 62, paragraph 4);
- 15) does not inform the nearest police station or the 112 operation center about the detected EOR, does not mark with a visible sign the place where the EOR is located or does not secure the place where the EOR is located until the authorized persons arrive (Article 74, paragraph 2);
- 16) do not act in accordance with the instructions of the trustee or deputy trustee (Article 78, paragraph 6);
- 17) misuses the assigned uniform or does not return it within 30 days, at the request of the Ministry, that is, the competent body of the local self-government unit (Article 86, paragraph 2);
- 18) does not respond to the invitation of the competent authority for training (Article 89, paragraph 3);
- 19) does not respond to the invitation of the competent authority to participate in protection and rescue actions (Article 89, paragraph 4);
- 20) does not report to the specified place and at the specified time and does not participate in protection and rescue actions (Article 89, paragraph 5);
- 21) does not enable the installation of sirens and other appropriate devices and means of monitoring, notification and warning systems (Article 100, paragraph 1);

22) does not provide access for the maintenance of sirens and other appropriate devices and means of the monitoring, notification and warning system, while respecting the measures to protect people and the environment (Article 100, paragraph 1);

23) fails to implement the measures ordered in the inspection supervision procedure (Article 112, paragraph 1).

Violations of legal entities and entrepreneurs

Article 114.

A fine in the amount of 100,000 to 1,000,000 dinars will be imposed on a legal entity for a misdemeanor if:

- 1) fails to prepare, pass, or update the disaster risk assessment (Article 15);
- 2) fails to create, adopt, or update a protection and rescue plan (Article 17, paragraph 7);
- 3) prepares a disaster risk assessment and a protection and rescue plan and does not have the authority to prepare a disaster risk assessment and a protection and rescue plan (Article 19, paragraph 1);
- 4) prepares an accident protection plan, but does not have the authority to prepare an accident protection plan (Article 20, paragraph 1);
- 5) organizes and conducts training for taking a special professional exam for the preparation of disaster risk assessment and protection and rescue plan, without the authorization of the Ministry (Article 21, paragraph 1);
- 6) fails to provide the Ministry with up-to-date data required for the preparation of the Risk Register (Article 22, paragraph 4);
- 7) in immediate risk zones, conducts activities that cause new or increase existing risk factors and activities that may expose people and material goods to serious consequences without prior permission from the Ministry (Article 23, paragraph 2);
- 8) does not undertake prevention and risk reduction measures within its activity, does not take part in the implementation of protection and rescue measures or does not respond to the request of the competent headquarters (Article 30, paragraph 1);
- 9) fails to submit data necessary for the preparation of disaster risk assessment and protection and rescue plans (Article 30, paragraph 3);
- 10) by order of the competent headquarters, does not make available, for protection and rescue purposes, the use of electronic communication networks and information systems and connections (Article 32, paragraph 1);
- 11) does not allow users to make free calls to the unique number for emergency services 112 (Article 32, paragraph 2);
- 12) by order of the competent headquarters, does not make available, for protection and rescue purposes, funds from Article 32, paragraph 3 of this law (Article 32, paragraph 4);
- 13) does not enable the implementation of protection and rescue works on immovable property, according to the order of the competent headquarters (Article 32, paragraph 4);

14) does not provide the necessary means and equipment for personal and mutual protection or does not keep the means for personal and mutual protection in proper condition (Article 55, paragraphs 2 and 3);

15) when using the shelter for peacetime needs, make adaptations or reconstructions that may impair the technical and hygienic conditions and functional usability of the shelter (Article 61, paragraph 8);

16) does not accept citizens for temporary accommodation, when ordered by the competent headquarters for emergency situations (Article 62, paragraph 4);

17) fails to take all necessary measures to prevent accidents and limit the impact of accidents on people's lives and health, the economy, ecology and social stability and the environment (Article 64, paragraph 1);

18) fails to prepare, or submit to the Ministry for approval, the Accident Protection Plan (Article 64, paragraph 2);

19) does not prepare, that is, fails to submit to the Ministry for approval the Accident Protection Plan within the deadlines referred to in Article 65 of this Law (Article 65, paragraph 1);

20) does not update the Accident Protection Plan, that is, does not submit the updated Accident Protection Plan to the Ministry for approval (Article 66, paragraphs 1 and 2);

21) does not notify the Ministry about the cessation of operation of a business company, plant or facility, about the permanent cessation or conservation of a plant due to a longer interruption of work (Article 66, paragraph 3);

22) does not test the Accident Protection Plan, that is, does not update the Accident Protection Plan based on the test results (Article 66, paragraph 4);

23) fails to submit data from the Accident Protection Plan to the local self-government unit for the purpose of preparing a vulnerability assessment (Article 66, paragraph 5);

24) does not notify the nearest police station or operation center 112 about the detected EOR, does not mark with a visible sign the place where the EOR is located or does not secure the place where the EOR is located until the authorized employees of the Ministry arrive (Article 74, paragraph 2);

25) does not allow members of civil protection units and trustees, i.e. deputy trustees of civil protection, the right to compensation for the time they perform civil protection tasks (Article 90, paragraph 2);

26) does not allow a member of the civil protection unit to respond to an invitation for training or participation in protection and rescue actions (Article 90, paragraph 3);

27) take measures due to which the member of the civil protection unit and the commissioner, or the deputy commissioner of civil protection, due to absence from work, suffers consequences in terms of employment status (Article 90, paragraph 8);

28) fail to ensure timely notification and warning of the population about dangers (Article 97, paragraphs 1 and 2);

29) does not maintain notification and alarm systems in a functional state (Article 97, paragraph 3);

30) does not provide its own capacities for early warning, notification and warning or does not join the system of public warning in the Republic of Serbia within the stipulated period (Article 97, paragraph 4);

31) does not establish and maintain an appropriate internal system for informing persons present in the facility (Article 97, paragraph 5);

32) does not take measures for the urgent transmission of appropriate information of interest for protection and rescue (Article 98, paragraph 1);

33) does not provide free transmission of information of interest for protection and rescue to telephone subscribers (Article 98, paragraph 2);

34) does not provide a free service of locating the place of the caller (incoming call) (Article 98, paragraph 3);

35) fails to display in a visible place the notification about the telephone number 112 and warning signs (Article 99, paragraph 2);

36) does not enable the installation of sirens and other appropriate devices and means of the early warning, notification and alarm system or does not provide access for the maintenance of the early warning, notification and alarm system, while respecting the measures to protect people and the environment (Article 100, paragraph 1);

37) does not ensure continuous supply of electricity to devices of the monitoring, notification and warning system (Article 100, paragraph 2);

38) does not provide and maintain connections for the purposes of alerting (Article 100, paragraph 3);

39) does not implement the measures ordered in the inspection supervision procedure (Article 112, paragraph 1).

A fine in the amount of 50,000 to 100,000 dinars shall be imposed on the responsible person in the legal entity for the offense referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

An entrepreneur shall be fined in the amount of 100,000 to 500,000 dinars for the offense referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

Violations of commissioners and deputies of civil protection

Article 115.

The commissioner of civil protection, i.e. the deputy commissioner of civil protection, will be fined in the amount of 50,000 to 100,000 dinars for a misdemeanor.

protection if:

1) does not respond to the invitation of the competent headquarters, that is, another authority that appointed him (Article 78, paragraph 3);

2) does not participate in the preparations of citizens and employees for personal and mutual protection, does not inform citizens and employees about the timely undertaking of civil protection measures, does not inform citizens and employees about general mobilization to participate in the protection and rescue of people and material goods in emergency situations, does not coordinates and implements evacuation, disposal, sheltering and other civil protection measures, i.e. does not check the posting of notices on signs to alert citizens in buildings in the area of its responsibility (Article 78, paragraph 4).

Violations of a responsible person in a state body, a body of territorial autonomy and a body of a local self-government unit

Article 116.

A fine in the amount of RSD 50,000 to RSD 100,000 shall be imposed on a responsible person in a state body, territorial autonomy body, local self-government unit body, and city municipality for a misdemeanor, if:

- 1) fails to create, adopt, or supplement the external plan for protection against major accidents (Article 18, paragraph 1, Article 29, paragraph 1, item 2));
- 2) does not allow the interested public to see the external plan for protection against major accidents (Article 18, paragraph 5);
- 3) fails to control and test external plans for protection against major accidents at least once every three years (Article 18, paragraph 6);
- 4) fails to provide the Ministry with up-to-date data required for the preparation of the Risk Register (Article 22, paragraph 4);
- 5) in immediate risk zones, he carries out activities that cause new or increase existing risk factors and activities that may expose people and material goods to serious consequences without prior permission from the Ministry (Article 23, paragraph 2);
- 6) does not timely report to the Ministry about observed phenomena and problems of importance for this area, as well as about data important for the assessment of existing risks, about the emergence of new risks and threats and about other facts (Article 27, paragraph 1, point 2));
- 7) does not plan, organize and ensure the functioning of its activity in emergency situations (Article 27, paragraph 1, point 3));
- 8) does not participate in the development of the Strategy, Protection and Rescue Plan of the Republic of Serbia and other planning and program documents (Article 27, paragraph 1, item 4));
- 9) does not participate in the preparation of the Risk Assessment of the Republic of Serbia within its scope and does not submit it to the Ministry (Article 27, paragraph 1, item 5));
- 10) does not perform other tasks established by law (Article 27, paragraph 1, point 6), Article 28, paragraph 1, point 11) and Article 29, paragraph 1, point 12));
- 11) fails to adopt an act on the organization and functioning of civil protection, i.e. fails to ensure its implementation (Article 28, paragraph 1, item 2) and Article 29, paragraph 1, item 1));
- 12) does not plan and provide budget funds intended for disaster risk reduction and emergency management (Article 28, paragraph 1, point 3) and Article 29, paragraph 1, point 5));
- 13) does not establish a headquarters for emergency situations (Article 28, paragraph 1, point 4) and Article 29, paragraph 1, point 3));
- 14) does not adopt the annual work plan, that is, the annual report on the work of the headquarters for emergency situations (Article 28, paragraph 1, point 6) and Article 29, paragraph 1, point 11));

15) fails to create, or adopt a disaster risk assessment, disaster risk reduction plan, or protection and rescue plan (Article 28, paragraph 1, item 7) and Article 29, paragraph 1, item 2));

16) does not designate subjects of special importance for protection and rescue (Article 28, paragraph 1, point 8) and Article 29, paragraph 1, point 4));

17) does not provide telecommunication and information support for the needs of protection and rescue, as well as inclusion in the telecommunication and information system of Service 112, that is, does not connect with it (Article 28, paragraph 1, point 9));

18) does not report, in a timely manner, to the Ministry and other competent state authorities about observed phenomena and problems of importance for risk reduction, about data important for the assessment of existing risks, about the emergence of new risks and threats and about other facts that are relevant to this area (Article 28, paragraph 1, point 10));

19) does not form civil protection units (Article 29, paragraph 1, item 6));

20) does not prepare an acoustic study, that is, does not take care of the installation of acoustic sources (siren) and other equipment within the unified public alarm system in the Republic of Serbia (Article 29, paragraph 1, item 8));

21) does not cooperate with neighboring local self-government units in the implementation of measures and activities of importance for disaster risk reduction and emergency management (Article 29, paragraph 1, point 9));

22) does not take urgent and preventive measures in order to reduce the risk of disasters (Article 29, paragraph 1, point 10));

23) does not provide the necessary means and equipment for personal and mutual protection (Article 55, paragraph 2);

24) does not inform Service 112 about the state of the weather, climate and water, i.e. does not submit analyses, forecasts and warnings about hydrological, meteorological and geological phenomena, natural disasters and other dangers, as well as about the content of hazardous substances in the air, soil and water above the permitted values and all other collected data on phenomena that can endanger people, material assets and the environment (Article 94, paragraph 2);

25) fail to provide automatic transmission of data to Service 112 (Article 94, paragraph 3);

26) does not enable the installation of sirens and other appropriate devices and means of the early warning, notification and alarm system (Article 100, paragraph 1);

27) does not provide access for maintenance of devices and means of the early warning, notification and alarm system, while respecting measures to protect people and the environment (Article 100, paragraph 1);

28) does not implement the measures ordered in the inspection supervision procedure (Article 112, paragraph 1).

XIII. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 117.

Entities who, according to this law, are obliged to make a disaster risk assessment, will perform this obligation no later than six months from the date of entry into force of this law.

Entities that adopt a protection and rescue plan in accordance with this law shall fulfill this obligation no later than nine months from the date of entry into force of this law.

Entities that adopt a disaster risk reduction plan in accordance with this law shall fulfill this obligation no later than 18 months from the date of entry into force of this law.

The risk register will be established within three years from the date of entry into force of this law.

Article 118.

Licenses for risk assessment issued on the basis of the Law on Emergency Situations ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 111/09, 92/11 and 93/12) are valid for two years from the date of entry into force of this law.

Article 119.

By-laws for the implementation of this law will be adopted within nine months from the date of entry into force of this law.

Until the adoption of by-laws from paragraph 1 of this article, by-laws adopted on the basis of the Law on Emergency Situations ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 111/09, 92/11 and 93/12) will be applied, if they do not contradict this by law.

Article 120.

With the entry into force of this law, the Law on Emergency Situations ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 111/09, 92/11 and 93/12) ceases to be valid.

With the entry into force of this law, Art. 58–64. and 66–72. of the Law on Fire Protection ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 111/09 and 20/15).

Article 121.

This law enters into force on the eighth day from the day of its publication in the "Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia".