



LAW OF MONGOLIA

July 2, 2015

Ulaanbaatar city

ON FIRE SAFETY / Revised version /

CHAPTER ONE GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Purpose of the law

1.1. The purpose of this law is to regulate the rights and obligations of business entities, organizations and citizens in ensuring fire safety and relations related to their implementation.

Article 2. Legislation on fire safety

Legislation on fire safety shall consist of the Constitution of Mongolia, this law and laws and administrative regulations enacted in conformity with these laws.

2.2. If an international treaty to which Mongolia is a party provides otherwise than this law, the provisions of the international treaty shall prevail.

Article 3. Definitions of legal terms

3.1. The following terms used in this law shall have the following meanings:

3.1.1. "Fire" means fire that gets out of control and causes damage to human life, health, property of individuals and legal entities, environment and society;

3.1.2. "Firefighting" means an activity to be carried out in order to save a person's life during a fire and to extinguish a fire using appropriate methods and forms with certain manpower and equipment;

3.1.3. "Firefighting leader" means a professional firefighter who manages firefighting activities on the spot;

3.1.4. "Fire safety" means the protection of human life, health, property, environment and public interests from potential fire hazards;

3.1.5. "Fire protection equipment" means automatic equipment for detecting, reporting and extinguishing fires in buildings and structures, smoke extraction systems, fire water supply, individual and public special rescue equipment;

3.1.6. "Fire safety norms and normative documents" means rules, regulations, instructions, norms and standards related to ensuring fire safety;

3.1.7. "Fire hazardous situation" means a situation that poses a direct threat to human life, health and property in the event of a

fire;

3.1.8. "Act on fire" means a document proving that the fire caused damage to human life, health and property;

3.1.9. "Fire report" means a document confirming that no damage to human life, health or property was caused by the fire;

3.1.10. "Fire hazard assessment" means to determine and assess the classification, design, construction, production technology, purpose and use of fire protection equipment in accordance with the norms and standards, and the amount of damage caused by fire. ;

3.1.11. "Fire protection service" means to ensure the readiness of fire protection equipment, to take additional fire protection measures, to operate a fire fighting unit, a contracted fire fighting unit and a control unit;

3.1.12. "Flammable product" means a substance or material that is easily ignited, emits toxic gases, fumes, or explodes due to a fire source or chemical reaction;

3.1.13. "Appointed personnel" means professional officers such as branch commander, unit commander, fire truck driver, firefighter and call receiver who work 24 hours a day with firefighting vehicles and equipment;

3.1.14. "Object fire" means a fire in all types of property, buildings, property and equipment;

3.1.15. "Forest and steppe fire" means uncontrolled spread of fire in forest and steppe zone through flammable vegetation.

CHAPTER TWO

FUNCTIONS AND SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN EMERGENCY SERVICES TO ENSURE FIRE SAFETY

Article 4. The main functions of the state administrative body in charge of disaster protection

The state administrative body in charge of disaster protection shall perform the following main functions:

4.1.1. To provide unified management, policy and organization of prevention, rescue and extinguishing of object and forest and steppe fires, and to implement state fire control;

4.1.2. To organize state control over the implementation of relevant legislation, fire safety norms and normative documents;

4.1.3. To create a unified fire database, to study the causes and conditions of fires, to conduct research and analysis, and to determine the direction of prevention;

4.1.4. To organize continuous training and specialization of fire safety engineers and technicians, retraining of employees and training in firefighting sports;

4.1.5. To develop and enforce fire safety norms and normative documents specified in the legislation in cooperation with relevant organizations;

4.1.6. Approve and enforce state standards for fire prevention, rescue, extinguishing and state fire control activities;

4.1.7. Activities of organizations and business entities authorized to produce, assemble, use, sell and conduct fire protection training for machinery, equipment, tools, substances and materials for fire protection shall be fire safety norms and normative documents. to make comments and conclusions on compliance with the written requirements and notify the authorized body that issued the permission to conduct the activity.

Article 5. State fire control

5.1. The state fire control shall be exercised by the state administrative body in charge of disaster protection in accordance with the legislation on control.

5.2. The Government shall approve the basic rules of fire safety and the rules of state fire control.

5.3. The head of the state administrative body in charge of disaster protection shall be the general inspector of the state fire control and shall appoint and dismiss the senior state inspector and inspector.

5.4. During the process of determining the cause and conditions of a fire, the state fire inspector shall take urgent action in accordance with Article 172.4 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

5.5. The state fire inspector shall make a decision based on the legislation, fire safety norms, normative documents and the conclusion of the accredited laboratory.

5.6. Citizens, business entities, organizations and officials shall be obliged to comply with the decision of the state fire inspector issued in accordance with the grounds and procedures specified in the law.

Article 6. Powers of the state fire inspector

In addition to the powers specified in the legislation on control, the state fire inspector shall exercise the following powers:

6.1.1. To work as a member of the working group to determine the location of buildings and structures and to issue professional opinions;

6.1.2. To review and make a decision on whether the design of the building meets fire safety;

6.1.3. To monitor and issue a conclusion on compliance with fire safety requirements during construction and operation of buildings and structures;

6.1.4. To participate in the composition of the state commission for commissioning of buildings and structures, to make proposals and conclusions within the powers specified in the law;

6.1.5. To take measures to suspend business activities in accordance with the legislation on control in case of dangerous fire situation, serious violation of fire safety norms and normative documents;

6.1.6.aj entities and institutional buildings, protected objects directly advance and apartments civilian application and enter on the basis of information , fire safety and technical inspection, fire officials claim, a statement revealed violations and the implementation of elimination to monitor;

6.1.7. In case of fire, take urgent measures within the scope of authority specified in Article 172 of the Criminal Procedure Code to establish an act on fire or keep a record of fire;

6.1.8. Other powers specified in the legislation.

Article 7. Fire prevention activities

Aimag and capital city emergency management organizations shall implement fire prevention, training and public awareness functions with the participation of governmental and non-governmental organizations, business entities, organizations and citizens.

7.2. The emergency management organization shall organize fire prevention activities within the approved program and plan.

7.3. Media organizations shall provide fire prevention warnings, information and professional advice to the public free of charge. Expenses for fire prevention activities shall be financed from the state and local budgets, international organizations, projects and programs.

7.5. The members of the Government in charge of education and emergency shall jointly approve and implement the program and plan of fire prevention measures to be implemented in the education sector.

Article 8. Firefighting system

8.1. Firefighting activities shall be guided by the relevant legislation and firefighting rules approved by the Government member in charge of disaster protection.

8.2. The state administrative organization in charge of disaster protection shall carry out firefighting work at the diplomatic mission in accordance with the official permission of the head of the diplomatic mission.

8.3. Units of the emergency organization responsible for firefighting shall be classified as first, second, third and fourth class firefighting rescue units in terms of technical capacity. The rank, equipment, facilities and structure of the fire brigade shall be approved by a resolution of the National Council for Standardization.

8.4. The fire and rescue unit shall have a purpose-built premises, office preparation and readiness, development of psychological and physical endurance of personnel, and special facilities to conduct fire drills.

8.5. The executive officer (commander) of the unit or unit in charge of fire fighting of the emergency organization shall be a highly educated and specialized officer in the field of fire safety.

8.6. The firefighting manager shall manage the firefighting activities and shall be responsible for personnel and technical safety. Firefighting personnel and equipment shall be subordinated to the firefighting leader.

8.8. The firefighting leader shall obtain information on the location map, features, substances and materials of the fire object, and in case of urgency, mobilize business entities, organizations, civil transport, communication facilities and human resources regardless of administrative jurisdiction and form of ownership. , have the right to use.

8.9. Any water source shall be used free of charge regardless of the form of ownership to ensure preparation, readiness and firefighting.

8.10. The state shall be responsible for the mobilization expenses specified in 8.8 of this Law and the damage caused to third party business entities, organizations and citizens during firefighting operations.

8.11. Transboundary forest and steppe firefighting shall be organized in accordance with international agreements of Mongolia in cooperation with relevant foreign organizations.

Article 9. Organization of firefighting activities

9.1. The firefighting and rescue team shall be obliged to give way when a fire call is issued and participate in the traffic using special sound and light signals, and the state administrative organization in charge of traffic safety shall provide the opportunity to continue the traffic without any obstacles.

9.2. It shall be prohibited to disobey the decision made by the fire chief during the management of firefighting activities and to obstruct officials and citizens from fulfilling their duties.

Unless otherwise stated 9.3. Khuulid mass riots and demonstrations, stop and core functions of the exceptions , prohibited mobilize responsibility for fire control equipment and fire power of people to be executed.

9.4. During firefighting, if necessary, the police shall organize protection to protect the property of citizens, business entities and organizations from external attacks and to regulate traffic.

9.5. Heads of aimag and capital city emergency departments and divisions shall ensure and manage the implementation of decisions of the state administrative organization in charge of disaster protection, monitor the internal activities of the unit, conduct training, and prepare for firefighting.

Article 10. Fire fighting unit

10.1. Fire fighting unit shall organize object and forest and steppe fire fighting activities within the framework of fire fighting rules.

10.2. Fire fighting units shall be of the following types:

10.2.1 firefighting rescue unit;

10.2.2. Contracted fire fighting unit;

10.2.3 fire fighting unit;

10.2.4. Voluntary firefighting unit.

10.3. Firefighting and rescue units shall be funded from the state budget, firefighting units shall be funded from the state budget on the basis of contracts concluded with citizens, business entities and organizations, firefighting units shall be provided from citizens, organizations and voluntary firefighting units from local budgets. funded.

10.4. The state administrative body in charge of disaster protection shall approve the procedure for operating a contracted firefighting unit and firefighting unit.

Article 11. Fire and rescue brigade

11.1. The firefighting and rescue unit is the main unit of the organization in charge of disaster protection with a unified management to protect the property of citizens, business entities *and* organizations from fire hazards and organize firefighting activities regardless of the form of ownership.

11.2. Firefighting rescue unit is a unit with special equipment for firefighting and rescue, firefighting, first aid and rescue.

Article 12. Contracted fire fighting unit

12.1. The contracted fire fighting unit shall be a full-time unit of the organization in charge of disaster protection and shall be financed by the state and shall have the main functions of preventing, rescuing and extinguishing fires in the territory of the business entity or organization.

12.2. The expenses of the contracting business entity or organization related to the operation of the contracted firefighting unit shall be transferred to the state budget in accordance with the contract.

12.3. If additional manpower and equipment are required for firefighting activities, a contracted firefighting unit may be called upon.

12.4. An employee of a contracted firefighting unit shall be a full-time employee of the organization in charge of disaster protection and shall exercise the rights and duties of an employee specified in the Law on Disaster Protection and be provided with uniforms and other guarantees.

The member of the Government in charge of disaster protection shall approve the procedure for employing firefighters in the contracted firefighting unit, the model contract and the amount of expenses per one firefighter.

12.6. Relevant officers of the contracted firefighting unit may be granted the rights of a state inspector in accordance with Article 5.3 of this Law, taking into account their profession, practice, experience and necessary work requirements.

Article 13. Fire fighting unit

13.1. Citizens, business entities and organizations may have a fire fighting unit for the purpose of protecting and preventing their own and others' property from fire hazards.

13.2. The fire fighting unit shall operate within the designated territory and business entity and the rules of operation of this unit shall be developed and approved by the state administrative body in charge of disaster protection.

13.3. The fire fighting unit shall be obliged to notify the state administrative body in charge of disaster protection of fires within

the designated territory and business entity.

Article 14. Voluntary firefighting unit

Voluntary firefighting units shall be organized on a voluntary basis at the initiative of local governments and shall be organized to a limited extent in order to implement object and forest and steppe fire prevention and firefighting functions at the local level.

14.2. In case of loss of health or death of an employee of a volunteer firefighting unit while performing his / her firefighting duties, he / she shall be paid the same pension and allowance as an emergency worker.

14.3 The Government shall approve the procedure for granting pensions and allowances to firefighting volunteers.

CHAPTER THREE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, CITIZENS, BUSINESS ENTITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS TO ENSURE FIRE SAFETY

Article 15. Duties of aimag, capital city, soum and district governors

Governors of aimags, the capital city, soums and districts shall have the following responsibilities to ensure fire safety:

15.1.1. To implement relevant legislation, fire safety norms, normative documents and decisions of the Citizens' Representatives Khural and higher level organizations;

15.1.2. To base the conclusion of the organization implementing state fire control on urban planning and land allocation;

15.1.3. To organize training and advertisement on fire fighting and fire prevention in its territory;

15.1.4. To reflect the cost of operating a volunteer firefighting unit in its territory in the annual local budget;

15.1.5. To provide conditions for the normal operation of firefighting rescue units and voluntary firefighting units;

15.1.6. In the event of a forest or steppe fire, mobilize manpower and equipment within the scope of its authority to promptly organize the firefighting work and promptly inform the relevant authorities of the progress of the work;

15.1.7. Establish a new strip to prevent the spread of fires in areas with high risk of forest and steppe fires, and discuss, approve and implement the budget and plan for the restoration of the strip by aimag, capital city, soum and district Citizens' Representatives Khurals;

15.1.8. To provide forest and steppe fire extinguishing tools and equipment on the basis of clearly determining the number of manpower and equipment to be mobilized for firefighting.

Article 16. Civil rights and obligations to ensure fire safety

Citizens of Mongolia, foreign citizens and stateless persons shall have the following rights to ensure fire safety:

16.1.1. To personally participate in protecting life, health and property in case of fire, and in determining the cause and conditions of fire;

16.1.2. To receive accurate information related to fire;

16.1.3. To demand from the relevant organization to impose liability on the person who violated the relevant legislation, fire safety norms and normative documents;

16.1.4. To be insured with fire insurance in order to protect against fire risk;

16.1.5. To apply to a professional organization for protection of life, health and property from potential fire danger and to learn safe living methods, to have his / her property inspected, to receive training and advice;

- 16.1.6. To determine the amount of damage caused to one's property due to fire by an authorized appraisal organization;
 - 16.1.7. To work in a volunteer firefighting unit;
 - 16.1.8. To submit proposals and complaints on violation of relevant legislation, fire safety norms and normative documents and on state fire control and firefighting activities to the state administrative organization in charge of disaster protection or other organization authorized to issue an independent opinion; .
- 16.2. Citizens of Mongolia, foreign citizens and stateless persons shall have the following obligations to ensure fire safety:
- 16.2.1. To fully ensure household fire safety and comply with the requirements of relevant legislation, fire safety norms and normative documents;
 - 16.2.2. To immediately notify the emergency organization in case of fire;
 - 16.2.3. To provide possible support and assistance in fire prevention, rescue and extinguishing activities;
 - 16.2.4. To promptly inform the relevant authorities of potential violations and shortcomings in case of fire;
 - 16.2.5. Participate in forest and steppe fire fighting activities.

Article 17. Rights and responsibilities of business entities and organizations to ensure fire safety

The management of a business entity or organization shall have the following rights to ensure fire safety:

- 17.1.1. To receive methodological assistance, instructions and advice from relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations and legal entities for the purpose of ensuring fire safety;
- 17.1.2. To employ a fire extinguishing unit and a state inspector for the purpose of fire protection;
- 17.1.3. To submit proposals and complaints on violation of relevant legislation, fire safety norms and normative documents and on state fire control and firefighting activities to the state administrative organization in charge of disaster protection or other organization authorized to issue an independent opinion; .

The management of a business entity or organization shall have the following responsibilities to ensure fire safety:

- 17.2.1. comply with the requirements of relevant legislation, fire safety norms and normative documents, and appoint an official in charge of fire safety;
- 17.2.2. To be responsible for fire safety of the business entity or organization and to include required expenses in the annual budget;
- 17.2.3. To follow the design approved by the authorized legal entity when constructing and expanding new buildings and structures, changing the design, structure and purpose, installing fire protection equipment, and renewing the power supply network;
- 17.2.4. To take measures to train and improve the knowledge of employees on fire prevention, rescue and firefighting methods;
- 17.2.5. To provide prompt support and assistance to firefighting activities;
- 17.2.6. To perform technical maintenance on fire protection equipment, primary tools, substances and materials and ensure full readiness for use;
- 17.2.7. To certify the fire hazard rating of substances and materials to be used in construction and industrial technology by an accredited laboratory;
- 17.2.8. To determine the amount of damage caused to the business entity or organization by the fire by an authorized assessment organization;
- 17.2.9. To conduct fire hazard assessment in accordance with Articles 18.5, 18.6, 18.7 and 18.8 of this Law;
- 17.2.10. To develop fire safety rules and emergency firefighting plan and have it approved by an authorized person;
- 17.2.11. To operate a volunteer fire group within the organization to ensure fire safety.

17.3. Every building and object of a business entity or organization shall have a register of fire safety, technical service and inspection of fire protection equipment.

CHAPTER FOUR GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRE SAFETY

Article 18. Grounds for ensuring fire safety

18.1. Relevant legislation, fire safety norms and normative documents shall be followed in developing, renovating and changing the general plan of cities and villages, constructing, expanding and using new buildings and facilities, and changing the industrial technological regime.

18.2. In the general plan of cities and villages, fire rescue squads within a radius of three kilometers in settlements with a population of more than 10,000, or firefighting rescue squads per 2,000 inhabitants in remote settlements, or volunteer firefighting volunteers. section to be valid.

18.3. Buildings and ger districts shall be planned to have a free access road for fire trucks, a special area and a water supply for firefighting.

18.4. Buildings and structures shall be divided according to fire risk into emergency fire hazard, fire hazard first, second and third degree. The degree of fire risk shall be approved by the member of the Government in charge of emergency and the list of facilities by the head of the state administrative organization in charge of emergency.

18.5. A fire hazard assessment shall be carried out on the readiness of construction and production technology activities, fire hazardous products, equipment and fire protection equipment.

18.6. Fire hazardous and fire hazardous first and second class buildings shall be mandatory, and other business entities and organizations shall conduct fire hazard assessment on a voluntary basis.

18.7. The procedure for conducting fire hazard assessment shall be approved by the Government member in charge of disaster protection.

18.8. The state administrative organization in charge of disaster protection shall authorize business entities and organizations that meet the following requirements to conduct fire hazard assessment:

18.8.1. Not less than two thirds of the evaluation team members shall be fire safety technical consultants and qualified engineers;

18.8.2. To have measuring and research instruments, tools and equipment;

18.8.3 have a methodology for conducting a fire hazard assessment approved by the state administrative body in charge of disaster protection;

18.8.4 have a database for fire hazard assessment.

18.9. The state administrative body in charge of disaster protection shall register a legal entity that provides fire protection services for buildings and structures.

Fire damage insurance relations shall be regulated by the insurance law.

Article 19. General requirements for fire safety

19.1. The design of the building and structure shall ensure the safety of the population in the event of a fire and the possibility of extinguishing the fire with minimal damage.

19.2. The state administrative body authorized to issue, use and transport fire hazardous and explosive substances and materials (oil product warehouse, fuel and gas distribution station, etc.) shall use the fire safety conclusion of the disaster protection organization. .

19.3. Buildings and vehicles shall be provided with primary fire extinguishing tools and equipment. It is prohibited to use primary tools for other purposes.

19.4. Buildings and structures shall have automatic fire protection equipment specified in fire safety norms and normative documents.

19.5. Business entities and organizations shall ensure the readiness of fire protection equipment and train their employees.

19.6. If the design decision of the construction is not reflected in the current fire safety norms and normative documents, the measures to be taken shall be decided by the state central administrative body in charge of construction in cooperation with the state administrative organization in charge of disaster protection.

19.7. Building materials, structures and structures shall have a fire hazard classification certificate issued by an accredited laboratory that meets the fire safety norms and fire resistance specified in the normative documents.

19.8 Depending on the purpose, each building shall be equipped with special public rescue equipment.

19.9. The procedure approved by the Government member in charge of disaster protection shall be followed when importing, exporting, manufacturing, assembling, using, selling, transporting and servicing fire protection machinery, equipment and tools.

19.10. Employees of non-governmental organizations providing fire protection services shall be involved in specialization training.

19.11. The legal entity specified in Article 18.9 of this Law shall be involved in specialization training.

Article 20. Fire safety norms and normative documents

20.1. Officials and citizens shall be obliged to follow fire safety norms and normative documents as a guide in their activities.

The National Council for Standardization shall approve the standards defining the fire safety requirements in consultation with the state administrative body in charge of disaster protection.

20.3. The state administrative body in charge of disaster protection shall have a unified database of fire safety norms and normative documents.

20.4. Construction norms and normative documents related to fire safety shall be approved by the Government member in charge of construction and urban development in consultation with the Cabinet member in charge of disaster protection and the state administrative organization in charge of disaster protection in consultation with relevant organizations.

Article 21. Requirements to ensure fire safety when designing and inspecting buildings and facilities

21.1. The requirements of fire safety norms and standards shall be complied with when designing new constructions and renovations of buildings and structures, changing the design and structure, and renovating technical equipment.

21.2. Authorized citizens and legal entities shall certify whether the design of construction and production technology activities meets the fire safety requirements. An authorized citizen shall have a degree in fire safety and a consulting engineer.

21.3. It is prohibited to build buildings and structures based on designs that have not been certified as meeting fire safety requirements, and to use buildings and structures that do not meet fire safety requirements.

21.4. The set of drawings of buildings and structures shall have an independent group specifically reflecting fire safety requirements.

21.5. Probability of fire safety in construction design shall be performed by a specially authorized citizen or legal entity

specialized in this field on a contractual basis.

21.6. The state administrative body in charge of disaster protection shall have the right to monitor fire safety in construction drawings and probabilities.

Article 22. Fire safety requirements for products

The National Council for Standardization shall approve the list, classification and grade of flammable products based on the proposal of the state administrative body in charge of disaster protection.

The Government shall approve the procedure for importing, producing, selling, transporting, storing and destroying fire-hazardous products and fire protection equipment across the state border.

Article 23. Requirements for fire protection and firefighting equipment of buildings and structures

23.1 The list of buildings and structures that need to be equipped with automatic fire extinguishing and fire alarm equipment shall be approved by the state central administrative body in charge of construction in accordance with construction norms and rules in consultation with the state administrative organization in charge of disaster protection.

23.2 Requirements for special fire protection equipment, smoke removal, water supply and warning systems of buildings and structures shall be complied with in accordance with fire safety norms and normative documents.

23.3. At the request of the organization, an authorized legal entity shall issue an opinion on the integrity of fire extinguishing, notification, water supply and smoke removal ventilation equipment.

23.4. Khil, the government authority in charge of customs bodies of the primary fire extinguishing equipment and tools based on the findings of the state administrative body in charge of emergency and laboratory accredited by deploying international borders.

CHAPTER FIVE FIRE REGISTRATION, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Article 24. Fire registration, research and analysis

24.1. The number of fires, damages, causes and conditions shall be registered nationwide.

24.2. The data released by the state administrative organization in charge of disaster protection shall be the official source of research and analysis of international and domestic research organizations.

24.3. The state administrative body in charge of disaster protection shall analyze the fire registration registered nationwide, determine the direction of fire prevention and state control and develop a policy.

24.4. Each designated staff of the fire brigade shall register each case of leaving the unit with special vehicles and equipment in accordance with the procedure approved by the head of the state administrative organization in charge of disaster protection.

CHAPTER SIX OTHER THINGS

Article 25. Liability for violators of the law

25.1. If the actions of an official violating this Law are not of a criminal nature, he / she shall be subject to liability specified in the Civil Service Law.

25.2. A person or legal entity that violates this Law shall be subject to liability specified in the Criminal Code or the Law on Violations.

/ This article was amended according to the law dated December 04, 2015 /

CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MONGOLIA Z.ENKHBOLD