

## **Law of Mongolia**

**28 May 1999**

**Ulan Bator**

### **Fire Safety Law**

#### Chapter 1

##### General Provisions

###### Article 1. Purpose of the Law

1.1 The purpose of the Law is to provide fire safety, to set the legal basis of organisation responsible for fire safety monitoring, to define the rights and responsibilities of local administrative and economic entities, organisations, and citizens for ensuring fire safety and to regulate the relations born in exercising these rights and responsibilities.

###### Article 2. Legislation on Fire Safety

2.1. Legislation on Fire Safety comprise this Fire Safety Law, the Mongolian Constitution, Law on Forest and Field Fire Prevention, and other regulations related to these above-mentioned laws.

2.2. When provisions of International Treaties signed by Mongolia provide otherwise than in provisions in this Law, provisions of those International Treaties shall be conformed.

###### Article 3. Definitions in the Law

3.1 The following definitions shall be used in this law:

3.1.1 “Fire” means a fire that is to cause damage to a person’s life, health, the property of a person and a legal entity natural treasures and society.

3.1.2. “Fire disaster” means conditions when an object’s or forest and field fire extends to damage lives and health of a serious number of persons, or to seriously damage natural treasures and properties.

3.1.3 “Fire Fighting Leader” is a staff of fire fighting organisation who leads the fire fighting unit to arrive at scene on the first emergency call and who is to organise the fire fight at the scene.

3.1.4 “Fire Safety” means the safe conditions to protect persons’ lives, health, property, the state and social interests from possible danger of fire.

#### Chapter 2.

##### Fire Fighting Organisation and its Staff

4.1. Fire fighting organisation is a specialised organisation responsible for preventing danger of fire and putting out fires.

4.2. Fire Fighting Organisation is organised on territorial principle.

4.3 Fire Fighting organisation comprises Fire Fighting Central Organisation (hereafter “Department of Fire Fight”), its provincial and capital city fire fighting divisions. Fire fighting divisions may have their branches and subdivisions.

4.4 Department of Fire Fight shall have the following rights:

4.4.1 To provide the implementation of provisions of the Fire Safety Law.

4.4.2 To provide provincial and capital city fire fighting divisions with professional administration and organisation in their fire fight and prevention.

4.4.3 To organise and guide the country’s fire fighting and preventing work.

4.4.4 To research and eliminate fire sources and causes.

4.4.5. To organise the supply of fire fighting equipment and professional staff

4.4.6 To exercise the state fire monitoring

4.5 Provincial and capital city fire fighting divisions shall have the following rights and responsibilities within their territorial units:

4.5.1 To provide public awareness work for fire prevention.

4.5.2 To extinguish object, forest and field fires

4.5.3 To conduct registration of fire cases

4.5.4 To organise air monitoring for fire prevention.

4.5.5 To Monitor the implementation of legislations of fire safety

4.6. Head of the Department of Fire Fight shall be appointed and dismissed by the Government on basis of recommendation of the government member in charge of law and legislation.

4.7 Deputy Head of the Department of Fire Fighting shall be appointed and dismissed by the government member in charge of law and legislation on the basis of conclusion by the State’s Public Administration Committee.

4.8. The Government shall approve the rules and regulations of Department of Fire Fighting

4.9 Internal rules and regulations of the fire fighting organisations and the discipline regulations of their staff shall be approved by the government member in charge of law and legislation.

## **Article 5. State Fire Monitoring**

5.1 Department of Fire Fighting shall be responsible for monitoring the country’s fire safety.

5.2 Regulations and rules of the state Fire Monitoring shall be approved by the Government.

5.3 Administration, employees of economic entities and organisations, and citizens shall meet the legitimate requirements by the worker entitled for state fire monitoring.

5.4 Chief Inspector of the State Fire Monitor shall be the Head of the Department of Fire Fighting.

#### Article 6. Rights of the Department of Fire Fighting in State Fire Monitoring

6.1 Department of Fire Fighting shall have the following rights in its exercise of State Fire Monitoring:

6.1.1 To organise a campaign on implementation of fire safety regulations at a country scale.

6.1.2 To conduct study and register of fires, and to develop and implement systematic measures to eliminate conditions causing fires.

6.1.3 To be included in committees on quality evaluation to approve utilisation of new buildings and objects, and to make evaluation and recommendation in full privilege.

6.1.4 To stop operation and activities of citizens, economic entities, organisations, to partially or fully stop utilisation of equipment and properties in conditions possible to cause fire.

6.1.5 To enter economic entities' and organisations' buildings and objects, and citizens' apartments to inspect fire safety and the conditions of fire fighting equipment.

6.1.6. To exercise other rights provided in laws and regulations

#### **Article 7. A staff of Fire Fighting Organisation**

7.1. Fire Fighting Organisation shall employ a Mongolian citizen, above 18 years old of age, on voluntary basis.

7.2 A staff of fire fighting organisations shall be exempt from recruiting in the military service in the times of peace.

7.3. A staff of fire fighting organisations may not be obliged to perform duties and work other than those provided by laws.

7.4 A staff of fire fighting organisations shall have a professional degree. Regulations on professional degrees and degree receiving shall be approved by the government member in charge of law and legislation.

7.5 Strikes at fire fighting organisations are not allowed.

#### **Article 8. Oath, Rank, Uniform of Fire Fighting Organisation Staff.**

8.1. At joining the fire fighting organisation for the first time the Mongolian citizen shall swear the following oath:

“Whilst working for fire fighting service, I, the Mongolian citizen, shall abide to the state laws, shall serve loyally the mission to rescue and protect person's life, health, property of economic entities, organisations and persons from the damage of fire, and shall not save my own life and body in case of need. Failed this oath I shall be punished by the state law”

8.2 A staff fire fighting organisations shall wear the rank, insignia, and uniform approved by the president of Mongolia.

8.3 Regulations of awarding ranks to the staff fire fighting organisations shall be approved by the president of Mongolia.

## **Article 9. Performance conditions for fire fighting staff.**

9.1 The fire fighting organisation shall provide compensation for material damages caused to the fire fighting organisation staff, and shall be responsible for having the guilty pay for the damages as stated in the law.

9.2 The State shall be responsible for the expenses of times on full alert, night shift, field training and practice of the fire fighting organisation staff.

9.3 When a fire fighting organisation staff receives health damage or loses life whilst performing his duties, their family shall receive the following compensations:

9.3.1 Compensation, disability benefits plus the difference of base salary in cases of temporary and permanent disability.

9.3.2 Costs of the prosthesis

9.3.3 One time compensation equal to the 5 years' salary in the case of life loss.

9.4 If the base salary changes in the period after defining of the benefits and compensation stated in 9.3.1., the salary difference shall be defined according to the new salary amount.

9.5. Salary difference stated in 9.3.1 shall be paid during the period of disability benefits.

9.6. Benefits and salary difference, and the prosthesis costs shall be born by the fire fighting organisation.

9.7. In case of transfer and appointment to other positions or locations of the staff, the fire fighting organisation shall bear the following expenses:

9.7.1 In case of appointment to other locations of the staff by decision of the administration or returning from the appointment, the fire fighting organisation shall bear the expenses of the train or motor travel and transfer of the family members and their belongings of up to 5 s to the new location.

9.7.2 In the case of dismissal from job of the spouse of the fire fighting organisation staff due to the staff's appointment to a new location, the fire fighting organisation shall pay the spouse a monetary compensation equal to her/his average salary.

## **Article 10 Other benefits provided to fire fighting organisation staff**

10.1 Staff involved only in extinguishing fires shall receive the following benefits:

10.1.1. In calculating the years worked, one year of work that involved fire extinguishing shall be calculated as one year and two months.

10.1.2 Twenty working days a year shall be awarded as paid holidays

10.1.3 Every 5 years of work shall add two days to the holidays

10.2 Supplements to salary by period worked in the service and by rank shall be defined by the government.

10.3 Every two years, the fire fighting organisation shall bear the cost of two-way train or motor travel fare in cases when the staff visit their motherland during their paid holiday.

## **Article 11. Fire Fighting Staff's State Insurance**

11.1 Staff of fire fighting organisation shall all be insured by the state insurance scheme, and the fees shall be borne by the state

## **Article 12. Financing of Fire Fighting Organisation**

12.1 Department of Fire Fighting shall be funded by the state budget, the provincial and capital city divisions shall be funded by the local budget.

12.2. Organisations in 12.1 may provide paid service to economic entities and organisations by contract, and the income from this paid service shall be spent on equipment improvisation.

Article 13. Charges imposed to staff of fire fighting organisation

13.1. Staff of fire fighting organisation shall be imposed criminal, administrative or discipline charges according to the law in cases of law and the oath offence by the staff.

### CHAPTER 3

#### **Rights and Responsibilities of Local administrations, economic entities, organisations and citizens in Fire Safety.**

##### **Article 14. Rights of the province, capital city, “sumon” or district governor.**

14.1 Province, capital city, “sumon” or district governor shall have the following rights:

14.1.1 To organise work on implementation of the Fire Safety Law and regulations, decisions of the local parliament and other authorities, and to organise work on preventing fires on their territorial unit.

14.1.2 To allocate certain amount in the annual budget for fire fighting and prevention measures.

14.1.3 To involve organisations responsible for State Fire Monitor in city and town planning, distribution of land uses.

14.1.4 To organise work on public awareness activities for fire fighting and prevention within their territorial unit.

14.2 Province, capital city, “sumon” or district governor shall administer the their territorial fire fighting divisions and subdivisions in their work other than those regulated by the divisions’ internal rules, or case register, experiment and research and fire extinguishing.

14.3 Province, capital city, “sumon” or district governor shall provide appropriate working conditions for their fire fighting divisions and sub-divisions’ normal activities.

##### **Article 15. Citizens rights and responsibilities in securing fire safety**

15.1 Mongolian citizens, foreign citizens and persons without citizenship shall have the following rights in securing fire safety:

15.1.1 To have their life, health, property protected in the case of fire, and to be personally involved in inspecting the conditions caused the fire

15.1.2 To receive rightful and truthful information concerning fires

15.1.3 To demand the related organisations to impose charges to offenders of fire safety law and regulations.

15.2. Mongolian citizens, foreign citizens and persons without citizenship shall have the following responsibilities in securing fire safety:

15.2.1 To abide to the fire safety law and regulations

15.2.2 To immediately inform the fire fighting organisation in the case of fire.

15.2.3 To provide possible support and help in missions to extinguish fires or rescue and protect the persons lives, health and properties.

15.2.4 To immediately inform the related organisations about drawback offences regarding fires.

## **Article 16. Economic entities and organisations' rights and responsibilities in securing fire safety.**

16.1 Economic entities and organisations shall have the following responsibilities in securing fire safety.

16.1.1. To strictly abide to the fire safety law and regulations

16.1.2 To be responsible for and to ensure the given economic entity and organisation's fire safety.

16.1.3 To ensure fire prevention and extinguishing rules, norms and standards in their activity and operation.

16.1.4 To receive permission from the fire fighting organisation for projects to renovate or repair designs, structures, electricity source systems and lines at their facilities, or to reconstruct and build new facilities.

16.1.5 To develop and implement training or upgrading schemes for the employees fire fighting skills and knowledge.

16.1.6 To provide immediate support and help in fire extinguishing missions.

16.1.7 To obtain professional evaluation by fire fighting organisation in utilising and installing fire fighting equipment, tools, materials and substances for new construction and building projects.

16.2 Economic entities and organisations shall have the following rights in securing fire safety:

16.2.1 To obtain professional methodological assistance, instructions and advice from the fire fighting organisation in securing fire safety.

16.2.2 To hire contracted fire extinguishing unit in order to prevent fire dangers.

## **Article 17. Contracted Unit**

17.1 Economic entities, organisations and citizens may hire contracted fire units in order to protect their property from fire dangers

17.2 Contracted fire units shall be financed according to the contract signed.

17.3 Department of Fire Fighting shall approve regulations on hiring contracted fire units, and shall provide the units with professional and methodological administration.

17.4. Contracted fire unit shall have the responsibility to inform the Department of Fire Fighting on fires occurred at their contracted objects.

17.5 Staff of contracted fire unit at a military division shall take the military oath of the division, shall wear rank and uniform specific to the division, and shall be provided with conditions to perform their duties.

17.6. Staff of contracted fire unit other that stated in 17.5 shall be provided with conditions stated in 9.3 and other conditions, and the expenses shall be borne by the contracted organisation or economic entity.

17.7 Staff of fire fighting unit stated in 17.6 shall take the oath of fire fighting organisation, wear its uniform and rank, and shall be provided with conditions for performing their duties, and the expenses shall be borne by the contracted organisation or economic entity.

17.8 Staff of fire fighting unit may be awarded the rights of state fire monitor inspector depending on his profession and work experience.

17.9. Contracted fire units may be recruited for fire extinguishing missions in the case of need.

## **CHAPTER 4 Ensuring Fire Safety**

## **Article 18. General Requirements for ensuring fire safety**

18.1. Structure and design of buildings and construction objects shall meet safety conditions of population's safety in the case of possible fire, and shall provide possibility to extinguish fires with minor damage.

18.2 Formal permission shall be obtained in stocking or utilising fire danger or explosive material and substances (petroleum stations, gas stocks etc.).

## **Article 19. Norms and standards for fire safety**

19.1 Employees and citizens shall have the responsibility to abide to fixed fire safety norms and standards in their activities.

19.2. Fire safety norms and standards shall be approved by Central Public Organisation for Standards and Norms, on the basis of consultation with the Department of Fire Fighting.

## **Article 20 Ensuring fire safety in designing buildings and construction objects.**

20.1 Fire safety requirements (standards and technical norms) shall be met in designing buildings, construction objects, in building, reconstructing and repairing them, and in innovating their equipment

20.2 Buildings and facilities failing to meet fire safety requirements shall not be allowed to be utilised.

## **Article 21. Fire safety requirements imposed to products**

21.1 Fire danger product is a product capable of burning by flaming or burning by smoking when contacted with fire igniting source as defined by the official fire safety scaling.

21.2 Persons and legal entities shall obtain formal permission from the fire fighting organisation in producing or trading in fire danger products

21.3 Official Fire Safety Scaling shall be approved by the Central Public Organisation for Standards and Norms on the basis of consultation with the Department of Fire Fighting

## **Article 22. Information on Fire Safety**

22.1 On request of legitimate organisation, urgent information related to fire prevention and fire fighting shall be broadcast and published in the media on payment principle.

22.2 In cases of possible storms, flooding, draught, earthquake or other dangerous natural disasters, the weather forecast organisations and other related organisations shall immediately and free-of-charge inform fire fighting organisation

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **Organisation of Fire extinguishing mission**

#### **Article 23. Organisation of fire extinguishing mission**

23.1 Organisation of fire extinguishing mission is an operation to rescue and protect persons' lives, health, property and natural treasures from danger of fire, and to extinguish fires.

23.2 Fire extinguishing rules shall be obeyed in organisation and execution of fire extinguishing mission. Fire extinguishing rules shall be approved by the government member in charge of law and legislation.

23.3 Extinguishing fires at foreign embassies, consulates and trade missions, international organisations, and electric power objects shall be executed on the permission of the organisation's legitimate representative or administration.

#### **Article 24. Organising fire extinguishing operation.**

24.1 Fire fighting leader shall lead the fire extinguishing operation and shall be responsible for the team's safety and completeness of equipment. Fire extinguishing force and equipment shall be directed exclusively by the fire fighting leader.

24.2 Economic entities, organisations, citizens and employees shall have the responsibility to meet the legitimate requirements by the fire fighting leader.

24.3 Rejection and intervention of fire fighting leader's decisions shall not be allowed.

24.4 Fire fighting leader shall have the rights to obtain information on location maps and specifics of the objects on fire, and information on the material and substances contained in them, and in urgent cases shall have the rights to involve and utilise the transport and communication facilities and human forces of the economic entities, organisations, and citizens regardless of the nature of property.

24.5 Any available source of water shall be directly and free-of-charge utilised for fire extinguishing operation.

24.6 Within the fire extinguishing operation, the ban on traffic movement, required limit on traffic movement and temporary ban on citizens entry in the fire scene shall be executed for the safety of the population.

24.7 The expenses and costs of the utilisation of facilities stated in 24.4 shall be borne by the fire fighting organisation.

24.8 Losses borne by economic entities, organisations and citizens during the fire extinguishing operation shall be reimbursed by the State.

#### **Article 25. Urgent operation**

25.1 In inspection of conditions that caused to fire, the legitimate staff of the fire fighting organisation shall have the following rights:

25.1.1 To ask for and see identity cards and other documinatations with the purpose of determination of citizens' names and addresses.

25.1. 2 To inspect citizens' body, transport means and luggage.

25.1. 3 To seal properties, cash keeping places and containers of economic entities, organisations and citizens.

25.1.4 To confiscate on temporary basis the transport means, objects and cash important for inspection of crimes and administrative offences.

25.1.5 To obtain professional detection on uses of alcoholic drinks, illegal drugs and toxic substances.

25.1.6 To obtain descriptions from citizens in conditions of definite capacity and grounds to provide important information for inspection of crimes and administrative offences.

25.1.7 To redirect traffic movement for the purpose of fire prevention and termination of danger to persons' lives and health, and to immediately inform the local administrative organisation regarding the matter.



25.2. In cases stated in 25.1.2, 25.1.3, 15.1.4, required registration shall be conducted and shall be signed by the legitimate staff of the fire fighting organisation and the related person.

### **Article 26 Fire Disaster**

26.1 Fire fighting organisation shall arrive at the fire scene on the first emergency call and shall operate by the fire extinguishing rules.

26.2 By the related regulations the fire fighting leader shall define the case of fire extension leading to the conditions stated in 3.1.2 of this law, and shall immediately inform on this matter the Citizens Security Division of the local administrative unit. The regulations defining conditions of fire disaster shall be approved the Department of Fire Fighting with the consultation of the Central Public Organisation in charge of Citizens Security.

26.3 Fire fighting organisation shall be involved, along with other professional organisations, in the forest and field fire fighting operation in accordance with the article 3.3 of the Law on Forest and Field Protection from Fire.

## **CHAPTER 6 OTHER PROVISIONS**

### **Article 27. Monitor on fire fighting organisation's operation**

27.1 Central Public Organisation in charge of Law and Regulations, other legitimate organisations and Local Governors shall monitor the fire fighting organisation's operation within their rights and responsibilities.

27.2 Prosecutor shall monitor the fire registration activity of the fire fighting organisation.

27.3 Department of Fire Fight shall conduct monitor on operations of all fire fighting organisation staff, the heads of Fire Fighting Organisations shall conduct internal monitor on daily operations of their own staff, and shall take measures to prevent and eliminate law and legislation offences.

Article 28. The Law enters into force on the first day of July, 1999.

Chairman of the State Ikh Khural of Mongolia  
P.Gonchigdorj