

Based on Article 75, paragraph 2 of the Law on protection and rescue (Official Gazette of RM number 93/2012) and Article 14, paragraph 1 of the Statute of South East European University, the University Board, at its meeting held on 18.11.2016 approved the following:

RULE ON PROTECTION FROM FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The Rule on protection from fires and explosions regulates the organization for fire protection, identification and implementation of measures for fire protection procedure in case of fire and the rights and duties of employees in implementation of measures for protection from fire and explosions.

Article 2

The organization and implementation of protection from fires and explosion is carried out based on the Law on Protection and Rescue, Law on Firefighting, Assessment of the threat of natural disasters and other accidents, the Plan for Protection and Rescue of the region's natural and other disasters and the provisions of this Rule.

Article 3

Protection from fire is of common interest to South East European University as a whole and it is being organized and implemented in all buildings and premises of SEEU.

Article 4

South East European University is obliged to protect the surrounding buildings in the space bordering the University the same way as it protects its own buildings.

Article 5

All employees whether permanently employed or those employed part-time, and all students and other persons who by any account are found or withheld in the grounds or premises of the facilities of the University are obliged to implement Plan of protection against fire and explosion prescribed in this Rule.

1. ORGANIZATIONAL, FUNCTIONAL AND SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

Article 6

SEEU is located in Bul."Ilinden", no. 335 – Tetovo, and at Arkiepiskop Angelari, Skopje. In order to enforce measures against fire in facilities and premises (offices, classrooms, auditoriums, gym rooms, dormitories and other business premises) of the University, an

Expert service is formed consisting of the University Board, the Rector of the University, the Security Service and University employees.

2. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF EMPLOYEES

University Board

Article 7

The University Board performs the following tasks:

- Adopts the Rule for protection against fires and explosions, fire house rules and a decision for training of university staff.
- Determines the necessary funding to provide the means and equipment for protection against fires and explosions and approve their use.
- Receives report for the state of the university's fire safety and the level of safety and takes the necessary measures to promote its protection.
- Performs other tasks and activities that contribute to the promotion of protection against fires and explosions.

Rector of the University

Article 8

The Rector has the following powers and duties:

- Responsible for organizing the protection against fires and explosions at SEEU and the application of the prescribed measures for protection against fire and explosion;
- Examines the reports, recommendations and opinions of the inspections and adopts appropriate decisions accordingly;
- Brings decisions to carry out individual obligations of professional services in the field of preparation of fire protection provided by the Law for Protection and Rescue, the Firefighting Act and other regulations at South East European University;
- Provides support for training of employees in the performance of tasks related to protection from fire and explosion;
- Brings Decisions to eliminate irregularities and the events that can cause fire or endanger the lives of students, staff, other persons and property;
- Institutes proceedings against responsible employees and non-compliance with the protection measures against fires and explosions.

Security Service in the University

Article 9

The Security Service performs the following tasks:

- Follows preventive measures for fire protection established by law, this Rules and other acts in that area;
- Prepares a Plan for protection against fires and explosions and provides for its implementation at the level of the University;

- Follows regulations on protection from fire and explosions, as well as technical knowledge of the area, and accordingly proposes concrete measures to improve the protection against fires and explosions;
- In the event of fire or explosion, they are directly involved in the detection of causes;
- Apply the Law on Protection and Rescue and other regulations concerning protection against fire and explosion, in the design, construction, extension and adaptation of buildings and premises;
- Secures appropriate technical equipment and means of extinguishing the fire, for all buildings and premises depending on the degree of danger;
- Maintains fire equipment in order to be correct and available and set in an adequate position;
- Labels hydrants and fire protection devices;
- Provides adequate equipment for fire fighting in the working premises that have an increased danger of outbreak of fire, and provides training for the employees of such facilities, to correctly operate the equipment;
- Takes care that all classrooms, offices, utility rooms, stairs, corridors and other similar premises are always free of all objects and things that can cause fire or hindrance of free communication in these areas;
- Ensures that appliances and installations in all buildings and rooms are always correct and carried out in accordance with the regulations in force;
- Put signs in a visible place prohibiting smoking, lighting a fire and using explosives, in the sites and premises in which there is increased danger of outbreak of fires and explosions.
- Takes care that the exits and passages for evacuation of students, staff, other persons or property, are always freely accessible.

Other employees

Article 10

Employees perform the following tasks:

- Responsible for the protection against fires and explosions at the University.
- In the scope of work to control and organize protection which protects the students and property of the University.
- Advocating and undertaking necessary measures for the proper implementation of established and imposed measures for protection against fires and explosions.
- In the case of the observed deficiencies, taking timely measures to remedy the shortcomings.
- Training and verification of the knowledge of fire safety.
- Monitor the work of all the appliances, installations and other equipment, and report any failure to a supervisor.
- Taking care for the access to their workplaces to be permanently free.

- Careful handling of hazardous substances and materials and undertaking measures for protection when using them.
- Use personal equipment and means of protection.
- Report fire or explosion and participation in locating and removing the danger of the same.
- Perform evacuation of students, staff and mechanical/technical equipment according to the plan for evacuation.
- After closing time, employees are required to turn off electrical appliances that may cause a fire.
- Perform other tasks that contribute to improving the protection from fire and explosions.

Article 11

The following is considered serious violation of this Rule:

- Not participating in the implementation of measures for fire protection, evacuation of students and employees and rescue, at their workplace and in buildings, not participating in fire fighting and rescue of property and people, and removal of the consequences caused by fire;
- Not taking care for the correctness of the devices, technical means and equipment for fire protection;
- Not taking care of the storage and maintenance of personal and collective equipment possessed by the facilities and staff for fire protection;
- Non-removal of possible causes of fire;
- Non-removal or failure of any defects or damage to the electrical outlet. Installations, electrical appliances etc. which can lead to fire occurrence;
- Not informing employees and not taking the most urgent measures to rescue and fight fire;
- Not implementing measures for fire protection and non-performance of obligations relating to fire protection by employees in the premises of the University;
- Not carrying out the obligations of persons working in the University;
- Non-compliance with the orders of the head in actions to extinguish the fire in case of fire;
- Not respecting measures for fire protection or intentionally causing fire and performing sabotage and obstruction in terms of fire prevention.

Devices, technical means and equipment for fire protection

Article 12

The Rector of the University, as the holder of responsibility for protection from fire and explosion, requires from the competent services to provide technical means and equipment for fire fighting for the facility.

The type and quantity of devices and equipment for firefighting should match the extent of the dangers of fire calculated according to the extent of fire in the University buildings, and are set out in the Threat Assessment of natural disasters and other accidents in the Plan for protection and rescue from natural and other accidents, and in this Rule will apply .

Article 13

The University shall equip and have on disposal (i.e. facilities to be provided with) appropriate systems, tools and equipment for automatic and manual detection and alerting fire appliances and installations detection means for extinguishing fires, fire extinguishers, ground and wall network and other fire equipment.

The University shall also set up and provide a central system in the security service informing employees, visitors and students about the occurrence of fire and the need to leave the facility, by evacuation through publicity at all facilities; and shall install panic lights and road signs for evacuation in all facility exits from the premises and the buildings.

Article 14

Devices, installations, fire extinguishers, means for extinguishing shall comply with regulations, including standardization.

Article 15

The required pressure and amount of water are provided with a device with increasable pressure.

The device for increasing the pressure will be secured with a reserve power source.

Article 16

A hydrant network will be placed in buildings or facilities that use water, as extinguishing media may cause additional hazards or in reaction to some substances may cause a fire or explosion.

Minimum criteria and technical equipment and extinguishing agents

Article 17

Under the minimum criteria for accommodation and minimal technical equipment for extinguishing, for the purposes of this Regulation shall mean: the minimum facilities (rooms) to accommodate the students, staff and equipment and minimum fire technical equipment; tools and resources for fire fighting and saving the life of students, staff and property from fire; and the required amount of reserves of appropriate technical equipment, tools and means of extinguishing fire, that SEEU possesses.

Article 18

For accommodation of students and staff, systems for detecting and alerting the fire, technical equipment, tools and other means of extinguishing, the University will provide special facilities or rooms in buildings.

Article 19

The minimum technical equipment and means of extinguishing the fire are determined by the degree of danger of fire, and the type of building that is protected. The University has the following technical equipment:

- 1.FE C-9 -148 p;
2. FE CO2-5 -2p; Despite divorce boards
- 3.FE C-50-5p
- 4.FE FM200 5p
- 5.Underground hydrants -19 p (unequipped with hydrant equipment)

In addition to the standard fire equipment and extinguishing of fires the University shall provide reserve assets for fire equipment and fire fighting.

Note:

- For the objects that don't have FP ladder , the university possess mobile FP ladders
- 5 Eco Blankets to tuck people hurt by fire, for each object 5-10 pieces .
- Hydrant equipment placed in the object 900.

Article 20

According to the technical process, the modern way of designing and construction of buildings and applications of modern building materials, the University will use and incorporates new, modern systems, installations, equipment and means of fire protection.

Article 21

Devices and equipment for fire should be located in the premises of the buildings with the most sensitive places, where there is an increased danger of fire, and they should be clearly marked and accessible.

A Hydrant network must be built so that, in case of fire fighting, the system will have a sufficient amount of water.

Article 22

For initial firefighting, the University shall make available fire hydrants and manual fire extinguishers.

Article 23

The security service or a person designated will carry out a daily visual check and take care of the correctness of the FEs and hydrant network, and the FF hydrants, and limit the duration of firefighting equipment. In case of defects occurring in the FF hydrant network, FF

hydrants and fire extinguishers, it is necessary to remove the device as soon as possible and to fill and/or repair any apparatus.

For each device written record is kept.

Article 24

The accuracy of automatic and manual fire alarms and panic lights and static electricity (grounding) will be checked once a year. The lighting installation will be checked every 2 years or after damage.

Organization for fire protection

Article 25

In order to promote and implement preventive measures for fire protection, fire fighting and rescuing people and property threatened by fire, a person shall be determined or given authority for protection from fires and explosions.

Procedure in the case of fire

Article 26

Any employee or other person who notices a direct risk of fire occurrence, or notices fire, has the right and duty to remove the danger or to put out the fire if he or she can do so without putting himself or any other person at risk.

If the employee can not eliminate the danger or put out the fire, he or she must immediately notify the Security service of the University on 044-356-200 and should provide required data and ask help from any employees who are nearby.

Employees shall immediately proceed to extinguish the fire with the means available to (FF hydrants, fire extinguishers, etc.).

The Security service will report the fire to the territorial fire unit (Tetovo tel. 193) giving details about the place of occurrence of fire, the size and the direction of the fire, the type of material that burns, and, if there are injured people - the number of people injured and other relevant details.

After the Fire department has arrived, the action to extinguish the fire is managed by the responsible person of the Fire department for fire protection or another person designated by him.

The Security Service at the University, after receiving the fire notification shall inform all present on campus to start the action for evacuation and rescue and firefighting. The person in charge of fire prevention decides how many people will take part in extinguishing the fire, and how to rescue the students, staff and property threatened by fire.

If assistance is needed the city fire brigade and ambulance is to be called.

Employees who participate in extinguishing the fire are obliged to abide by the provisions of the Head of action for fire fighting.

Employees who do not participate in extinguishing the fire should, in the shortest time, without panic and without interfering in extinguishing and rescuing, leave the area threatened by fire.

Employees securing the object shall control the entrances of the building in which fire has occurred, for people and for vehicles, and not allow access of uninvited people in the buildings and premises of the origin of fire, and actively participate in the maintenance the order and safety of the time during the blaze.

Measures for protection against fire and explosion that remove or reduce the risk of fires and explosions

Article 27

Planned measures and activities serve to obviate the occurrence of fires and explosions, limiting the spread of fire, explosion and its consequences, and reduce the dangers through the system of preventive and repressive measures.

Article 28

Preventive measures are planned and implemented with the town and country planning and implementation of construction, technical regulations and standards in the design and construction of buildings.

Repressive measures are activities to detect, prevent the spread, and extinguish the fires, as well as provide assistance in eliminating consequences.

Article 29

As preventive measures for fire protection, as defined in this Rule, shall be considered: measures in the plan and estimation for protection and rescue from natural and other accidents; the Study for Fire and Explosion; and some other projects in the studies for protection from fire.

The content of this documentation for fire protection consists of: a detailed analysis and assessment of the dangers of fire and explosion in relation to the purpose of building, architecture, materials and applied constructions; the properties of materials used in the work process; the properties of materials and materials stored; and the manner and conditions of storage, and planned and accomplished measures for protection against fire and explosion.

Construction and structural fire fighting measures

Article 30

The University has applied urban design and construction FP measures, to reduce or prevent the risk of occurrence and spread of fire and explosion.

Construction and structural measures are defined by the design and construction of fire departments, fire walls, fire doors and openings, fire pillars, and open, reliable and fast routes for evacuation. The main exits of the buildings are performed to open outwards,

provided with a braking system in the open position toward the exit. Clear approaches and communications for fire vehicles will be provided on all sides of the buildings.

In the (re)construction of buildings, the University will respect state building regulations and standards in force.

Electricity and thermal energy fighting measures

Article 31

The University will observe prescribed state regulations and appropriate manner of execution of electrical installations with an aim to reduce the risks of occurrence and spread of fire or explosion from electrical installations and thermal devices.

Article 32

Each building has its own electrical switchboard where the main switch will cut off the supply to all other switchboards, control panels and consumers in the building.

Main switchboards are to be equipped with automatic shutdown to switch off the electrical power.

Switches are set in easy-to-reach places, to quickly and easily switch off the voltage by employees in the event of fire or other danger.

Article 33

For providing a continuous supply of electricity to critical knots such as safety lighting, pumps, ventilation systems, systems for automatic detection and reporting, server room, etc., the University provides spare energy sources and batteries.

Article 34

Wiring connectors and other consumers (in server room or other facilities) are carried out with the so called safety "S" performance according to technical rules and standards.

In facilities and premises in zones of fire hazard, which have devices, apparatus, installations etc. that can create static electricity, they shall be properly grounded.

Article 35

Installations, connections, devices and other consumers shall be regularly maintained in proper condition in accordance with the technical regulations and the manufacturer's instructions and the rules of technical practice.

Article 36

All buildings and facilities must be provided with natural or artificial ventilation.

Article 37

All facilities are to be provided with lightning protection, in an installation for atmospheric discharges performed in accordance with the technical regulations for lightning.

Article 38

To reduce the risk of occurrence and spread of fire, general preventive measures in the form of signs, reporting, danger and prohibited signs, and signs for determining the direction of movement and evacuation exits, shall be visibly placed in the buildings.

Article 39

Measures of protection against fires and explosions:

- The selection of materials, devices, installation and construction of facilities that will prevent fire and the possibility of the spread of fire and explosions is reduced to a minimum;
- The construction of roads and natural passages, for easy access to the facilities;
- The provision of sufficient quantities of water or other means and equipment for fire extinguishing;
- A prohibition on the use of open fire and other ignition sources in the buildings and premises of the University that can cause a fire or explosion;
- A prohibition on the use of electric ovens, heaters, gas stoves and other heating and storage of flammable substances in the premises which may cause fire or explosion;
- In each building and floor of the observable places, to set Guidelines for the safe evacuation of the building.

Article 40

University operations must be organized in such a way that the danger of fire and explosion is reduced to a minimum.

In the buildings and premises of the University where teaching of students is organized, there must be devices and equipment for rapid detection and fire fighting.

Article 41

Electrical, ventilation, heating, lightning protection and similar installations must be installed in accordance with the technical norms and standards and be maintained in proper condition.

Article 42

Appliances, tools and equipment for extinguishing fire shall be kept in easily accessible and visible places designated for that purpose and be kept in proper condition.

Article 43

Fire extinguishers are used only for firefighting or training of employees. In all other cases other firefighting equipment must be used.

Article 44

After closing time, appliances and other devices that can cause fire or explosion must be excluded.

3. MANNER OF INTRODUCTION OF EMPLOYEES WITH HAZARDS OF FIRE AND EXPLOSION IN ENTRY JOBS AT WORK OR THE CHANGE IN THE WORKPLACE

Article 45

The University will inform all employees and new employees and students of the dangers and preventive measures against fire and explosion; and their rights and obligations in terms of protection against fires and explosions of employee. The Rector of SEEU organizes and conducts the introduction, with a predefined and approved plan, and can invite an expert company or person from outside.

- Introduction and education in terms of protection from fire is the right and responsibility of each employee and in the interest of SEEU.

The Employee Introduction is made as follows:

The employer is obliged to give the employee all the rules and legislation governing this area to review.

-The SEEU manager shall, before accepting the employee in the workplace, verbally instruct him/her about the dangers from the occurrence of fire and explosion as well as to point out their rights and obligations.

-The SEEU manager performs indication of dangers and the consequences that can arise with unethical and improper handling of funds for the work.

4. TRAINING OF STAFF FOR PARTICIPATION IN FIREFIGHTING, OPERATION OF THE EQUIPMENT, TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES FOR FIREFIGHTING

Article 46

Staff at South East European University shall be trained and enabled to implement preventive and repressive measures against fire; the extinguishing of fires; and the procedure in case of fire and rescue and evacuation. The training is conducted with theoretical and practical teaching (training), and then testing of each employee for a job which then gets positive knowledge certificate (certificate) that is capable of field PAF. If an employee reveals unsatisfactory knowledge in training and testing, than the training is repeated within not less than fifteen (15) days, and if then does not show sufficient knowledge (results) is considered that the employee does not meet the conditions.

The following topics should be included:

1. Terms of burning and fire;
2. Preventive measures PAF and workplace hazards;
3. Equipment and assets (Fire Extinguisher and hydrants);
4. Rescue and evacuation;

The knowledge of the above areas should be checked every two years.

-Employees shall be enabled to carry out preventive measures for fire protection and methods of using fire protection devices and hydrants.

Apart from ability to extinguish fire, employees are trained for the evacuation of students from the buildings and premises of the University in the case of fire.

-To have panic lights and signposts for faster evacuation of people in the buildings and premises of the University.

-In the event of fire, to immediately cut off power from the main switch.

5. SCHEDULE AND TIME OF TESTING DEVICES, TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT AND FUNDS FOR FIRE FIGHTING

Article 47

Under construction and construction features of materials, nature and type of equipment used at work, possible kinds of fire are predicted and apparatus for initial fire extinguishing are set.

Extinguishing is a process where with the action of certain extinguishing agents, so that the combustion of burning matter is permanently stopped.

An efficient extinguisher depends on correctly selected appropriate extinguishing agents.

Regardless of the size of the danger of fire occurrence, the University should be equipped with the needed equipment for extinguishing fires.

The type and quantity of equipment and means needed for extinguishing fires, are determined based on the technical regulations and standards, and based on the assessment of danger of fire and explosion.

The Rector, as being responsible for fire protection, designates the person in whose jurisdiction is the selection of equipment and means of extinguishing fires, must take into account when choosing the equipment that they should comply with applicable standards.

For initial fire extinguishing in facilities and University premises, the specified fire protection equipment should be provided:

-FP hydrant: Used for initial extinguishing fire with water. May be as follows:

- Wall hydrants; Underground hydrants and ground hydrants: Commonly diameter f52, F75

- WATER: Water is best for extinguishing solids that make fire. It can be used with full jet, splash jet, water mist and water range.

S- (PP powder): Appliances filled with universal rinse-extinguishing powder for extinguishing initial fire. An extinguishing medium is hydrophobic powder which is discharged under pressure. It does not conduct electricity. It is best for extinguishing flammable substances that have embers.

CO2: Devices with CO2 filling are ideal for extinguishing small fires indoors, especially for electrical installations, telephone exchanges, computer centers and others.

Article 48

Devices, installations and fire equipment are to be serviced and examined at least once a year according to the technical regulations, standards and guidelines of the manufacturer.

For service performed, review, testing, measuring and calibrating, the authorized service prepares a report outlining the results of the performed activities.

Article 49

Defects of specified equipment and installations shall be addressed within a period not longer than 2 days after the finding of a defect. In extraordinary cases, for objective reasons, this deadline is extended in accordance with the possibilities of the authorized service that performs the service and supply of reserve parts and equipment.

Stable systems for automatic and manual detection and alerting fire

Article 50

Stable systems and equipment for fire protection with automatic and manual detection and alerting should be installed in buildings, to be displayed in accordance with the technical regulations, standards and guidelines and recommendations of the manufacturer.

Article 51

Automatic and manual systems and equipment for detecting and alerting about the fire shall be equipped with various detectors: optical, thermal, ionization detectors and flame detectors for measuring the concentration of gas according to the dangers.

Systems for automatic and manual detection and alerting the fire must be provided with an independent backup power source.

Article 52

Manual and automated systems are checked for correctness once every 12 months and, if there is a need, more often.

Fire extinguishers

Article 53

Fire extinguishers in the University are placed in all buildings of certain open areas and places.

The type and quantity of fire extinguishers is determined by the class of fire, the surface of the object and its fire load.

At every fire extinguisher there will be a control sticker with the necessary data. Attached to this will be a textual and graphical depiction of use.

Every fire extinguisher shall have a sticker bearing the extinguishing agent which is charged, the amount of the asset classes of fire for which it is intended and manual activation.

Fire extinguishers are placed in visible and easily accessible locations or nearby places and equipment of increased danger of fire, and above it is placed a board with the inscription 'extinguisher' (FE).

Fire hydrant network

Article 54

Objects and certain open areas of the University are provided with an underground external hydrant network which is a collection of buildings and devices, and the water from the source of supply is supplied by pipeline to hydrant plugs used for direct fire extinguishing.

The number of hydrant connections and amount of water is determined by the degree of resistance MKS.U.J1240 and category of the working process under threat of fire.

Article 55

Hydrants are installed around the object that is protected from fire, and if overhead hydrants impede traffic, then underground hydrants are placed.

Each facility should be provided with at least 2 external underground hydrants. For external hydrants with magnitude No80 or No100, the diameter of the pipeline is not less than 100 mm, and the minimum dynamic pressure not less than 2.5 bar.

The allowable distance between 2 external hydrants must not exceed 80 m, and from the wall of the building at least 5 m.

Hydrants are available at any time, marked by tables, and set in a way to prevent them freezing or suffering other damage. Each hydrant has a case to accommodate the necessary equipment.

A Ground case shall contain hydrant extension B / 2C-1p, tubes f52 mm 15m (type C) 4 pieces , nozzle valve f52 -2 pieces, key coupling "C" 1pcs Body and universal key clutches - A, B C the one piece and key hydrant "T" Four 24/34 1 piece.

The case in which the hydrant as extinguishing media is used, also contains a nozzle for easy or hard foam.

The number of pipes f52 mm type C standard length of 15 m in a cabinet, depends on the hydrant distance MKS.B.6.673.

Article 56

The required pressure and volume of water from the reservoir is provided with a device for increasing the pressure.

The device for increasing the pressure is secured with reserve power source.

Article 57

Hydrant networks shall be placed in buildings or facilities that use water as extinguishing media, or where usage of other substances may cause additional hazards or explosion.

Article 58

A separate hydrant external network with underground hydrants is engaged at the University, with a constant pressure of not less than 2.5 bar at the top floor less and not higher pressure than 7 bar in the hydrant network.

Article 59

Once a year a checkup of the whole fire protection infrastructure is conducted including fire protection devices, hydrant network, fire hydrants, and fire protection hydrant pipes,,, the pressure in them (static, dynamic), and the flow of water. There shall also be a regular checking of electrical grounding connection devices. The inspection and testing of the lightning installation is carried out every two years and more frequently if needed (in case of mechanical damage, relaxation, etc.).

Article 60

Fire protection devices should be deployed at all critical and prominent places and be visibly marked with PPA (Fire extinguisher) and should not be moved. Fire extinguishers must be placed in a place where the fastest route can be used. Their placement must not be higher than 1.5m in height measured from the floor.

Internal control

Article 61

Internal control is carried by the Security service or a designated fire protection person and has the following rights and duties:

- Shall conduct a full review of the application of the use of all equipment and facilities for fire safety.
- Shall control the storage, use and maintenance of the means of fire protection.
- Shall conduct supervision in other premises for implementation and enforcement and **preventive measures for fire safety in compliance** with the assessment and plan for protection and rescue from natural and other disasters and Study (Project) for protection from fires, explosions and hazardous substances.
- Suggest changes and amendments to the assessment of the damages and the Plan for Protection and Rescue and the Rules of fire and explosions and other acts in this area.
- Based on Identified deficiencies in terms of fire safety, at least once a month take minutes (reporting) for them and sets out the measures and the deadline for the removal of detected deficiencies (findings, recommendations, deadline for removing the same, proposals for sanctions and rewards, etc.).

Transitional and final provisions

Article 62

All staff and students at the University are obliged to abide by the provisions of this Regulation and to enforce the prescribed measures for protection against fire.

Article 63

In cases of things that are not covered in these Rules, the provisions of Firefighting of the RM shall apply.

Article 64

This Rule comes into force on the date of its approval.