



Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosovo-Republic of Kosovo
Kuvendi - Skupština - Assembly

Law No. 04/L-027

**FOR PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER
DISASTERS**

Assembly of Republic of Kosovo,

Based on Article 65 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Kosovo;

Approves:

**LAW FOR PROTECTION AGAINST NATURAL AND OTHER
DISASTERS**

**CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1
Purpose**

This law regulates protection and rescue of people, animals, property, cultural heritage and environment against natural and other disasters.

**Article 2
The Scope**

1. The Scope of this law is managing of protection against any natural and other disasters, prevention and reduction of the disasters as well as inhibition and reduction of victims and other consequences.

2. The state is responsible to organize the protection against natural and other disasters as a unique and integral state system.

3. The system of protection under paragraph 2. of this Article consists of program, planning, organization, management, implementation, supervision, coordination and financing of measures and activities concerning prevention against natural and other disasters.

Article 3 Definitions

1. Terms used in this Law shall have the following meaning:

1.1. **The Ministry** - The Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA):

1.2. **The Agency** - the Emergency Management Agency (EMA) as an executive agency established by law under the MIA;

1.3. **Structures for Protection Rescue and Aid (SPRA)** - natural and legal persons entities with their human and material resources available for protection, rescue, and aid in cases of natural and other disasters;

1.4. **Disaster** – an event or part of event caused by uncontrolled natural and other forces that risk life and health of people, animals and property, causing damages to cultural heritage and environment, where particular forces and tools are needed to manage them.

1.5. **Natural disasters** - earthquakes, landslides, floods, avalanches, heavy snow, strong wind, hail, ice, drought, massive appearance of contagious diseases on people, animals and plants as well as other disasters, which are caused by the nature forces.

1.6. **Other disasters** - heavy traffic accidents, air and railway traffic, fire, mine accidents, damage of dams and other ecological and industrial disasters, which are caused by human beings, due to their work and behavior, extraordinary emergent situations high temperature, technical collapse of the energy system with power supply, telecommunication and informative technology, terrorist acts and other types of massive violence:

1.7. **Crisis** – the security situation in the wider regional area which cannot be controlled with common resources and measures in which are threatened the basic values of the Republic of Kosovo for economic reasons, social, military and other reasons which can go beyond borders and pose an imminent threat to other places;

1.8. **Environmental Accident** - an environmental accident, as defined in legal provisions to protect the environment, caused by a sudden event or uncontrolled due to interference in the environment, which consequently could threaten the life and health or quality of environment;

1.9. **Industrial Accident** - an event which gets out of control when carrying out activities or actions with machinery and hazardous materials or harmful, where such an event results in the threat of life or health of humans, animals, property, cultural heritage and environment;

1.10. **Dangerous substance** - any substance in solid, gaseous or liquid state, with uncontrolled flow into the environment poses an imminent danger to life or health of humans and animals or causes disorder or damage to property and affect the environment

1.11. **Risk**- the possibility of damage or threat to life or the health of humans and animals and the possibility of causing disturbances and damage to property, cultural heritage and environment;

1.12. **Threat** - an exposure to humans, animals, property, cultural heritage and environmental risk from natural and other disasters;

1.13. **Threat level** - the expected level of damages and other consequences from natural and other disasters;

1.14 **The damage caused by natural and other disasters** - a direct damage and cost of interventions and undertaken measures for reduction of harmful consequences of disasters;

1.15. **Preventive measures** - any measures that are undertaken prior a disaster occurs in order to avoid or reduce the damages that may derive from that occurrence.

1.16. **Environment** - the natural environment, air, soil, water, flora and fauna, the whole interaction and cultural heritage as a part of the environment that human created;

1.17. **Cultural heritage** - cultural premises and their parts, devices, ground surfaces, dwellings and their parts, other forms, which are created by people and nature and real estate of cultural heritage movable objects and collections of items of cultural value to the state of the mobile objects of cultural heritage;

1.18. **Mobilization** - activities, by which protection, rescue and aid forces are placed in a readiness position for accomplishing activities in emergency cases.

1.19. **Activation** - procedures and activities and devices for search-rescue and protection. Protection, rescue and aid forces are human capacities, which are designated for rescue and aid in case of natural and other disasters.

1.20. **Warning** - the procedures and activities to inform the population of local community, national authorities, enterprises, institutions and other organizations, using voice signals if there is a risk against natural disaster or other disaster and activation of units, services and certain operative structures for protection, rescue and aid;

1.21. **Emergency Reaction** - activities that address the effects rapid and direct effects of an incident including immediate actions to preserve life, material goods and the environment, fulfillment of basic human needs and the maintenance of the social, economical and political structure of stricken community.

1.22. **Resources for protection - rescue and aid** - all human, technical, material and financial resources, including tools and equipment for protection and rescue, shelter facilities and other protection tools. Equipment for training, storage, transportation ,communication and notification, intended to use or used in protection, rescue and aid;

1.23. **Tools and equipment for protection and rescue** - tools for personal and collective protection, equipment, vehicles and other technical tools needed for experts, rescue units, services and resources in protection, rescue and aid operations..

1.24. **Aid items** - food, drinking water, clothing, medication and other shelter tools for free distribution among the population at risk or affected to help to relieve the consequences caused by natural and other disasters;

1.25. **Risk assessment** - qualitative and quantitative analysis of natural and other circumstances related to events of natural and other disasters, including evaluation of potential management development and the potential consequences of the disaster, the level of protection proposed by the relevant risks and proposal for preventive measure and others for protection, rescue and aid;

1.26. **Emergency response plan** - the plan for protection, rescue and aid in case of certain disaster and based on risk assessment and founding experts;

1.27. **The responsible person for causing the disaster**– every natural and legal person who causes the disaster in action or out of action;

1.28. **Unknown person responsible for causing the disaster** - any natural or legal person who causes disaster whose identity is unknown for the responsible bodies at the time when the protection, rescue and aid operations are developed;

1.29. **Protection** - organizational and technical measures and the other measures, the use of technical and other tools for immediate protection of personal and collective people, animals, property, cultural heritage and environment against natural and other disasters.

1.30. **Rescue** - the measures and procedures to rescue people, animals, cultural heritage and environment from after-effect of natural and other disasters;

1.31. **The aid** - the measures and services of specialists, rescue and services units, the use of equipment and tools for aid.

1.32. **First Aid** - the treatment of injured and sick people, whose life and health is at risk from the consequences of natural disaster or other accident happened inside or outside health institutions in the context of rescue operations;

1.33. **Basic conditions for life** in cases of natural and other disasters, emergency medical care in emergency for people and animals, housing, drinking water, food, medicine and other necessities for life and health of the stricken population;

1.34. **Area**- the integrated geographical, urban area which includes two or more municipalities for purposes of protection against natural and other disaster representing as all in all.

1.35. **Housing** - a building or part of a facility which is built and equipped with ventilation equipment and other essential equipment which offer accommodation and protection against nature and other disasters.

1.36. **Citizen** – citizen of Republic of Kosovo or foreigner for purposes of this Law.

Article 4

Basic tasks of the protection system against natural and other disasters

1. Basic tasks of the protection system against natural and other disasters are:

1.1. detection, monitoring and investigation of risks from natural and other disasters;

1.2. prevention of natural and other disasters;

1.3. notification, warning and alarm of imminent danger and giving instructions for protection, rescue and aid;

1.4. training and professional skills of protection, rescue and aid tasks;

- 1.5. organization of readiness emergency, the establishment and maintenance of other readiness forms for protection, rescue and aid;
- 1.6. self-protection, self-help and reciprocal aid;
- 1.7. mobilization and activation of protection and rescue and resources for Protection, Rescue Structures;
- 1.8. definition and implementation of protection measures;
- 1.9. rescue and aid
- 1.10. recovery from natural and other disasters to provide basic conditions for life;
- 1.11. assessment of damages caused by natural and other disasters;
- 1.12. international cooperation regarding with implementation of protection against natural and other disasters;
- 1.13. supervision of the implementation of regulations for protection and rescue against natural and other disasters;
- 1.14. providing assistance to other countries in case of natural and other disasters.

Article 5 Protection and Rescue

1. Protection and rescue is organized as an integral element of Integrated Emergency and Management System.
2. Protection, rescue and other protection activities against natural and other disasters are of humanitarian and of not military nature.

Article 6 Notification for riskness

Each person is required to notify the nearest police emergency centre or the police for any risk against natural or other disasters as soon as they notice that.

Article 7 Entities to provide protection

1. Protection from natural and other disasters is provided by:

- 1.1. citizens living in the Republic of Kosovo;
- 1.2. organized voluntarily persons, clubs, professional associations and other non-governmental organizations involved in activities related on protection against natural and other disasters;
- 1.3. rescue services;
- 1.4. enterprises, institutions and other organizations;
- 1.5. local government bodies; and
- 1.6. state, within the authority or its relevant rights and responsibilities.

Article 8

Implementation of Protection and International Cooperation

1. Protection against natural and other disasters implemented as a unique subsystem of national security system and liaised with other security subsystems at local, regional and central level.
2. The state enforces protection against natural and other disasters, playing an active role in international mechanisms based on international treaties, in particular through mutual notification of the risks and consequences of natural and other disasters and mutual aid in case of such disasters.
3. The State will support cooperation with international authorities in the protection of natural and other disasters by signing international agreements, especially with neighboring countries, announcing other countries about the risks and consequences of natural and other disasters and providing assistance in cases of such disasters.

Article 9

Compatibility with international law

Each form of protection against natural and other disasters should be based and implemented in accordance with the principles of international and humanitarian law to protect people, animals, cultural heritage and the environment from harmful effects and accepted international obligations.

Article 10

The principle of the right on protection

1. Each person is entitled on protection against natural and other disasters.

2. In cases of natural and other disasters protection and rescue of human life has priority over any other activity of protection and rescue.

Article 11
The principle of aid

In cases of natural and other disasters each and person is obliged to provide assistance under the psycho-physical capabilities.

Article 12
The principle of information

1. Information about the risks and activities of central and local bodies responsible for protection against natural and other disasters, should be public.
2. Central and local bodies are obliged to inform the population of a certain area which can be endangered to be stricken by natural and other disaster.

Article 13
The principle of prevention

In the field of protection against natural and other disasters, the central, local authorities and other entities within their competencies should be given priority for organizing and implementing preventive measures.

Article 14
Principle of responsibility

Each natural and legal person is responsible for implementing preventive measures against natural and other disasters.

Article 15
Principle "step by step "of forces and resources deployment

1. When in a natural and other disasters is requested the protection, rescue and aid, the local levels will initially deploy units and their own resources.
2. When the degree of risk and disaster exceeds the capacity of local emergency services and current resources at local level or when they can not be obtained by the local neighbors, the state provides them from other regions.

3. If available forces and resources are insufficient to cope with necessary rescue and aid operation, then it may request the deployment of the Kosovo Security Force and their protection resources.

CHAPTER II CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Article 16 Responsibilities of citizens

1. In order of protection against natural and other disasters, citizens are obliged:
 - 1.1. to cooperate with protection, rescue and aid structures
 - 1.2. to provide material assistance.
 - 1.3. to be trained and prepared for personal and reciprocal protection, and for the implementation of necessary preventive measures.

Article 17 Assistance in situation of life threaten

1. Each person is obliged to assist the other person, whose life or health is in danger, but not by risking his/her own life.
2. If the person is not able to offer sufficient assistance, he/she should immediately inform the competent rescue services or the emergency operation center or inform in another manner, in order to provide such assistance instead of him/her.

Article 18 Participation on Protection, Rescue and Aid Structures

Every citizen of the Republic of Kosovo is obliged to participate in protection and rescue structures unless set to engage in military or professional duties.

Article 19 Voluntary Participation

1. Voluntary participation in protection and rescue structures is opened to:

- 1.1. men and women over age fifteen (15);
 - 1.2. single parent with children over age fifteen (15);
 - 1.3. men and women, whose obligation ceased, according to Article 18 of this Law.
2. Each person who participates voluntarily in the protection and rescue structures has the same rights and obligations which have regular members.

Article 20 Task Engagement

1. Citizens are involved in protection and rescue structures by a designated authority responsible for protection against natural and other disasters;
2. Citizen engaged in protection and rescue structures, shall be issued the identification card of a participant for the duration of engagement.
3. Members in the structures for protection and rescue and citizens who have been granted interim status of a member of this structure is identified by shifting the signs, uniforms and identification cards for protection and rescue structures engaged by the state at certain moments
4. Citizens who participate voluntarily and not professionally in protection, rescue operations and support units, services and other operational organizations and NGOs, have the same rights and obligations as regular members of structures for protection and rescue in emergency and war situations and they must identify themselves with an identification card to the member's organization .
5. Cards and identification marks of the members on protection and rescue structures will be used by civil servants in the protection and rescue operations during the implementation of protection, rescue and aid operations.
6. The Ministry with a sub-legal act determines the form and content of the identification card for members on protection and rescue structure

Article 21 Engagement conditions

1. Every citizen who is capable of working may be engaged in protection and rescue according to this law. Conditions for psycho-physical capabilities in protection and rescues have to be based only on specific and dangerous task.

2. In the protection and rescue structure can not be engaged the following persons:
 - 2.1. citizens whose psycho-physical state does not comply with the protection, rescue and assistance operations;
 - 2.2. pregnant women, mothers and single parents with children under age fifteen (15).
3. The Ministry with a sub-legal act defines the duties of protection, rescue and aid that is considered a special risk for which is required a special condition of physical and psychosocial health.

Article 22 Volunteers Rights

1. Persons who are involved voluntarily and not professionally, on protection, rescue and aid operations are organized into units, services and other operating structures within associations and other non-governmental organizations - fire fighting unit, the Red Cross organizations, rescue services in the mountains, divers clubs, inventor organizations, amateur radio clubs and other organizations, based on emergency response plans should not be assigned to protective duties or operations of protection and rescue structures, taking into account that the conditions set and requirements for specific skills and services they offer within such structures can not be provided by other members.
2. Persons from paragraph 1. of this Article have the same rights and obligations as those members of voluntary organizations.
3. During the war, units, services and other operating structures mentioned in paragraph 1. of this Article, along on protection and rescue structures will engage in protection, rescue and aid operations.

Article 23 Training obligations

All members who are engaged in protection and rescue tasks should be trained and skilled for those duties under the applicable law.

Article 24 Call

1. Members on protection and rescue structures can be called by the appropriate body to:
 - 1.1 interview for disposal;

1.2 basic and advanced training;

1.3 exercises and other forms of practical training;

1.4. implementation of tasks on protection, rescue and aid as well as recovery from natural and other disasters.

Article 25

Material obligations

1. Each citizen should fulfill his/her material obligations by giving for use to certain emergent management structures in local and central level, motor vehicles, engines and other devices, facilities, equipments, energetic sources required for protection, rescue and assistance in case of natural and other disasters.

2. Citizens and legal persons, who are obliged with material obligations, have the right in compensation for the use of equipment, as well as in compensation if their equipments are damaged or destroyed during actions for protection, rescue and aid.

3. Government, with a special act shall determine the type of material defines as material obligation, in case of natural and other disasters.

Article 26

The obligation to appear

1. Every person, participation subject in the tasks on protection and rescue or other material obligations when the call from the responsible body is obliged to appear or submit the material equipment in specified time and place.

2. If the person does not answer the call and does not justify for not coming, the authorized body shall issue an order its force posture.

Article 27

Compensation

1. Members on protection and rescue, structures while performing tasks in these structures, during the training and realization of material obligations, under the call of the competent authority are entitled to compensation of the lost profit for the time of absence from work due to performing the above-mentioned tasks, in value and conditions as the Government of the Republic of Kosovo defines.

2. The same rights to compensation, are also enjoyed by volunteers performing duties of protection, rescue and assistance unit, services and other operational and non-governmental organizations.

3. If performance of tasks or obligations in the protection and rescue structures lasts more than four (4) hours, the participant has the right to free food, charged by the entity that called him.

4. The employer has no right to dismiss, change the work of place or to damage the member respectively the citizen of the structure for protection and rescue, who in accordance with this Law participates in implementation of protection, rescue and aid tasks because of his/her participation in performing such tasks.

Article 28

Protection during the tasks implementation

1. Injury or illness that occurs while performing tasks during training or during the performance of material obligations on protection and rescue structures, is treated injury or occupational illness and citizen enjoys his rights under the applicable law.

2. An injury which citizen realizes on the way from home or from work at the place of meeting, or on returning back using the same block under paragraph 1. of this Article.

3. Place and time of the injury will be determined by the body that issued the order to call or structures responsible for protection and rescue, or the leader of intervention.

4. Close family member who was killed while performing duties or other obligations in structures for protection and rescue, is entitled to a pension and on the right of expenses, transport and burial, in accordance with the rules for retirement, disability and health insurance.

Article 29

The right to an immediate aid

1. Citizen during performance of duties or other obligations in structures for protection and rescue gets hurt or sick without his fault, so that his/her body undergoes at least 20% disability, according to the rules on disabled, is eligible for one- time aid money.

2. To one-time aid in money, under paragraph 1. of this Article are entitled members of close family of a member, who was killed while performing tasks and the fulfillment of other obligations in the protection and rescue structures.

3. Conditions for obtaining assistance under paragraph 1. and 2. of this Article and the respective values shall be determined by the Government with sub-laws and may not be

lower than twelve (12) average monthly salaries of civil servants in the past six (6) months.

Article 30 Indemnification

1. The citizen who has suffered damage while performing other tasks of protection and rescue operations has the right for compensation under this law.
2. Citizens and legal entities that are loaded with material obligations, are entitled to compensation for the use of equipment provided for protection, rescue and aid, as well as compensation if they are damaged or destroyed.
3. Types of material tools that the relevant body may determine a material obligation, the amount of compensation for their use and assessment procedures and repayment of damages suffered will be determined by the Government within a sub-law.

Article 31 Obligations for damages

1. The competent authorities are responsible for compensation of damages caused to third persons, intentionally or by negligence while performing the protection, rescue and aid activities, in trainings and other official tasks, which relate to protection against natural and other disasters.
2. Every citizen while performing tasks causes damage intentionally or by negligence, from paragraph 1. of this Article, shall respond according to applicable legislation.

Article 32 Collection and protection of personal data and materials

1. Relevant body collects, processes, uses and maintains personal information and materials for:
 - 1.1. SPRA members, civil servants in the field of protection and assistance as well as volunteers in implementing the protection, rescue and aid tasks, name, surname, date, place of birth, permanent address and temporary residence, children dates of birth, data on knowledge and skills related to protection, rescue and assistance, education, employment, number of fixed and mobile phone and their material resources;
 - 1.2. SPRA members except the data in sub-paragraph 1.1. of this paragraph, shall also present additional information to control the date of the latest psycho-

physical condition and health, responsibilities within these structures, for insurance purposes of the preparation, mobilization, activation and provisions of rights and obligations of members SPRA and other similar forces of this nature;

1.3. type, capacity and condition of transport vehicles and other assets subject to duty material and the name, surname, home address or work owners and users of such tools, equipment and facilities, for purposes of completing the teams, units and services.

2. Relevant body holds personal database for potential members SPRA, civil servants in the field of protection and assistance, volunteers, and persons subject to material obligations.

3. Data protection specified in this Article is made in accordance with the Law on Protection of Personal Data.

Article 33

Communication of personal data and materials

1. Relevant body may communicate personal information and material specified in Article 32 of this law to:

1.1. central and local authority on request;

1.2. enterprises, institutions and other organizations, members of SPRA, assigned to them.

2. Enterprises, institutions and other organizations under paragraph 1. of this Article may use such data for the purpose of organizing the protection of natural and other disasters and are responsible for the protection of personal data under the applicable law.

Article 34

Data sources

1. Relevant body should provide the personal data defined in Articles 32 and 33 of this Law, from the existing data bases. Authorities and services that collect such data should provide them with the request of the relevant body.

2. If the personal data can not be obtained from existing data bases, the relevant body can obtain them directly from members of SPRA, various volunteer organizations or governmental and NGOs organizations.

3. The personal data from Article 32 of this Law shall be destroyed after the expiry of the purpose for which they were collected.

4. Every person has the right, to see his data held by the relevant body.
5. Relevant body is obliged to inform each person with his/her data within eight (8) days after submission of his/her application.

Article 35
Communication on changes of personal and material data

SPRA members, citizens and legal entities subjects of material obligations are obliged to inform the relevant body of any change of personal data and of other information specified in Article 32 of this law, within fifteen (15) days from the date of change.

CHAPTER III
RESPONSIBILITIES

Article 36
Responsibilities of central level

1. The state is responsible for:
 - 1.1. management of protection system against natural and other disasters;
 - 1.2. research development activities and plan projects for protection against natural and other disasters;
 - 1.3. preparation and implementation of strategy and state programs for protection against natural and other disasters;
 - 1.4. processing of risk assessment and state emergency response plans;
 - 1.5. organization and equipment of structures for protection, rescue and state aid;
 - 1.6. management of protection , rescue and assistance structures in cases of natural and other disasters that strike two or more municipalities;
 - 1.7. organization and implementation of monitoring, warning and alarming in central and regional level;
 - 1.8. organization and maintenance of the unique system of public notice;

1.9. establishment and maintenance of electronic communication for purposes of protection, rescue and assistance up to the local level and determining the unique system of electronic communication;

1.10. assessment of damages caused by natural and other disasters;

1.11. organization and maintenance of information and communication system for protection, rescue and aid until incorporated municipalities and managerial bodies, units, services and other operational protection, rescue and assistance;

1.12. assisting in the restoration and recovery from natural and other disasters in order to protect life and health of people, property, cultural heritage and the environment, prevention of future damages and provision of basic conditions for life;

1.13. processing qualification and training programs in the field of protection from natural and other disasters and implementation of programs with national importance.

Article 37

The responsibilities of local level

1. The local level is responsible for enforcing protection against natural and other disasters on its territory.

2. The local level is responsible for:

2.1. management system for protection, rescue and assistance at the local level;

2.2. monitoring of risks, warning and alarming the population about potential threats;

2.3. equipment with electronic communication tools for protection needs, rescue and assistance in accordance with a unique system of communication and information;

2.4. planning and implementation of preventive measures;

2.5. processing of risk assessment and emergency response plans;

2.6. organization, development and management of personal and reciprocal protection;

2.7. organization, management and implementation of protection, rescue and assistance at the local level;

- 2.8. defining, organizing and equipping units and SPRA utilities and other organizations in this field;
 - 2.9. the supply of necessary resources for emergency accommodation in cases of natural and other disasters;
 - 2.10. developing and carrying out training programs of local importance;
 - 2.11. coordinating emergency response plans and other protection operations for rescue and assistance with neighboring municipalities;
 - 2.12. supplying with basic conditions of life and restoration, recovery from natural and other disasters;
 - 2.13. identification of organizations of special significance for protection, rescue and assistance at the local level;
 - 2.14. international cooperation in the protection, rescue and assistance under this law.
3. Municipalities cooperate with each other, during accomplishment of protection duties against natural and other disasters; during these efforts they may join means and services in accomplishing common issues concerning natural and other disasters.

Article 38

The responsibilities of enterprises, institutions and other organizations

1. Enterprises and other institutions should provide necessary conditions and opportunities for realization of personal and reciprocal protection as well as realization of preventive measures set forth by this Law.
2. Enterprises and other Institutions which, use, produce, transport and deposit hazardous materials, oil and its derivatives and energetic gases and perform activities with the hazardous means are obliged to make the assessment of the risks and to draft the emergency action and protection plan in accordance with legal provisions.
3. Other enterprises and institutions, from paragraph 2. of this Article, at their own expense are obliged to establish and maintain equipment for intervention, to organize sufficient forces for rescue and assistance, to provide information and alarming of workers and population about the danger and to co finance preparatory activities of a local level in proportion with the scale of danger, which may result from their activity.
4. Except from institutions and enterprises in paragraph 2. of this Article, organizations that conduct educational activities, social, medical and other care or protection includes

large number of persons are obliged to refine emergency response plans or to implement preventive measures.

5. Activities and tools under paragraph 2. and 4. of this Article shall be determined by the Government, within sub-legal act.

Article 39

Responsibilities of owners and users

1. Owners and users of dwelling premises are responsible to undertake determined protection measures according to Chapter VI and to provide sufficient means for protection, rescue and aid.

2. Owners or users of cultural inheritance are responsible to undertake foreseen preventive measures.

3. Owners or users, based on paragraph 1. of this Article should give to the competent authority for protection from natural and other disasters, all existing records of premises and users of these premises.

CHAPTER IV

PROGRAMMING AND PLANNING

Article 40

Research and development projects

1. The research and development projects on protection from natural and other disasters is an integral part of research central program.

2. Ministry, namely agency is responsible for protection against natural and other disasters, takes part in decision-making regarding research and development projects to be included in the central research program by proposing and developing research projects dealing with protection from natural and other disasters.

3. The Ministry, after prior unification with relevant ministries for research activities, may finance the research and development projects related to natural and other disaster prevention with its own means.

Article 41 Central Program

1. The goal of central program is to establish objectives, policies and strategies for protection against natural and other disasters.
2. Central program is designed for a five (5) year period and includes:
 - 2.1. state of protection against natural and other disasters;
 - 2.2. the main objectives of protection against natural and other disasters for the period covering the Central program;
 - 2.3. development of monitoring systems, information, communication, support other systems for protection, rescue and assistance reasons;
 - 2.4. development of prevention activities;
 - 2.5. development of structures and capacities to protect, rescue and assistance;
 - 2.6. guidelines for training and skills;
 - 2.7. guidelines for research and development projects;
 - 2.8. provision of financial and other means.

Article 42 Annual Plan

Tasks specified in the central program should be detailed in annual protection plans against natural and other disasters

Article 43 Local plans and programs

Programs and plans at local level for protection against natural and other disasters can not be contrary to the central program.

Article 44 Assessment of Risk

1. Planning of protection, rescue and aid activities in cases of natural and other disasters and in extraordinary situations should be based on risk assessment.

2. Risk assessment of natural and other disasters, and emergency situation at the national level makes the Agency in collaboration with other institutions.
3. Risk assessment at the local level is carried out by the local responsible body.
4. Risk assessment methodology shall be determined with sub-legal act by the Government.

Article 45
Emergency response plans

1. Protection, rescue and assistance in cases of natural and other disasters and extraordinary situations should be planned through emergency response plans.
2. The purpose of emergency response plans is the provision of enterprise activities organized and coordinated to prevent disasters or to reduce their consequences and in case of disaster, the essential conditions for life should be provided as soon as possible.

Article 46
Planning authorities

1. National response plans should be prepared by the Agency in cooperation with other relevant institutions by area of responsibility.
2. Local emergency response plans are developed by local authorities.
3. The mayor, for completion may require from the institutions and other enterprises, except those specified in Article 42 of this Law, to develop emergency response plans.
4. Authorities responsible for emergency response planning are responsible to present the approved plans to the public.
5. Government with a sub-legal act shall determine the content and procedures for processing emergency response plans.

Article 47
Completion of plans

Emergency response plans should be completed in case of any difference in terms of risk factors and capacity of emergency services - organizations and protection resources, rescue and assistance, taking into account new findings and experiences achieved in disaster management.

CHAPTER V MONITORING, NOTIFICATION AND WARNING

Article 48 System of monitoring, notification and warning

1. In order to identify and monitor risks from natural and other disasters, the Ministry organizes a unique system of notification, warning, management and implementation of protection, rescue and aid.
2. The basic objective of the system from paragraph 1 of this Article are:
 - 2.1. collection, processing, analysis and communication of relevant data protection, rescue and assistance to carry out other duties appropriate to protect against natural and other disasters;
 - 2.2. notification and warning of citizens of impending danger and providing guidelines for protection against natural and other disasters;
 - 2.3. release and activation of persons performing tasks of protection, rescue and assistance to risk and communication of decisions reached by the relevant bodies responsible for implementing the protection, rescue and aid.

Article 49 Organizational setup system

1. Monitoring, alerting and warning system includes:
 - 1.1. monitoring network;
 - 1.2. emergency notification centers;
 - 1.3. warning.
2. Government by sub-legal act regulates the organization and operation of the system of monitoring, alerting and warning

Article 50 Monitoring Network

1. Monitoring, notification and warning is based on:
 - 1.1. communications from individuals and organizations;

- 1.2. observations and communications made by firefighters, mountain rescuers, cavers, divers, foresters, hunters, fishermen, automobile clubs, nautical clubs, aeronautical clubs, railway companies, road and other institutions and enterprises;
 - 1.3. communications from the monitoring and surveillance services established for purposes of monitoring meteorological conditions, hydrological, seismological, radiological, environmental and other;
 - 1.4. observations made by the authorities and airspace control; and
 - 1.5. international exchange of information and data.
2. Services and authorities from paragraph 1. of this Article should communicate relevant information for protection against natural and other disasters to the emergency operations center for free.

Article 51

Using public and statistical records

1. In order to assess the risk, planning and implementation of protection, rescue and aid the central and local authorities are authorized to use, based on their scope, data on resources, natural hazards and other dangers, residents in threatened areas , residential buildings and other public services, companies, associations, institutions and NGOs, whose activities are important for protection, rescue and assistance.
2. In order to assess the risk, planning and implementation of protection, rescue and aid for the assessment of damages caused by disasters, and local authorities are authorized to use, the personal data of residents at risk, including personal number citizen registry, name and surname, date of birth, address of temporary and permanent housing and data on the employment relationship.
3. In order to assess the damages to such data may include details related to the movable and immovable property damaged as a result of the disaster.
4. To perform tasks relevant central and local authorities should receive and process specific data from the central register of citizens, Kosovo Business Registry, all registers and records and data related to housing, the register of agricultural data and the like, in accordance with the given powers.
5. For the implementation of protection, rescue and aid in the phase of the immediate threat of disaster or in case of disaster, in order to perform recovery and rehabilitation after the disaster, central and local authorities are authorized to use the corrected data on the location, quantity and quality of services provided by public companies, number of individual housing on water supply, sewage system, electricity, heat, gas, communication

lines, municipal waste and other data relevant to the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance.

6. Except to the responsible bodies and local records under this Article may be used by governing bodies, heads of services, structures and operational units and commanders of incidents in accordance with the profession and their powers to implement the operations of protection, rescue and assistance in case of immediate danger or in case of disaster, the width of which requires protection and rescue of people, property, animals, cultural heritage and environment.

7. Agency collects and manages data from this Article and from Article 54 of this Law, in central integrated data bases which serve as the basis for planning and notification of risks and implementation of protection, rescue and assistance in cases of disasters across the country or in specific parts of the country and should provide access to data to relevant central and local responsibilities and protection, rescue and assistance referred to in paragraph 5. of this Article. At the request of the Agency, such data must be submitted by managers of the databases that are funded by public money and in the electronic version.

8. Central and local authorities, governing bodies, heads of services, operating units and other structures and incident commanders who plan and implement protection, rescue and aid are obliged to ensure protection of personal data in accordance with the legislation in force.

Article 52 Databases

1. In order to receive administrative and technical issues the Agency collects, processes, communicates and uses information for:

1.1. natural phenomena

1.2. sources of risks of natural and other disasters;

1.3. natural and other disasters and damage caused by them;

1.4. structures and their resources to protect, rescue and assistance;

1.5. interventions by the structures of protection, rescue and assistance;

1.6. expenses for protection against natural and other disasters.

2. The central authorities, local institutions and other organizations, governing bodies and incident commanders are obliged to communicate data from paragraph 1. of this Article,

in the form specified and free to the agency, where they integrate into the central database and shall be made accessible to authorized persons.

3. Data are also used for processing of programs for recovery after natural and other disasters.

4. The methodology of collecting, processing, keeping and data communications will be determined by sub-legal act issued by the Ministry, while the exchange of information with foreign countries and international organizations shall be regulated by bilateral agreements.

Article 53

Use of electronic communication

1. Use of electronic communication for the purpose of holding and transferring data within the system of monitoring, notification and warning has priority over any other type of communication.

2. For management and implementation of protection, rescue and assistance and other operational duties within the scope of protection against natural and other disasters Ministry will establish an autonomous system of electronic communication.

Article 54

The organization and operation of the Emergency Operations Centers

1. For the purpose of performing operational tasks and communication related to the monitoring, notification and warning within the Agency, the Ministry establishes the emergency operating centers.

2. In these centers are included:

2.1. Agency`s Operation Center;

2.2. Regional Emergency Operations Center; and

2.3. Local Emergency Operations Centers.

3. Local emergency operations centers maintained by the Municipal Assemblies, and are active and operative only in case natural disasters or other disasters or emergency.

4. The decision to activate the Local Emergency Operations Center deals by the mayor at the request of local emergency manager or incident commander.

Article 55

The work of the emergency operations center and emergency information broadcast

1. Agency Operations Center and Emergency Operations Center Regional Agency, operate twenty four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week.
2. Regional Emergency Operations Centers accept process and transfer emergency calls from the number 112 that require the help of firefighters, emergency medical services, help of other rescue services and activate the emergency response structures, in accordance with emergency response plans, plans of activation and decisions of the relevant authorities.
3. Direct requests, appeals, notices and instructions in cases of warning, and other communications about risk should be communicated through the Regional Emergency Operations Center at the request of the Government of Kosovo, the Mayor, the Incident Commander and local and central responsible authority.
4. Communications from paragraph 3. of this Article shall be published without delay and without charge, under the Law on Media.
5. Publication of urgent appeals, notices and other messages have priority in each media house.

Article 56

Warning System

1. The warning is organized as a unified system of public warning and shall be managed at the central, regional and local levels.
2. Warnings in case of danger from natural and other disasters should be implemented by the Emergency Operations Center and related services to institutions and other organizations on the basis of verified information or at the request of commanders of incidents, and other governing bodies.
3. Institutions and other organizations are obliged to construct, maintain and to provide operational tools that enable warning for the citizens who are directly endangered by disasters.
4. Warning tools from paragraph 3. of this Article should be integrated into public warning system as defined in paragraph 1. of this Article.
5. The Ministry is responsible for organizing, maintaining and operating unique system of warning at the country level.

6. The Ministry with sub-legal act determines the type, number and use of alarm signals to be applied throughout the country.

CHAPTER VI PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Article 57 Protective measures

1. Protective measures include among others:
 - 1.1. environmental, urban planning, construction and other technical measures;
 - 1.2. evacuation;
 - 1.3. accommodation and care of people at risk;
 - 1.4. radiological, chemical and biological protection;
 - 1.5. housing;
 - 1.6. protection of cultural heritage.

Article 58 Environmental, urban planning, construction and other technical measures

1. Environmental urban planning, construction and other technical measures are undertaken during spatial planning, urban development and construction in order to prevent or reduce harmful effects as a result of natural and other disasters and to enable protection, rescue and assistance.
2. Projects for construction of facilities, intended for collective use, supply of citizens, public transportation, and warehousing, manufacturing and use of hazardous substances, petroleum and its derivatives, gas and energy, contain elaborates on security from natural and other disasters.
3. Government with sub-legal act, determines the type of premises, environmental, urban planning, construction and other technical measures of protection.

Article 59
Evacuation

1. Evacuation of the risked residents is performed when other measures can not ensure their safety.
2. Evacuation decision is taken by the Government, the Mayor or in emergency cases by the incident commander.
3. The movement of residents from the area provided for evacuation to the designated place shall be made in the manner and time limits set out in emergency response plans or as specified in the decision of the competent authority.
4. Relocation of residents in another local community can not affect in change of their legal status
5. The municipality, in which are placed evacuated residents, provides accommodation, care and their education.
6. Expenditures under paragraph 5. of this Article, the municipality shall compensate municipalities or state where they are displaced.

Article 60
Accommodation and care to people at risk

1. Government and municipalities are obliged to provide accommodation and necessary care for the citizens, who in case of natural disaster or other disaster have lost their homes and means of life and can not return to their homes because of the risk.
2. In exceptional cases, when no other accommodation can be provided, the Mayor asks the owners or users of apartment buildings to accommodate temporarily evacuated residents who are at risk.

Article 61
Radiological, chemical and biological protection

1. Radiological, chemical and biological protection constitutes of measures and means for direct protection from the effects of nuclear weapons, chemical and biological weapons and the consequences of incidents involving hazardous materials.
2. Owners and users of premises and equipment intended for public supply, transport and storage of food items, medicines, feed, utilities, health care and education of children, must provide protection means and take protection measures provided for chemical, biological and radiological protection.

3. Government under sub-legal act regulates the organization of radiological, chemical and biological weapons and determines the means and measures for protection.

Article 62 Shelter

1. Shelters and other protection facilities shall be built for the purpose of protecting people in times of war or other risks.

2. Shelters shall be divided into basic and additional protection shelters.

3. Basic defense shelters built in towns and settlements at risk within new buildings, intended for public health services, care and education of children, protection of cultural heritage, public information, national television and radio, rail and air traffic as well as important buildings for energy supply and industrial buildings intended for use in war to maintain the activities of importance for protection and security.

4. Shelters in new buildings in certain settlements, the first plates should be reinforced to the extent that resists penetration of the ruins.

5. Shelters built as dual-use items to the extent they do not distort their protective function.

6. Other protection facilities should be constructed in such a form that provides shelter from the ruins.

Article 63 Public Shelters

1. In order to provide housing for people in public places should be used public shelters or other suitable facilities.

2. Public shelters are under the jurisdiction of local authorities.

Article 64 Protection functions of shelters

1. Shelters should provide basic protection from over-pressure protection, ruins, radioactivity, fire and the effects of chemical weapons and other materials and must be supplied to the extent that enables the housing for a longer time.

2. Additional protection shelters should provide protection from the ruins.

Article 65
Maintenance and the use of shelters

1. Owners and users are obliged to maintain shelters in the state that match the goal.
2. In emergencies case, shelter should be ready for use within twenty four (24) hours.
3. Changes that weaken the protective function of shelters are prohibited without exception.

Article 66
Financing the construction of shelters

1. Investors are obliged to build shelters with their own financial resources.
2. In the case of public shelters investor is the local level.
3. In order to support the construction of shelters, the state can provide guarantees and subsidies.
4. Ministry sets requirements for obtaining warrants and providing subsidies.
5. Government Act shall determine the locations and areas where shelters should be built, and the conditions for construction and maintenance.
6. Sub-legal act issued by the Ministry sets technical standards for shelters and for adoption of buildings for housing.

Article 67
Protection of cultural heritage

1. Protection of cultural and natural heritage means preparation for accomplishing of measures concerning the reduction and prohibition of negative effects from natural and other disasters in cultural and natural heritage.
2. Preparation and measures under paragraph 1. of this Article are accomplished by owners or users of cultural and natural heritage as well as municipalities and government
3. During accomplishing of protection concerning cultural and natural heritage against natural and other disasters relevant service units of Civil Protection, fire brigades, and other forces for protection, rescue and aid are engaged as needed.
4. The Government by sub-legal act regulates the protection of cultural and heritage against natural and other disasters in conformity with the legislation in power.

CHAPTER VII PERSONAL AND RECIPROCAL PROTECTION

Article 68 Spread and responsibility

1. Personal and reciprocal protection includes measures that population should undertake in order to prevent and reduce consequences from natural and other disasters, concerning their health and safety of their property based in the plan for protection and rescue.
2. Organization, development and management of personal and mutual protection is under the jurisdiction of local authority, who may establish advisory services.
3. Government foresees means and equipments for personal and reciprocal protection in case of natural and other disasters, which should be available to the population, owners or users of premises, economical enterprises, institutions and other organizations as well as government authorities

CHAPTER VIII PROTECTION, RESCUE AND AID STRUCTURES

Article 69 Duties and organization of protection, rescue and aid

1. Protection, rescue and aid in case of natural and other disasters include:
 - 1.1. assistance for risk and stricken citizens;
 - 1.2. first medical aid;
 - 1.3. first veterinary aid;
 - 1.4. extinguishments and rescue of fire;
 - 1.5. rescue from ruins, avalanches, slides (earth, snow);
 - 1.6. rescue from floods, weather catastrophes, ecological disasters and other disasters of rivers and lakes;
 - 1.7. rescue from serious traffic accidents;

- 1.8. rescue in case of incidents at mines;
- 1.9. rescue on the mountains;
- 1.10. rescue in caves, canyons, etc.
- 1.11. rescue in water and under water;
- 1.12. rescue in case of unexpected disturbances;
- 1.13 accomplishment of radiological, chemical, biological protection in case using dangerous materials;
- 1.14. search for missing persons in cases of natural and other disasters;
- 1.15. rescue in case of war, terrorist attacks and other forms of mass violence;
- 1.16. providing elementary conditions for life.

Article 70 **Enforcement of tasks**

Tasks carried out by:

- 1.1. Units, operating services and associations and other non-governmental organizations;
- 1.2. Organizations and institutions;
- 1.3. Units and emergency response teams;
- 1.4. Kosovo Police Service;
- 1.5. Kosovo Security Force;

Article 71 **Associations and other non-governmental organizations**

1. Units, services and operative components of associations and other non governmental organizations, accomplish duties of protection, rescue and aid, respectively public services based on the decision of competent authority of local and central level, if they meet the conditions foreseen by this law.

2. Competent authority decides for:

- 2.1. composition, capacity and the way of performing duties, respectively public services;
 - 2.2. the beginning to accomplish duties in emergency cases;
 - 2.3. financial means, which are provided by municipality, respectively by government in accomplishing duties in emergency cases;
 - 2.4. financial means for payment of compensation in accordance with this Law for citizens, who are affected by the intervention and professional illness;
 - 2.5. supervision of duty accomplishment in emergency cases.
3. The scope and manner of enforcement of public service duties is determined in accordance with applicable standards for the organization and equipment units, services and other operating structures of protection, rescue and aid.
4. When is determined by the competent authority units, services and other operating structures of an association or other non-governmental organization fail to perform public service duties or in accordance with the provisions of this law and the decision of the competent authority specified time limit for which the association or relevant organizations should fix the situation.
5. If the association or organization fails to improve the situation within the time specified, shall be removed from the application of duties or public service concerned.
6. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, associations and other non-governmental organizations can participate voluntarily in defense, rescue and assistance, if they can provide the necessary personnel and equipment

Article 72

Services of public protection, rescue and assistance

1. Public protection services, rescue and assistance include:

- 1.1. fire service provided by the firefighting units in accordance with the Law on Fire and Rescue;
- 1.2. mountain rescue service provided by mountain rescue stations in accordance with the standards for organization and equipment units, services and operational structures for protection, rescue and assistance;

- 1.3. rescue service in caves and canyons provided by cavers-organized savior cavers clubs in accordance with the decisions of the central body responsible;
 - 1.4. water rescue services provided by divers in accordance with the standards for organization and equipment units, services and other operating structures of protection, rescue and aid
 - 1.5. protection and rescue service in case of ecological disasters and other disasters, organized by local and central level.
2. Unique Investigation Service for the collection, communication and recording of data on citizens affected in cases of natural and other disasters, including the state of war and emergency, must be organized and handled by the Red Cross of the Republic of Kosovo.
 3. Red Cross of the Republic of Kosovo will take care of training courses on first aid and implement other effective public defense against natural and other disasters, and execute tasks in accordance with standards of organization and equipment units, other operating services and structures for protection, rescue and assistance.

Article 73
Enterprises, institutions and other organizations

1. Order to implement specific operational tasks of protection, rescue and assistance, central or local government body responsible may engage enterprises, institutions and other organizations, if they are able to provide the necessary personnel and equipment.
2. Enterprises, institutions and organizations other in order to implement the duties of paragraph 1. of this Article shall provide training for their employees and prepare for action in cases of natural and other disasters.
3. Central or local body responsible to compensate the enterprises, institutions and other organizations committed to implementing the tasks of protection, rescue and assistance for cost effective out of participation in the implementation of tasks and preparations which are not in their usual activities .
4. The government in its standards for organizing and equipping of units, services and other operating structures of protection, rescue and assistance should also include standards for the commitment of enterprises, institutions and other organizations that have specific equipment or other capacity or are involved in important activities for the implementation of protection, rescue and aid.
5. Ministry - Agency or other responsible central or local to the type of disaster, should sign agreements with enterprises, institutions and other organizations, participation and setting out their obligations under the terms set out in paragraph 3. of this Article.

6. In accordance with applicable standards for organizing, equipping and training units, services and other operational and non-governmental organizations, the Agency and relevant local authority must sign an agreement under paragraph 5. of this Article with associations and non-governmental organizations that organize units, services and other such operational structures.

7. The agreements in paragraph 5. and 6. of this Article, inter alia, must specifically define the type and size of unit, service and other operational structure, implementation of public services under this law, responsibility for achieving and maintaining readiness and other government-related obligations their participation in protection, rescue and assistance.

8. In order to maintain a certain level of readiness necessary for the implementation of the duties of protection, rescue and assistance, enterprises, institutions and voluntary organizations, associations and other non-governmental organizations based in paragraphs 5. and 6. of this Article may provided free of charge with accessories and equipment for protection and rescue, for which they are obliged to maintain. Equipment and such equipment can be removed only for purposes of replacement with new equipment and in cases of termination of the agreement.

Article 74 **Units and services of protection and rescue**

1. If the duties of protection, rescue and aid can not be performed by professional rescue services, units and the protection and rescue services are organized as follows:

- 1.1. technical rescue units;
- 1.2. first aid veterinary units;
- 1.3. units and services for radiological, chemical, biological Protection;
- 1.4. units for evacuation and shelter;
- 1.5. logistics centers and information, logistic units;
- 1.6. support services and
- 1.7. other units and services based on risk assessment.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1. of this Article, various standing committees and temporary expert to assess damages to buildings and other special tasks in accordance with emergency response plans and risk assessment for the implementation of tasks of protection , rescue and aid.

3. Government Act defines the legal service units from paragraph 1. of this Article which should be organized by central and local government, enterprises, institutions and other organizations in accordance with applicable standards for organizing, equipping and training SPRA.

Article 75
Protection by means of free punctured

1. Protection by means of free punctured contains - detection, security, removal, transportation and destruction.
2. To implement the duties of paragraph 1. of this Article shall apply provisions of law for the establishment of the Kosovo Security Force.

Article 76
Maintaining public and peace order

In cases of natural and other disasters Kosovo police is responsible for ensuring peace and public order in threatened and stricken areas

Article 77
Mobilization and activation

1. SPRA decision to mobilize organizations and other emergency services derive their respective bodies after level.
2. The decision to activate SPRA and other emergency services in case of natural and other disasters in the report deals with the provisions set forth in the National Response Plan under the relevant levels.

Article 78
Management structure of protection, rescue and aid

1. Operational and tactical management SPRA organized and implemented according to the principles of the System of Integrated Emergency Management and in accordance with the National Response Plan
2. Management should be based on the mandatory implementation of decisions taken by the authorities responsible for managing the units for protection and rescue, and other protection services, rescue and aid.

3. Any commander or leader should appoint a deputy. In the absence of Deputies, he must appoint another person to replace him.

4. Any commander or leader should know his superiors and subordinates.

5. No person shall be required or permitted the implementation of the decision, when the case in which the such a thing, conducted a crime or act contrary to international humanitarian law.

Article 79

Management units, services and other operating structures

1. Units, services and other operating structures organized in associations and other non-governmental organizations that participate in protection, rescue and aid, managed independently by their own leaders in accordance with technical and legal.

2. When defense, rescue and aid implemented by more than one unit, service or other operational structure, all must abide by decisions made by certain incident commander.

Article 80

The participation of security and police forces

1. If security forces participate in protection, rescue and help management make their supervisors in accordance with instructions given by the Incident Commander.

2. Police, organization and implementation of tasks in defense, rescue and assistance needs to do in accordance with rules and instructions given by the Incident Commander.

Article 81

Tasks of the Incident Commander

1. Incident Commander will:

1.1. verify readiness for emergency intervention units and other resources for protection, rescue and assistance;

1.2. directs protection, rescue and assistance in case of disasters;

1.3. ensure liaison and coordinated action for all SPRA;

1.4. make proposals for preparing SPRA and for recovery from natural and other disasters;

- 1.5. Search Emergency Operations Center activation.
2. Incident Commander may assign responsible to manage individual interventions to protect, rescue and aid.

Article 82

Special competences

1. In running the defense, rescue and aid the incident commander has the right and duty to restrict the access of unauthorized persons in the affected areas and may order that:
 - 1.1. people, animals and goods to move by striking buildings and areas;
 - 1.2. be allowed access to shelters;
 - 1.3. to enable the use or placement of specific communication;
 - 1.4. be the removal of barriers that impede successful intervention;
 - 1.5. be made available for use private means of transport for the transfer of injured or tools needed for protection, rescue and assistance;
 - 1.6. prepared citizens to participate in rescue activities in accordance with their skills and resources appropriate for protection;
 - 1.7. private property for the purposes of protection, rescue and assistance;
 - 1.8. properties used as temporary storage for debris, parts and other materials taken during the performance of defense, rescue and assistance intended to provide basic conditions for life;
 - 1.9. destruction of buildings or the felling of trees.
2. The measures set out in paragraph 1. of this Article can be ordered only when no other measure can not provide protection to people and property and enforcement, rescue and assistance and should be applied no more than is absolutely necessary.
3. People relocation from paragraph 1. of this Article shall be ordered unless their life is at risk of imminent due to fire, explosion or other danger for the duration of such risk. KP should facilitate relocation.
4. During the defense, rescue and aid the incident commander has the right to order other institutions and organizations signed the contracts, central or local competent authorities for the implementation of specific tasks under this law, urgent work construction, technical and other.

5. If tasks must be performed in order to rescue and protect people, property, animals or the environment or risk rear back inevitable, the incident commander has the right to order that these tasks be performed by natural and legal persons who have the capacity or adequate equipment. The order must be in writing or in unexpected situations verbally and must specify the type and extent of work to be performed.

6. For orders given by the incident commander should be kept records. Decisions with financial implications must be issued written orders. When circumstances permit must be issued orders in writing as soon as possible. In urgent cases the incident commander should have the right to order the private owners of residential buildings or other facilities, provide care and temporary housing for people threatened until a decision by the Mayor or the Government.

7. If the protection and rescue operations conducted by regional or central authorities, the decision to cover the costs of urgent works managed by the local community should be made by the Mayor.

Article 83 Assistance

1. When, in the event of natural disaster or other disaster, assistance required local neighboring community in terms of structures and resources for protection, rescue and assistance, the incident commander can request such assistance, in coordination with the Mayor.

2. In addition to assistance provided by bilateral agreements, the incident commander may request assistance from a local community in the state closest neighbors.

3. In addition to assistance provided by bilateral agreements, requests for help from other countries in terms of forces and resources in case of natural calamities and other disasters made by the Government.

4. Local communities in cases of natural and other disasters can provide assistance in the local community to another country provided by interstate agreement.

Article 84 Implementation of protection, rescue and aid to other countries

1. Assistance to other countries in the implementation of protection and rescue in cases of natural and other disasters and fulfillment of international obligations of the state must be performed by units, services and certain operational protection, rescue and aid, which are organized at the central under this law.

2. Units, services or operating structures deployed in other countries for carrying out defense duties, rescue and assistance in order to fulfill the international obligations of the state shall be guided by their commanders or leaders and in accordance with the decisions taken by the central authorities or authorities and international bodies in which operations take place. In cases of uncertainty, should decide the commander or leader, in accordance with the instructions provided by a designated authority of the Republic of Kosovo.

3. All members of units, services and operational structures deployed abroad for training, exercises, providing assistance in case of disaster or to meet international obligations of the state are required to have life insurance in case of death, permanent loss and Temporary their skills for the job.

4. Based on decisions taken by the appropriate and in accordance with emergency response plans of each unit, service or operational structure can be deployed in the border areas to provide assistance in border areas of other countries.

Article 85

Responsibility for protection, rescue and assistance

1. Responsibility for protection, rescue and assistance should be assigned to residential buildings, institutions and other organizations in accordance with the risks in residential areas.

2. Liability protection, rescue and assistance should lead the implementation of personal and mutual protection of citizens to organize and coordinate the implementation of the duties of protection, rescue and assistance within their area.

Article 86

Emblems

1. Emblem of members engaged in SPRA includes:

1.1. proving membership emblem;

1.2. logo to indicate the position;

1.3. the emblem to show the relevant jurisdiction.

2. Reproduction or unauthorized use of emblems and uniforms and any reproduction of the emblems of the circulation of local resources and protection services, rescue and aid.

3. Emblems established by sub-law by the Government.

4. With sub-law Ministry determines the type, shape and uniform model for SPRA.

Article 87
Awards and acknowledgments

1. For exceptional achievements in the protection and rescue from natural and other disasters, are given recognition and rewards for:
 - 1.1. contribution to the prevention of risks;
 - 1.2. contribution in carrying out the defense, rescue and assistance;
 - 1.3. bold actions;
 - 1.4. inventions and innovations;
 - 1.5. achievements in development and research;
 - 1.6. achievement in training and skills;
 - 1.7. notable work in the field of protection against natural and other disasters.
2. Acknowledgements and awards, paragraph 1. of this Article be determined by, the Government by the proposal of the Ministry.

Article 88
The Assembly of Republic of Kosovo

In terms of this law the Assembly performs the following tasks:

- 1.1. sets basic guidelines for the organization and implementation of protection against natural and other disasters;
- 1.2. adopts the national program for protection against natural and other disasters, proposed by the Government;
- 1.3. oversee the implementation of the national plan and implementation of protection against natural and other disasters;
- 1.4. on the proposal of the Government, makes decisions regarding the supply of resources and other issues of recovery from major natural disasters.

Article 89
The Government of Republic of Kosovo

1. Government performs the following tasks:

- 1.1. directs and coordinates the organization, preparation and implementation of protection against natural and other disasters in the country;
- 1.2. approves the annual plan for protection against natural and other disasters;
- 1.3. approves national emergency response plans;
- 1.4. manages the protection, rescue, assistance and recovery from major natural disasters and other disasters;
- 1.5. arranges for international assistance in cases of natural and other disasters;
- 1.6. assembly proposes adoption of national program for protection against natural and other disasters.

Article 90
Commissions for damages assessment

1. Damages assessments in case of natural and other disasters and preparation of proposals for recovery from such disasters, made by committees at central and local levels.
2. Committee members referred to in paragraph 1. of this Article are the quality of experts, representatives of public administration, local communities, public services, organizations and insurance companies.
3. By injured parties are required to collect evidence in connection with damages incurred from natural and other disasters at their own expense and submit to committee for review and approval.
4. On the proposal of the Ministry, the Government shall determine the composition of sub committees and damage assessment methodology material and other consequences of natural and other disasters.

Article 91
Tasks of the Mayor

Mayor performs the duties as follows:

- 1.1 ensure the realization of preparations for protection against natural and other disasters;
- 1.2. adopt emergency response plans at the municipal level;

- 1.3. determines the type and size of SPRA;
- 1.4. care of the implementation of measures for prevention and mitigation of consequences of natural and other disasters;
- 1.5. manages the protection, rescue assistance and recovery from natural and other disasters;
- 1.6. care to inform residents about the risk, the state of protection and measures taken for protection;
- 1.7. incident Commander determines the recommendation of the Emergency Manager.

Article 92 Management

1. The management of enterprises, institutions and other organizations have the duty to:
 - 1.1. care for the implementation of preparations for protection against natural and other disasters;
 - 1.2. manages the protection, rescue and assistance in cases of natural and other disasters.
2. For the purpose of operating and technical management of protection, rescue and assistance, management sets the incident commander or manager and adopts emergency response plans.
3. Incident Commander and the structures set out in paragraph 2. of this Article shall be determined by representatives of enterprises, institutions and other organizations and institutions which provide medical treatment of regional importance.

CHAPTER IX ADMINISTRATION

Article 93 Duties of the Ministries

1. The government directs and coordinates activities of ministries in the field of protection against natural and other disasters.

2. Relevant ministries are responsible for implementing measures for prevention of natural and other disasters, i.e. reducing the consequences within their powers.
3. Relevant ministries are responsible for the state of readiness to carry out activities within their competence in cases of natural and other disasters.
4. Duties and responsibilities of central and emergency response structures established in the National Response Plan.

Article 94
Emergency Management Agency and its tasks

1. Emergency Management Agency acting as an executive agency under the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the ministries directly responsible
2. The Agency is led by Chief Executive in accordance with applicable rules for the appointment of senior officials in the civil service.
3. The organizational structure of the Agency regulates ma bylaw adopted by the Government.
4. Agency performs the technical management and protection of natural and other disasters, particularly
 - 4.1. elaboration of proposals for development projects and research;
 - 4.2. elaboration of the proposal for the program and the national plan;
 - 4.3. care organization and functioning of monitoring, warning and alarm
 - 4.4. planning, establishment, operation and maintenance of a unique system of communication, information and determining the requirements for integration of other systems;
 - 4.5. elaboration of risk assessment and technical documents to defense planning, rescue and assistance and direction and coordination of measures for prevention and mitigation of consequences;
 - 4.6. monitoring and notification of risk and providing guidelines for dealing with them;
 - 4.7. drafting of national emergency response plans in cooperation with ministries and government agencies;

- 4.8. organizing, equipping and training of central structures of protection, rescue and assistance and other structures to protect, rescue and assistance and create conditions for the functioning of organizational structures of the System of Integrated Emergency Management;
 - 4.9. supervising and coordinating the organization of SPRA and other services.
 - 4.10. preparation of curricula, organization and implementation of training and training in the protection, rescue and assistance;
 - 4.11. classification of resources for protection, rescue and assistance and
 - 4.12. creation and maintenance of national material reserves for cases of natural and other disasters.
5. The agency is responsible for developing coordinated SPRA in the country, in accordance with risk assessment and emergency response plans and standards set by the Ministry.
 6. In defense, rescue and aid agency has the right based on decisions taken by the Government or at the request of the Incident Commander to ensure the affected population aid resources or equipment and specific means of protection and rescue necessary to action to protect structures, rescue and emergency assistance and other services.
 7. Assistance in resources, equipment and means of protection can be free and based on a relevant agreement.
 8. Such assistance, in particular, can be given to ensure the appropriate level of readiness to implement the tasks assigned to protect, rescue and assistance in accordance with the standards set by the Ministry.

CHAPTER X SUPERVISION

Article 95 Office of the main Inspector

1. The monitoring of this implementation law in the protection field from natural and other disasters supervised by Inspectorate Main Office Agency.
2. Inspector during the inspection line monitor:
 - 2.1. implementing measures for prevention and mitigation of consequences of natural and other disasters;

- 2.2. the state of the plans and other preparations for protection, rescue and aid;
 - 2.3. accomplishment of duties of monitoring, informing and alarming;
 - 2.4. skills, equipment and readiness of SPRA and other emergency services.
 - 2.5. the manner of administrative and technical issues in the protection of natural another disasters.
3. The Ministry with sub-legal act determines the supervision of chief inspector in the field of protection against natural and other disasters

CHAPTER XI

PROFESSIONAL WORK, HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK

Article 96

Special conditions of work

1. For workers of protection and rescue against natural and other disasters are valid rules for workers in civil administration, if not foresee otherwise by the Law.
2. In accordance with general rules, civil servants in the protection and rescue in certain tasks outlined in the systematization are obliged to work according to service specific conditions, including work at night, weekends, holidays, free days, regular duties or temporary, field work or work an irregular schedule.
3. Due to the demands of service, civil servants in the field of protection and salvation are obliged to work at the discretion of their supervisors in particular circumstances to work irregular schedule and under irregular conditions of work, including risks and specific loads at work.
4. Overtime work, commitment, duty on standby or work in a specific country should be ordered, unless prescribed by general rules, also because of the following service requirements:
 - 4.1. direct threat by the disaster or other calamity or threat revealed by fossil fuels;
 - 4.2. cases of natural and other disasters that require reinforcements to management bodies, services, operating units and structures that perform operations to protect, rescue and assistance or when such operations should continue further;

- 4.3. circumstances in which it is providing assistance in cases of natural and other disasters in communities or other countries or international organizations based on the decisions of the authorities;
- 4.4. situations after the occurrence of natural and other disasters in good supply basic conditions for life in the stricken areas, including assessment of damages caused by the disaster;
- 4.5. an added threat of attack in the country, directly from the threat of war, emergency conditions, increased level of preparedness for crisis situations or if the changed security situation poses risks to people, goods, animals, cultural heritage or environmental scale;
- 4.6. the continuation of work in the absence or loss of workers to ensure smooth operation of emergency warning centers and custody services in the capacity necessary for the implementation of protection, rescue and assistance and support services listed above.
5. Overtime ordered in writing. If this is not possible due to emergency protection and rescue should be ordered verbally. In such cases the written order must be submitted to the civil service no later than the end of the week by week in which the order is given. Overtime work may take up to six (6) hours per day, twenty (20) hours per week, eighty (80) hours per month and one hundred eighty (180) hours per year. Time limits should be determined based on the average of six months.
6. Civil servants in the protection and rescue should be granted the right to benefit from special allowances for working in special conditions in accordance with applicable law.
7. Civil servants in the protection and rescue, set by their supervisors, and those who perform operational duties, are obliged to carry with them technical equipment in order to be informed about the risk or disaster occur, except during holidays or when they are abroad.
8. Civil servants in the protection and rescue of certain operational tasks of protection, rescue and aid are required to be provided for cases of loss of life, loss of permanent or temporary general labor skills that occur in cases of natural and other disasters, and during exercises, education or training.
9. SPRA members and citizens to voluntarily participate in the tasks of protection, rescue and relief under this law is also required to have special insurance.
10. Right in the long term insurance or mandatory pension insurance, are civil servants in the protection and rescue of certain operational tasks of protection, rescue and aid in accordance with applicable law.

Article 97
Compensation for work in special conditions

1. Civil servants in the field of protection against natural and other disasters that are required to work in special conditions in addition to compensation provided in the law on salaries of civil servants will benefit as follows.

1.1. twenty percent (20%), when performing organizational, managerial, operational or inspection duties;

1.2. fifteen percent (15%), when performing professional and technical duties related to intelligence, security, displacement and destruction of explosive means;

1.3. ten percent (10%), when performing technical tasks, analytical, supervisory and operational duties;

1.4. five percent (5%), when performing technical tasks and physical enhancements.

2. Percentage of benefit under paragraph 1. of this Article shall be determined in proportion to the extent, type and nature of work performed in particular conditions and off responsibility.

Article 98
Work in separated shifts and modified working hours

1. Daily work load of civil servants in the protection and rescue field should not exceed twelve (12) hours a day. The average daily work load of workers should be calculated as the average workload for the period which should not exceed six months.

2. The work with shifts includes the work in rotation in which the employees work according to the twelve (12) hours schedule, followed by twenty four (24) or forty eight (48) hours break and the work according to the special schedule in morning, afternoon but not in the order. If the work is performed in rotation or in shifts, there must be provided the periodic modification of shifts.

3. Civil servants in the protection and rescue field who work in shifts should be granted the minimum daily and weekly rest as defined in the term which does not exceed six (6) months.

4. If the civil servant in the defense and rescue field is forced to work during the free days due to the demands of service, to him should be given a weekly holiday in the current month or not later than in the next month.

5. Working in shifts may be ordered based on the decision of the supervisor due to the service requirements under paragraph 4. of Article 101 of this law, the temporary measure to ensure elementary conditions for life in the affected area or until when no longer is needed the work in shift.

6. Civil servants in the protection and rescue fields who work in shift hours or rotation should have a right to payment of subsistence means, if it is impossible to be provided the meal during the regular working hour. Subsistence payments for work during the night should be thirty percent (30%) higher.

Article 99

The work beyond the specified load

If the work of civil servant in protection and rescue field exceeds the determined monthly or weekly rate, the difference should be counted as overtime work which must not exceed twenty (20) hours per week or eighty (80) hours per month, if it is not possible to change the working schedule under the provisions of this law.

Article 100

The custody service and other special conditions of work

1. Civil servants in the protection and rescue fields should perform the custody service as a regular or special mean in the workplace or in any other prearranged country.

2. Standing on call at home should not be counted in normative weeks or months obligation. If a civil servant in the defense and rescue field performs work during the time of call, those hours should be counted as overtime work.

3. Based on the decision of the supervisor who was taken by himself or with the incident commander's request, a civil servant in the defense and rescue field should continue the work if the natural disaster or other disaster occurs during the regular working hours and protection operations, of rescue and aid are not completed during the regular working hours. This work should be considered as overtime work.

Article 101

Work in inadequate conditions

1. Civil servants in the field of protection and salvation are forced to work in unsuitable conditions including noise, vibration, contaminated areas, aerosols, gases, hazardous chemical substances, explosive devices and explosives and other dangerous substances, if they are trained for the implementation of tasks in such conditions and equipped with personal protective equipment.

2. If the civil servant does not possess the necessary personal protective equipment, is entitled to refuse such duties and immediately inform the next higher supervisor.

3. Civil servants in the protection and rescue who are left disabled due to injuries suffered at work or occupational disease or enforce protection, rescue and aid, to be redeployed to other work locations to the appropriate authority in relation to remaining capacity for work or was entitled to vocational rehabilitation.

4. The right to reassignment to duty on local authorities or professional rehabilitation applies to civil servants at local level in the field of protection and salvation. If relocation is not possible or if vocational rehabilitation can not be considered suitable, then in such circumstances applicable legislation.

Article 102

Additional free days and length of service compensation

1. For the purpose of maintaining the psychological status of civil servants in the protection and rescue operations assigned to diving duty or the defense of unexpected events, you are given fifteen (15) extra days off regular annual leave.

2. Civil servants in the field of protection and salvation that are assigned to operational duty to protect, rescue and assistance in accordance with their systematization for more than ten years are eligible for each year of service to receive five percent (5%) of base salary in the service.

3. Ministry by sub law prescribes the manner and circumstances under which these days can be used free.

Article 103

Legal aid

1. Civil servants in the protection and rescue who are the subject of infringement as a result of their actions in performing the duties of protection, rescue and aid are entitled to free legal aid provided by central or local authorities.

2. Legal aid should be provided by a body of civil servants, if it is determined that they acted in accordance with the regulations and professional standards that apply to the implementation of protection, rescue and aid.

3. The right to free legal aid should also apply to citizens engaged in defense, rescue and aid structures for the duration of engagement.

Article 104
Health and safety at work

1. To implement the tasks in the field of protection against natural and other disasters should apply the provisions of legislation governing health and safety at work, unless this Act otherwise provided.
2. Sub-legal act defines the measures and procedures to ensure the health and safety of workers, members of SPRA, as well as members of units, services and operational structures within associations and other nongovernmental organizations.

Article 105
Strike

1. During strikes, persons professionally engaged in the protection against natural and other disasters are required to provide:
 - 1.1. uninterrupted operation of the monitoring system, warning, alarm and electronic communications;
 - 1.2. uninterrupted operation of the implementation of operational and technical tasks in order to ensure the operation of management bodies or other bodies to protect, rescue and aid.
2. During natural disaster or other calamity or when the imminent danger declared disaster occurs, the persons from paragraph 1. of this Article were denied the right to enter the strike.
3. Use of alarm signals and protection equipment, rescue and support for the strike is prohibited.

CHAPTER XII
EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Article 106
Education

1. For members of protection and rescue against natural and other disasters elementary and secondary level training is organized.

2. In lower and secondary education the knowledge for protection and rescue against natural and other disasters are learned in accordance with appropriate educational program.

Article 107

Training for personal and mutual protection

Training of residents for personal and mutual protection and to implement protective measures provided by central and local level as optional training.

Article 108

Training and Capacity Building

1. Training members of SPRA and other emergency services to perform tasks in this scope should include basic and advanced training.
2. Basic training of protection and rescue against natural and other disasters members may last mostly fifteen (15) days, whereas those additional training mostly five (5) days per year,
3. Additional training of protection and rescue against natural and other disasters members, based on regulations, is organized on free days.
4. SPRA members and other emergency services called to the training through the means used to call activation. According to the rules, invitations should be delivered to them thirty (30) days before the start of training.

Article 109

Non-participation in training

1. At his request, the participant is allowed SPRA temporary exemption from the training when he/she:
 - 1.1. is unable to participate in training due to illness or injury; Due to illness or Injury can not participate in Training,
 - 1.2. at the time of the call for participation in training is in school or when such training he is scheduled to do any check, test or take part in compulsory exercises;
 - 1.3. is taking care for his family member with a serious illness;
 - 1.4. after receiving the call for participation in the training of death in the family occurs; or

- 1.5. by participation in the training he/she shall enter into a difficult situation for other reasons.
2. Professional Training Can Also canceled due to official and Seasonal Needs Agriculture works
3. The request for cancellation submitted should within eight (8) days, from the Beginning When invitation is Received date.

Article 110
Training Centre

1. For the purpose of training and in the field of protection against natural and other disasters established the Integrated Training Center in the framework of Emergency Management Agency.
2. Training Centre is responsible for implementing specific training programs for members of SPRA and other emergency services members of units, services and other operating structures of associations, NGOs and other institutions.

Article 111
Training Programs

1. Training and training in the protection of natural and other disasters should be organized in cooperation with relevant central and local
2. Ministry approves the implementation of training programs based on state obligations in the protection of natural and other disasters in international organizations in accordance with international agreements.
3. Sub-legal act defines programs basic and advanced training for members of units, services, associations, NGOs, institutions and enterprises as well as requirements to meet the organizations that provide training in the protection of natural and other disasters.

CHAPTER XIII FINANCING

Article 112 Financial Resources

Protection against natural and other disasters are financed by;

- 1.1. budget of the Republic of Kosovo,
- 1.2. municipality budget
- 1.3. insurance Rates
- 1.4. voluntary donations;
- 1.5. international aid;
- 1.6. the financial resources of enterprises, institutions and other organizations;
- 1.7. other sources.

Article 113 Total Expenses

1. Administrative activities, technical, supervisory and other activities related to protection against natural and other disasters within the powers of state budget financed by the Republic of Kosovo.
2. Financing activities related to protection against natural and other disasters and other issues at the local level make the local authorities within their powers.
3. Bodies at central and local levels in accordance with their responsibilities provide financial resources to cover the costs of protection, rescue and assistance necessary to protect the health and life of humans, animals, goods and environment. T
4. Enterprises, institutions and other organizations that are required to organize the structure of protection and rescue as well as implement measures and tasks related to protection against natural and other disasters, provide funds for workers compensation losses in terms of Revenue during training as well as financial resources to cover expenses for preparatory exercises and other expenses related to the protection.

5. Costs of defense operations, rescue and assistance in cases of accidents caused by unknown persons covered in addition to the local level where such accident occurred, or whether the central tasks of protection, rescue and assistance under its responsibility.

Article 114
Recovery of financing and reconstruction

Financial resources for the benefit of reconstruction assistance and recovery provided by the budget of the Republic of Kosovo on decision of the Government.

Article 115
Defrayment

1. A natural or legal person who intentionally or due to negligence causes threat that cost ends emergency intervention, or causes an accident is liable to defray the costs of:

- 1.1. interventions for the protection and rescue;
- 1.2. recovery and rehabilitation;
- 1.3. claims paid to natural persons and legal entities.

2. If the threat or accident is caused by more than one person and is not possible, their individual identification, they are responsible for repaying the costs together without distinction.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1. of this Article, any natural or legal person who because of negligence, lack of training or because of inadequate equipment causes an accident or a threat or situation which has resulted in costs of emergency interventions are required to pay costs in proportion to the costs of interventions parts specified by the Government.

4. Government determines the activities for which participants are required to cover the proportionate share of damage regardless of cause and responsibility for an accident for which participants need accident insurance. Intervention proportionate share of the cost will be covered by an insurance company or the participants themselves if they are not insured.

5. Financial assets collected by the payment of emergency interventions or interventions will be considered commensurate means destined for the rescue service or operational structures who have completed the intervention and can only be used for activities under this law.

CHAPTER XIV PUNITIVE PROVISIONS

Article 116 Fines

1. A fine of one thousand (1,000) to €five thousand (5,000), the natural person or legal entity:

1.1. not immediately inform the nearest alarm, police or fire unit to the risk of disaster or other calamity whether one sees them or notified to him under Article 6 of this Law;

1.2. if not perform, or in any way avoids the performance of material obligations set out in paragraph 1. of Article 25 of this law, If he / she does Performa, or in Some way avoids realization of material obligation;

1.3. the employer shall remove from work or workplace changes SPRA participant or citizen who voluntarily participates in the carrying out of protection, rescue and relief under this law or causes any other damage due to the performance of the duties specified in paragraph 4. Article 27 of this Law;

1.4. if within fifteen (15) days does not inform the relevant data for the changes set out in Article 35 of this Law;

1.5. if he / she does not provide conditions or possibilities for realization of personal and workers protection or reciprocal, or does not accomplish foreseen protecting measures from paragraph 1. Article 38;

1.6. if in the process of work, he / she uses, products, transports or dangerous deposits materials, Such as: oil and other derivatives, Energetic gases, or use perform which tools dangerous accident present risk for occurrence, or does evaluate the risk or plan for Protection and Rescue under paragraph 2. Article38;

1.7. whether in relation to the width and the degree of risk, the cost of not establishing and maintaining its readiness to act or did not organize the forces needed for rescue and relief or fails to provide notification and alarm the workers and surrounding population, the risk or did not co preparatory activities related enterprises, institutions and other organizations or local bodies in proportion to the risk created by his activity in accordance with paragraph 3. Article 38 of this Law;

1.8. did the processing of emergency response plans or did not plan the implementation of protection measures and tasks assigned to protect, rescue and

assistance in cases of natural and other disasters as defined in paragraph 4. Article 38 of this Law;

1.9. if the owner or occupier of residential buildings or other facilities not take protective measures provided, or provided does not offer protection for rescue and relief under paragraph 1. Article 39 of this law, whether or not to take measures to provide for the protection of cultural heritage and the environment under paragraph 2. of Article 39 of this Law;

1.10. if the owner or user of residential buildings or other buildings not help the work of competent defense and rescue and does not provide him with records of the building, or information for residents and other users of the building under paragraph 3. Article 39 of this law;

1.11. whether at the request of the Mayor does not compose emergency response plans set out in paragraph 3. of Article 46 of this Law;

1.12. if the owner or user of facilities intended for public water supply, production, transport or storage of food, medicines or animal food, public health services or care and education of children, does not offer protection or not implement the measures set for radiological, chemical and biological weapons under paragraph 2. of Article 61 of this law;

1.13. if as an investor does not ensure the construction of shelters under the provisions of Article 64 of this Law;

1.14. I as an owner or user of shelters does not tell maintain in accordance with condition foreseen for use, or in case of risk does not allow it for people, for whom The shelter is designated in Article 65 of this law;

1.15. if he / she does perform organizing appropriate to accomplish the duties, does after Training professional look of the EMPLOYEES, or does undertake other preparation measures for Acting in events of natural and other disasters under paragraph 2. Article 73 of this law;

1.16. if it prevents the implementation of measures or does not comply with the measures specified in managing the protection and rescue incident commander set out in paragraphs 1., 3. and 4. in Article 82 of this Law;

1.17. if the copies, or unlawfully uses the signs and uniforms SPRA's, or copies in circulation and uses similar road vehicles and other vehicles transporting SPRA, according to paragraph 2. Article 86 of this law;

1.18. If he / she acts opposite to decisions of the inspector for Protection and Rescue Against Natural and Other disasters, according to Article 95 of this law.

2. With a fine of one hundred (100) € - two hundred fifty (250) €, put the person in charge of the legal person, or responsible person of self-employed if he acts in contravention of paragraph 1. of this Article.

Article 117

A fine of €one thousand (1,000) - €one thousand five hundred (1,500), to be punished enterprise, institution or organization if not establish, maintain and ensure the operation of warning devices to warn the population or if such devices do not integrate in the public system alarm set in paragraph 3. of Article 38 of this Law.

Article 118

1. A fine of €one thousand (1,000) - €one thousand five hundred (1,500) for the offence shall be punished the responsible person of local or central body if:

1.1 does not do risk assessment for its area of responsibility under paragraph 2, subparagraph 2.5 of Article 37 of this Law;

1.2. not working local emergency response plans under paragraph 2, subparagraph 2.5 of Article 37 of this Law;

Article 119

1. A fine of €two hundred (200) - €five hundred (500), to be punished any person who:

1.1. the quality of the participant's SPRA not performed, or avoids participating in the facility under paragraph 1. Article 16 of this Law;

1.2. the quality of voluntary participants in SPRA not trained to perform duties in accordance with regulations under paragraph 3. Article 16 of this Law;

1.3. does not fulfill obligations by making materials available to SPRA, for the use of vehicles, machinery, equipment and other materials, facilities, buildings, power tools and resources necessary for protection against natural and other disasters, according to paragraph 1. Article 25 of this Law;

1.4. without justification, does not appear in a certain time or place, or fails to submit the material at the request of responsibilities under paragraph 1. Article 26 of this law,

- 1.5. the quality of the owner or user of the apartment building at the request of the Mayor refuses to accommodate evacuated residents and people at risk under paragraph 2. of Article 60 of this Law;
2. A fine of €one thousand (1,000) - €one thousand five hundred (1,500) for offenses punishable person who obstructs the implementation of measures or does not comply with measures set by the incident commander in managing the protection and salvation set forth in paragraphs 1., 3., 4. Article 82 of this Law

CHAPTER XV TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 120 Enactment of legislation

The authorities determined by this law scarf became obliged to issue the sub-legal acts foreseen by this law, one year after the entry into force of this law.

Article 121 Repeal

With the entry into force of this Law, the Law no. 02 /L - 68 for Protection Against Natural and Other Disasters.

Article 122 Entry into force

This law shall enter into force fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo.

**Law No. 04/L-027
22 September 2011**

President of the Assembly of the Republic of Kosovo

Jakup KRASNIQI