**Minister for the Interior Decree No**

**.../2021 (……) amending**

**Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014 on the National Fire Protection Regulation**

By virtue of the authorisation granted in Section 47(2)(1) of Act XXXI of 1996 on fire protection, technical rescue and the fire brigade, and acting within the scope of my duties set out in Section 40(1)(8) of Government Decree No 94/2018 of 22 May 2018 on the functions and competences of members of the Government, I hereby order the following:

**Section 1**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014 on the National Fire Protection Regulation [hereinafter: Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014], Section 1(1)*(a)* shall be replaced by the following:

*(The fire safety requirements laid down in this Decree must be complied with during)*

“*a)* the design, construction, conversion, extension, upgrading, restoration, refurbishment, or use of a facility, building or part of building, as well as upon the modification of the intended purpose, or any change in the circumstances and conditions that were taken into account at the time of execution and have an impact on the fire safety situation,”.

**Section 2**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 4(2) is replaced by the following:

For the purposes of this Decree,

1. *tunnel length:* the length of the longest traffic lane as measured along the completely covered section of a tunnel,

2. *basic designated purpose:* a classification of units of risk, including independent functional components, by primary purpose of use typical of the unit of hazard so as to differentiate units of risk by designated purpose and to establish related fire protection requirements, such as

*a)* industrial-agricultural: the basic designated purpose of a unit of hazard containing an independent functional unit intended for industrial/agricultural purposes,

*b)* community: the basic designated purpose of a unit of hazard containing an independent functional unit intended for community purposes,

*c)* residential: the basic designated purpose of a unit of hazard containing homes, recreation units not classified as accommodation and rooms with related functions,

*d)* storage: the basic designated purpose of a unit of hazard containing an independent functional unit intended for storage purposes,

*e)* mixed: the basic designated purpose of a unit of hazard containing an independent functional unit serving other purposes,

3. *floor area (footprint):* in the case of machinery and equipment the area determined by their vertical projection; the area inside the boundaries of the area designated for storage in open-air storage facilities, and the net floor space of a room or an area fully or partially surrounded by building structures, and in the case of covered atrium, the vertical projection of the contiguous airspace with the largest floor area,

4. *scaffold-like structure:* a building with support structures dimensioned to meet the stability requirements of the purpose of use, without external wall structures, and with surfaces at certain elevations to meet its designated purpose and with spaces for human habitation,

5. *suspended ceiling:* is a suspended ceiling pursuant to the Government Decree on National Urban Planning and Building Requirements (hereinafter: OTÉK), with the proviso that, for the purposes of this Decree, it is only the bottom surface of the suspended ceilings that borders spaces suitable for human habitation: both parts of the airspace divided by suspended ceilings belong to one and the same functional unit or fire compartment,

6. *access floor:* is a horizontal structure for space division with unique fire resistance performance, which is propped up on a load-bearing surface and may be used as a receptacle of building engineering or electric installations:

*a)* raised or double floor: a pre-fabricated floor system including the flooring, the load-bearing props on the floor structure and the bearing bars or other components that provide a suitable load-bearing structure to be installed in a building,

*b)* hollow floor: a load-bearing surface propped up by a special underlying mechanism, which may include legs for support to provide space between the load-bearing surface and the floor structure for installations such as telecommunications, power supply, heating or ventilation lines,

7. *flow factor (coefficient of discharge):* a number calculated as the ratio of the effective aperture surface and geometric aperture surface to describe the efficiency of the heat and smoke control and air-supply mechanisms,

8. *temporary protected area:* a room or group of rooms or an area capable of ensuring the security of people escaping or evacuated to that location transitionally until a rescue operation,

9. *installed fire alarm device subsystem:* device as defined in the relevant technical requirement as a Type I or Type II component,

10. *installed fire alarm system:* a fixed device installed indoors or outdoors to detect and signal fire and to perform automatic fire protection actions in the early stages of fire development, and which is authorised for use by the fire prevention authorities,

11. *installer of the installed fire alarm and fire extinguisher:* the person or organisation responsible for the whole process of installation,

12. *commissioning of the installed fire alarms and fire extinguishers:* a procedure whereby the commissioning engineer verifies whether or not the installed device complies with the applicable laws and regulations, the national standards, the requirements laid down by the fire protection authority and the manufacturer and with the approved and licensed plans,

13. *installed fire extinguisher:* a fixed manually operated and/or automatically actuated device installed indoors or outdoors to put out fires, to facilitate intervention, to prevent fires from spreading and to reduce fire damage, whereby the extinguisher does not qualify as a source of extinguishing water and has been authorised for use by the fire protection authority,

14. *installed fire-retardant equipment:* installed automatic fire protection system used instead of a fire retardant building structure to prevent the spread of fire into the part of the space that is to be protected by the replaced fire retardant building structure, for a specific period of time,

15. *installed fire protection unit:* a fixed device designed to detect, signal and extinguish fire as well as to prevent the spread of it and to vent off the heat, smoke and combustion gases generated during the fire,

16. *safety lift:* an elevator that can be operated in case of fire in a building, and which may be a fire service elevator or an emergency lift,

17. *safety symbol:* a symbol created by a combination of geometric shape, colour and a pictorial element (pictogram), which is placed permanently and assists escape, warns of danger, prohibits actions or ways of behaviour, and indicates the location of the equipment and devices that are required for signalling and extinguishing fires,

18. *safety power supply:* power supply from a safety or emergency power source,

19. *safety power source:* a power source with capacity to supply power to the fire control power consumption units for a specific period of time in case of a failure of the normal supply source,

20. *safe area:* location outside the building, where escaping persons are not threatened by the fire and its accompanying phenomena and from where escaping persons can access public areas without returning to the building,

21. *reaching the safe area:* leaving the building via an exit to outdoor space or along an outdoor passageway that provides access to outdoor connection at ground level,

22. *cycle time:* the maximum period of time permitted between two consecutive inspections, supervisions or maintenance actions,

23. *family dwelling:* a residential building with one or two apartments, related garages or other rooms or premises,

24. *single wire fault:* up to one fault – short circuit, tear, earth fault, wire resistance or impedance change – in the wiring network,

25. *distance to access:* the length of the road between one's location and the place that is to be reached, as measured along the road axis,

26. *acceptance:* the process whereby a designer or installer justifies for its client that a fire alarm or a fire extinguisher, as designed and installed, meets the specified requirements,

27. *height of placement:* the location for posting safety markings and elements that indicate the direction of escape, which may be

*a)* low position: signs and elements placed at floor level or with bottom edges no more than 0.4 m above floor level,

*b)* medium position: between the low and high position, as measured from the floor plane, whereby the lower edges of the signs and elements are at a height of 1.5-1.8 m,

*c)* high position: placement of signs and elements with bottom edges at least 1.8 m and at most 3 m above floor level,

28. *person to be rescued without preparation:* an immobile person who can be rescued without preparation,

29. *person to be rescued after preparation:* an immobile person who cannot be rescued unless previously prepared (to ensure and maintain fit for transport condition),

30. *person not eligible for rescue even with preparation:* an immobile person whose rescue is infeasible within the time available for evacuation,

31. *primary building structure:* structural elements that support the stability of a building or its floors in the case of fire, along with structures blocking the propagation of fire,

32. *space or room to accommodate people:* room or space – in the case of an observation deck or scaffolding-like building – where, due to its designated purpose, people are expected to stay for an uninterrupted period of at least 30 minutes or several consecutive periods of less than 30 minutes, which if added up will reach 2 hours in any period of 4 hours,

33. *inter-level flooring:* horizontal load-bearing structure between building levels and between the building level and the loft, including the floor under the loft,

34. *flame retardant:* a protective agent, which, if applied efficiently to a combustible substance (by coating, soaking or saturation), will ensure a more favourable fire hazard classification of the combustible for a specific period or up to repeated treatment,

35. *protection for rescuing lives:* protection provided by a fire alarm installed to ensure proper conditions for evacuation by giving early fire signals so as to ensure the security of people inside a building or fire compartment,

36. *building material:* material used for civil works, forming part of a construction product or building structure,

37. *affected technical solution:* fire protection appliance, system, device or mechanism required by law or a fire protection authority, and systems subject to supervision in accordance with this Decree,

38. *protection for rescuing valuables:* protection provided by a fire alarm or fire extinguisher that is installed to ensure proper conditions for protecting valuables placed in a building, a fire compartment or outdoors, with early warning of fire,

39. *covered atrium:* an atrium, as defined by OTÉK, which, in the context of this Decree, connects two or more levels with contiguous airspace, and is separated from outdoor space from the top by a building structure.

40. *cover structure:* the load-bearing component of the roof structure, which supports and is used for fixing the roofing,

41. *skylight:* a construction product or building structure, which is meant to provide lighting for the area or room located under the structure and which encloses the room from above,

42. *supervision:* all measures and activities performed by an authorised person to obtain evidence about the operability, effectiveness of an affected technical solution and about whether or not the operator has performed checks, maintenance and repairs along with documenting the same in writing,

43. *warning sign:* a hazard sign that calls attention to a source of hazard,

44. *extinguisher of enhanced operational safety:* an installed fire extinguisher whose design, extinguishing material and power supply and control enhance the functionality and operational safety of the equipment in a fire situation,

45. *smoke damper:* an automated closing mechanism to be integrated into an air ventilation line (for smoke control and extraction and smoke decontamination) to allow the propagation of smoke or hot combustion gases in open position for a period as required or to block such propagation in closed position,

46. *smoke doors and windows:* structures that, once installed and closed, will block the propagation of smoke and toxic gases produced by fire from one side of the space they isolate to the other side, to a specific degree and for a specific period,

47. *smoke collector area:* the top section of the airspace in a smoke compartment above the layer of smokeless air,

48. *smoke apron or smoke barrier:* a construction product, building structure or piece of equipment used for separating adjacent smoke compartments and thus to restrict smoke in spreading laterally,

49. *smoke extraction:* a set of solutions that prevents dangerous volumes of smoke from entering the protected room, with regard to escape procedures,

50. *smokeless staircase:* a stairwell where the entry of smoke and toxic gases produced in a fire is limited so that the staircase will be suitable for secure evacuation and rescue for a specific period of time,

51. *smoke compartment:* a room or a part thereof laid out in a manner to prevent smoke from entering an adjacent smoke compartment,

52. *smokeless layer of air:* the bottom part of the air space in a room with limited presence of dangerous smoke other than the column of smoke rising from the fire,

53. *efficient ventilation:* where ventilation in a given room or space ensures that the concentration of combustible gases and vapours, under operating conditions, stays below 20% of the bottom explosion limit value, except in the direct environment of the place where they are released,

54. *fire spread limit for building façades:* the time that elapses from starting the required technical test, in compliance with the respective technical requirements, to reaching the boundary state typical of fires spreading on building façades,

55. *longitudinal removal of heat and smoke:* diverting smoke towards the entry or the exit of a tunnel with one end of the tunnel venting smoke and the other end replenishing fresh air,

56. *protection against heat and smoke:* a set of solutions to limit the spread of heat and smoke that develops in the event of fire, including their ventilation and extraction,

57. *manual operation of heat and smoke protection equipment:* opening natural heat and smoke ventilation and air-supply structures, switching pressurised smoke extraction equipment on and off, switching mechanical smoke ventilation and mechanical air replenishment units into fire or normal mode, which may require manual or remote operation,

58. *heat and smoke extraction:* a set of solutions that helps direct the heat and smoke that enters, or is produced in, a protected room into open space,

59. *fire service control panel of heat and smoke extraction:* an operating interface which allows the fire service to operate all of the heat and smoke protection units remotely from a central location,

60. *heat and smoke extraction unit:* mechanical equipment used to propel heat and smoke outside in forced flow, in case of fire,

61. *heat and smoke extraction system:* the interconnected system of various apparatus and equipment used to remove heat and smoke and to supply air, and any solution ensuring their operation, smoke compartmentation and their fixture, except for installed fire alarms,

62. *heat and smoke extraction structure:* a structure that allows heat and smoke to escape naturally into open space outdoors if it is opened in case of fire,

63. *authorised person:* a person who has the necessary qualification, knowledge, tools, experience and privileges and is appointed or authorised by the operator to perform regular inspections, maintenance and repairs,

64. *maintenance:* all measures and actions taken and performed to ensure the operability and efficiency of the affected technical solution, to prevent defects and to document the same,

65. *diagonal extraction of heat and smoke:* an activity whereby heat and smoke are removed and fresh air is replenished via designated openings; extraction occurs in the upper third of the cross-section of the tunnel while fresh air is replenished in the bottom third,

66. *featured open-air event with music and dance:* an event with music and dance held outdoors with over 10,000 people in attendance or in an area of over 20,000 m2, which is subject to Government Decree No 23/2011 of 8 March 2011 on making open-air events with music and dance more secure,

67. *exit level:* the level where people inside can leave while escaping from the building or special structure and access the connecting ground level terrain,

68. *evacuation:* process to enable people inside or on a building, special structure or outdoors to access a temporary protected or safe area,

69. *first stage of evacuation:* a part of evacuation, from a person's actual location to the person's reaching the escape route or the temporary protected area or safe area, if this can be ensured without using the escape route,

70. *second stage of evacuation:* a part of evacuation, from a person's reaching the escape route to the person's accessing the safe or temporary protected area,

71. *doors and windows intended for evacuation:* doors and windows installed along the evacuation route,

72. *evacuation route:* a route intentionally followed by a person, wherever the person is located in the building during the evacuation process, which includes the route of the first stage of evacuation (access to the escape route, leaving a room or group of rooms) and the route of the second stage of evacuation (the escape route),

73. *risk unit or unit of hazard:* a building or any part thereof with definite borders specified for blocking the propagation of fire, in respect of which the circumstances determining the hazard class are taken into account to the same degree and in the same manner during design,

74. *risk class:* a classification expressing the degree of threat and the severity of the resulting damage or loss in case of fire and the degree of other jeopardy the fire may cause,

75. *combined extraction of heat and smoke:* a system developed by the application of both the longitudinal and diagonal extraction of heat and smoke,

76. *protection of combined nature:* the simultaneous safeguarding of lives and valuables with an installed fire protection unit,

77. *community purpose:* designated purpose not classified as residential, industrial, agricultural or storage,

78. *external building envelope:* the partition wall of a façade facing the external space and that of an internal courtyard, atrium, air shaft or air duct facing the open courtyard it encloses,

79. *plinth surface:* the band of the façade wall surface, attached to a building level, of a technologically necessary height, the lower edge of which is bordered by the upper plane of the terrain connection, a lower building connection or a connecting horizontal structure,

80. *air supply:* any and all solutions used for the replenishment of air needed during heat and smoke extraction,

81. *air supply unit:* a piece of equipment which ensures the supply of air into a room where it is needed for the extraction of heat and smoke, mechanically by forced flow, in case of fire,

82. *air supply device:* a structure that allows air to flow naturally into a room fitted with smoke extraction equipment in quantities needed for replenishment if it is opened in case of fire,

83. *staircase:* a passage arrangement used for bridging level differences with stairs and with building structures surrounding it from all sides,

84. *stair support elements:* the complete stair structure without auxiliary structures such as balustrade, base, banister, railing, tread surface covering and cladding,

85. *stairwell:* a passage area forming a contiguous airspace, which consists of flights of stairs, landings and related passages,

86. *establishment (development):* a sequence of processes including planning, installation, occupation and acceptance,

87. *facility:* the combination of buildings and open-air spaces on a single plot of land,

88. *high-rise building:* a high structure, which is classified as a building pursuant to OTÉK,

89. *person with limited capacity to escape:* a person who cannot escape independently due to age, mental or physical health conditions or some external constraint,

90. *special institution for persons with limited capacity to escape:* an institution to provide accommodation, care, treatment, education, nursing to persons with limited capacity to escape where the capacity to escape of persons who are placed, taken care of, treated, educated, or nursed there is affected adversely by factors other than age,

91. *emergency elevator:* a safety elevator which occupants may also use in case of fire,

92. *emergency sign:* a safety symbol that indicates the location of the exit that is to be used for escape or that of the emergency exit, as well as their direction in a building, structure or outdoors, along the passageway (exit),

93. *escape route:* the passageway used by escaping persons, which is designed to ensure the safety of such persons for the time it takes to escape during the second stage of evacuation (in the case of a room that can host crowds of people, along the route after the door that is used for evacuation from this room), in case of fire,

94. *escape route signalling system:* a system that provides clearly visible and unambiguous information and visual instructions for occupants as how to leave the area in case of an emergency along a designated escape route, by applying clearly arranged visual tools, signs and markings,

95. *escape route protection:* the coverage of the escape routes and adjoining rooms with a supply of automatic sensors in a building, structure or fire compartment protected by installed fire alarm units, except for spaces that can be ignored for the purposes of protection,

96. *underground station:* a station with platform level more than 20 m below terrain surface,

97. *standard risk class:* a grouping of a building or an independent building section that corresponds to the most severe hazard classification of the risk units,

98. *standard fire compartment:* the fire compartment in a facility that requires the largest volume of extinguishing water,

99. *immobile person:* a person without the ability to escape, and whose rescue requires staff and additional tools, as necessary,

100. *large open room:* a room with a calculated ceiling height of not less than 4 m, and a floor area of minimum 1,200 m2,

101. *non-combustible substance:* non-organic substances or those with limited organic content, whose ignition temperature cannot be ascertained below the temperature limit set in the applicable technical specification, and building materials classified to belong to fire protection categories A1 or A2, as well as solid building materials whose combustion heat, as determined by a standard laboratory testing method for the product as a whole, does not exceed 3.0 MJ/kg,

102. *standard lightning protection:* lightning protection developed in compliance with the MSZ EN 62305 standard series,

103. *normal power supply:* electric power supplied from a normal power source,

104. *normal power supply:* power source supplying power to electric consumers,

105. *openability:* ability to unlock the door or window that is intended for evacuation and to manually open and move it open,

106. *melt:* substance in the state defined in the relevant technical requirement,

107. *person with the ability to escape independently:* an escaping person who, based on age, mental and physical health status, can escape on his/her own, relying on additional guidance, if any, and whose escape is not limited externally by forcible restraint,

108. *independent building section:* a section of a building which is statically independent from other building sections and is separated with structures blocking the propagation of fire, and from where evacuation is possible without entering adjacent building sections,

109. *mass presence of people forming a crowd:* group of people exceeding 300, including viewers, where the nominal density of people exceeds 0.5 persons/m2 outdoors and 1.0 person/m2 in an indoor area,

110. *passive storage:* storage and marketing of a stored substance in its unopened, closed, factory packaging and container or in a packaging and container certified for transportation,

111. *canopy structure:* a building where the material used against the forces of weather in the building shell is made by weaving or another substitute technology from natural or man-made fibre and which can support surface loads, is used as external building envelope to form fully or partially independent spaces and thereby provides the conditions of use,

112. *explosion:* high velocity process of combustion where the speed of the moving flame front is at or above 10 m/s but is below 100 m/s,

113. *status of explosion risk:* the presence of certain amounts of a substance or mixture (in the highly flammable and explosive category) in a state of matter and condition, which represents explosion hazard coupled with at least either oxygen concentration or ignition energy from among the conditions precedent to burning and exploding,

114. *explosive zone:* an open or enclosed compartment formed by one or more explosive zones, indoors or outdoors,

115. *person escaping with assistance:* a person with limited capacity to escape who can escape with physical help or guidance or upon the controlled removal of external restraints, with guidance,

116. *special structure:* in terms of fire protection special structures include highway tunnels, pedestrian subways, underground railway lines, observation decks, canopy structures, scaffold-like buildings and sheds,

117. *outdoor exit:* an exit in the external envelope of a building, which allows escaping persons to leave the building and reach safety outside,

118. *open-air event:* events held outdoors with over 1,000 people attending, not including events related to the operating licence of the facility,

119. *area of an open-air event:* the enclosed area in the case of an event delimited by natural or man-made barriers, restricting movement, and the area marked responsibly by the organiser, in the case of a non-confined area,

120. *open-air storage area:* an area outdoors used for storing materials, goods and objects and the protection of the same from weather, if necessary; parking lots, placing a vehicle in a plot of land and storage on the roof panel of a building are not classified as open-air storage areas,

121. *structural stability:* the capability of a fire compartment, an independent building section or a building to withstand loads which are contemporaneous with fire, during the term of the expected fire impact, for the required time, including the capability of the support structures of connected fire protection building structures and installed fire protection equipment to remain functional; provided that support structures also include structural components and related connections,

122. *combustible solids:* organic substances or substances with limited non-organic content that take solid state at room temperature and whose ignition temperature can be determined using the applicable technical procedure, as well as solid building materials classified to belong to fire protection categories B-F, and solid building materials whose combustion heat, as determined by a standard laboratory testing method for the product as a whole, does not exceed 3.0 MJ/kg,

123. *level-dividing floor structure:* an internal level developed by dividing part of the airspace of a room (by erecting a horizontal structure dimensioned not to exceed 25% of the floor area of the bottommost level of the room) and by ventilating the section below the ceiling, without making a room or a solid banister or wall that would stand taller than 1 metre,

124. *shed:* a partially or fully covered single-storey structure connecting directly to the ground with at least 50% of the total surfaces left open on one or more sides,

125. *technological conveyor:* a conveyor belt, a transport table or similar structure or equipment used for forwarding materials or products,

126. *comprehensive protection:* protection which ensures full coverage of an area, that is protected by installed fire alarms, with automatic sensors, except for spaces that can be ignored for protection purposes,

127. *baffle:* a wall structure suitable for altering the direction of blow-down,

128. *roof covering:* a part of a roof structure adjacent to outer space, offering insulation against precipitation,

129. *roof panel*: the ceiling structure enclosing the top level of a building from above,

130. *roof panel support structures:* all structural parts of the roof panel whose destruction results in general building decay or one that affects large areas or triggers the collapse of a major section of the roof panel as well as voluminous (normally non-light-weight) load-bearing cover structures, whose destruction may potentially result in other structural damage, penetration through lower floors, provided that constant load must be calculated by taking into account each roof layer and the load of suspended and superimposed objects,

131. *dividing structure of a roof panel:* (self-supporting) light weight panels, made of layers, of no more than 80 kg/m2 surface volume, propped up by roof panel supporting structures, provided that constant load must be calculated by taking into account each roof layer and the load of suspended and superimposed objects,

132. *roof structure:* the structure enclosing the top floor of a building from above, comprising roof-truss and roof covering,

133. *barrier and separation strip to prevent propagation of fire*: a barrier and separation strip disconnecting the fields in combustible roofing that has been applied to offer protection against heat or rainwater, in order to prevent the spread of fire,

134. *roof fire propagation rate:* the degree of propagation of independent burning (with flames, charring or smouldering) on the surface and in the layers of a roof insulation system or roofing,

135. *prohibition sign:* a safety sign that forbids hazardous forms of behaviour, and refers to the prohibition of activities which are considered to pose a hazard in a given location,

136. *multi-directional evacuation:* the possibility to leave the location, room or separate building section through more than one route, partly or completely different from others, to the safe area, whereby such routes alone should be able to ensure evacuation,

137. *building designed for numerous occupants:* a structure classified as a building serving the purpose of receiving large masses of people,

138. *fireproof cabling system:* a combination of electric power or data communication lines, cables, encased bars and related ducts, coatings and covers, bearing and support structures, distributing and connection boxes that can remain operational for a specific period of time even if exposed to fire load and without the occurrence of faults, a failure of signal transmission or power outage,

139. *fire resistance performance:* the time expressed in hours or minutes between starting the applicable fire test in line with the respective technical requirements and the moment the tested building structure reaches its boundary state of fire resistance,

140. *fire control power consumption unit:* an electric consumer that must operate or remain operational for a specific period while exposed to fire,

141. *main power switch in a fire situation*: a manual or remotely operated power-off switch to be used in case of fire,

142. *powering off in case of fire:* switching off the power supply to all the electric consumers of a building from a single location, all at once or in several groups, locally with a manual or a remotely operated switch,

143. *fire-retardant base structure*: a common term for firewalls, fire-retardant partition walls and floor structures acting as fire barriers,

144. *fire-retardant false ceiling:* a false ceiling installed in a room or, at most, in a fire compartment, which, by virtue of its fire prevention properties, in conjunction with the ceiling and roof structure above, ensures the prescribed fire resistance performance properties,

145. *fire-barrier anteroom (foyer):* independently ventilated foyer bordered by fire-retardant building structures, with doors fitted with automatic closing mechanisms and of a size to ensure fast escape,

146. *fire-retardant building structure*: a building structure used to offer protection against propagating fires, as it can prevent fires from spreading between the compartments it separates for a specific period of time; fire-retardant building structures include fire-retardant base structures, fire blocking (fire-retardant closures) and fire-spread barriers,

147. *fire-barrier wall:* a wall structure that prevents fire from spreading between the fire compartments or the units of independent purpose or the rooms it separates for a specific period of time,

148. *fire-retardant floor:* a floor structure that prevents fire from spreading between the fire compartments or rooms it separates for a specific period of time,

149. *fire blocking:* a technical solution which prevents fires from spreading across the openings and perforations of building structures and along cables and cabling systems, by blocking them, and which is capable of preventing the propagation of fire through openings, perforations and along cables for a specific period of time; such solutions include fire-barrier doors and windows, fire-retardant closing components, fire-retardant systems for filling or closing gaps and apertures and fire-retardant linear joint fillers,

150. *fire-retardant linear joint sealing:* a fire-retardant closure which, by filling gaps or apertures where building structures connect, will prevent fires from spreading across the gap or aperture for a specific period of time,

151. *fire-retardant doors and windows:* fire-retardant doors, windows, gates, curtain gates, shutter gates, shutters and fire-retardant closures blocking the leads-through of technological conveyors, which, if closed, will prevent fires from spreading for a specific period of time,

152. *fire-retardant system for filling gaps and apertures:* structures, technical solutions and products closing the gaps and apertures created in partitioning building structures that serve to accommodate air handling and other technological lines, cables and wire systems, in a manner to block fires for a specific period of time,

153. *fire-retardant partition wall:* a non-load-bearing wall structure, which has been designed to separate adjacent rooms within a fire compartment and has been erected without fire-retardant closures; it (according to solid wall surface tests) is capable of preventing fires from spreading between the rooms it separates for a specific period of time,

154. *fire-retardant closing element:* a fire-retardant closure of active or reactive operation, which prevents fires from spreading along the building engineering line that leads across fire-retardant building structures, for a specific period of time,

155. *fire service access area:* an area used to put out fire in a set of buildings and for rescue, which provides the necessary conditions for the proper operation of the technical firefighting equipment and firefighting units that are required for the intervention,

156. *fire service access route*: a road suitable fire service motor vehicles wishing to access the fire service access area,

157. *fire service elevator:* in case of fire, a safety lift for use by the fire department only,

158. *fire-extinguisher inspector:* a business employing maintenance staff to maintain fire-extinguishers, which does not operate a maintenance shop and is provided with an NDDM code by the maintenance organisation,

159. *fire-extinguisher maintenance organisation:* a business which employs maintenance staff and operates a maintenance workshop for maintaining fire-extinguishers,

160. *fire extinguisher maintenance organisation, NDDM identification mark:* a sticker with holographic fraud prevention and unique numbering to identify the workshop of the maintenance organisation, which the maintenance organisations can purchase from a distributor licensed by the National Directorate for Disaster Management (NDDM) under the Ministry of Interior,

161. *fire-extinguisher maintenance person:* a person or organisation identified by law as responsible for maintaining fire-extinguishers in a state of good repair,

162. *fire service intervention centre:* a room with access to controlling the fire protection equipment assisting and needed during a fire service intervention, and to building surveillance systems that monitor the operating status of the fire protection equipment,

163. *fire service key safe:* a device controlled by an installed fire alarm, which allows smooth access to a building and its rooms during fire service interventions,

164. *fire compartment:* a specific section of a building, special structure or open-air storage area which is protected from fires spreading from adjacent sections of buildings and areas,

165. *fire compartment area:* the sum of the net floor area of the rooms belonging to the same fire compartment or of the area used for storage in the case of an outdoor storage area in m2,

166. *fire spacing (clearance):* the smallest permissible horizontal distance between adjacent buildings and adjacent open-air storage units, and between adjacent buildings and open-air storage units belonging to separate fire compartments,

167. *fire-spread barrier:* a fire-retardant building structure attached to the flooring or a wall or erected on the roof so as to prevent fires from spreading between floor levels, fire compartments, roof zones and adjacent buildings by virtue of its shape, size, fire resistance performance and capacity to prevent the propagation of fire,

168. *protection against fire spread:* a set of solutions whose continuous application can prevent fires from spreading to a protected structure, part of building or open-air storage unit; methods: fire spacing, fire-retardant building structures, installed fire-barrier equipment, and other designs to ensure the required fire propagation limits or fire resistance performance,

169. *fire propagation limit:* the time expressed in hours or minutes between starting the applicable fire propagation test in line with the respective technical requirement and the moment the tested building structure reaches its boundary state of fire resistance,

170. *activity representing a fire hazard:* an activity which requires a temperature higher than the ignition temperature or the flashpoint of any combustible material in the vicinity, or which uses open flame, and triggers glowing, smouldering or sparking, as potential sources of ignition,

171. *flammability degree:* category of flammable liquids and melts, depending on their flashpoint, operating temperature and the relevant technical requirements,

172. *fire hazard class:* a classification of a substance or a mixture that characterises its behaviour and degree of hazard based on physical and chemical properties from the perspective of fire protection,

173. *façade strip for fire prevention:* strip limiting the spread of fire, interrupting and replacing the thermal insulation, of fire prevention class B-E, provided by the covering, coating or plastered thermal insulation applied to the building envelope,

174. *fire protection sign:* a safety symbol indicating the location of fire protection equipment, devices or fire-extinguishers,

175. *fire protection technical compliance manual:* a fire protection document that contains the fire protection data as such evolved after the construction, conversion or expansion of a building along with the terms of use pertaining to the safe operation of the building,

176. fire protection class: a category based on the typical behaviour of building structures exposed to fire, which is established on the basis of tests administered in line with applicable technical requirements,

177. *fire protection operation log:* a document for verifying the inspection, supervision and maintenance of fire protection-related technical solutions,

178. *commissioning engineer:* a contracted person responsible for the commissioning of the installed fire alarm units or fire-extinguishers on behalf of the client, and in charge of performing the related inspections, checks and operation tests as well as the evaluation of the appropriateness of the equipment, and this person must be qualified to design fire alarms and fire-extinguishers as required by legislation,

179. *operator:* a person or organisation responsible for operating a facility, building or building section and for ensuring the specific circumstances laid down in Section 18 of Act XXXI of 1996 on fire protection, technical rescue and the fire brigade while doing so,

180. *operatorial inspection:* asserting, typically by visual inspection, and recording in writing, the operability of a technical solution, whereby the inspection is performed by a person acting as the operator's auditor or one holding the operator's letter of engagement,

181. *person performing operatorial inspection:* a person engaged or authorised by an operator to perform an operatorial audit,

182. *plastered heat insulation system:* a complex system and set of elements comprising several layers and an insulating core, fitted on an external building envelope, to offer protection against external weather and mechanical impacts by means of its protective coating or cover,

183. *partition wall:* a non-load-bearing wall structure enclosing a room, from floor to floor,

184. *protective structures:* structural elements that ensure the protection of occupants and the stability of a building in case of fire,

185. *protection level:* a category with parameters such as the level of development of installed fire alarms and fire-extinguishers, and the size of areas controlled by a fire alarm, as well as the size of areas affected by the extinguishing capacity of a fire-extinguisher,

186. *protective wall:* a wall structure capable of intercepting the force of explosion overpressure released through a rupturing and rupturing-opening surface,

187. *emergency exit*: an exit not used during regular operations but taken into account for evacuation purposes,

188. *fire protection audit of electric equipment:* an audit performed by an authorised person with a view to verifying the appropriateness and finding the deficiencies of and classifying the electric equipment from a fire protection point of view,

189. *applicable technical requirement:* a set of national standards and technical directives concerning fire safety,

190. *enclosed walkway:* a passage bordered by primary building structures from all sides.”

**Section 3**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, point *aa)* and *ab)* of subparagraph *a)* in Section 9(1) are replaced by the following:

*[The following belong to the highly flammable or explosive class pursuant to*

*Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (hereinafter: CLP Regulation)]*

“*aa)* unstable explosives, explosives of classes 1.1 to 1.5 and desensitised explosives,

ab) flammable gases of categories 1A, 1B and 2 and pyrophoric or chemically unstable gases of category 1A,”

**Section 4**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 12(4) is replaced by the following:

“(4) When determining the number of building levels in accordance with paragraph 3, Section 24(2)(e), Section 26(3) or Table 1, 2 and 3 in Annex 2, or when determining the floor height of the upper level of the building based on Section 65(1)(a), Section 79(1) or the first row in Table 2 of Annex 8, as well as in the case of the establishment of the hazard category pursuant to rows 2 and 3 of Table 1 in Annex 1, it is possible to disregard the following:

*a)* the top floor that only contains the elevator machine room, the top floor of a stairwell and the mechanical room, and the aggregate floor area of the mechanical rooms does not exceed 25% of the floor area of the top floor,

*b)* the loft that only contains – apart from its open parts – the elevator machine room, the top floor of a stairwell and the mechanical room, and the aggregate floor area of the mechanical rooms does not exceed 25% of the floor area of the top floor,

*c)* the loft that, beyond what is listed in subparagraph b), contains the upper level of two-storey apartments, and where all apartments can be accessed from the floor below the top floor,

*d)* the uppermost building floor in which only the upper floor of two-storey dwellings is located and all apartments may be accessed from below,

*e)* technical floor if the intended use is industrial, agricultural or storage,

*f)* in the case of split levels, a mezzanine that does not significantly influence the risk levels,

*g)* an observation deck or basement that is part of the building and which, based on its extent, capacity and intended use, does not significantly influence risk levels,

*h)* the gallery, level-dividing floor.”

**Section 5**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (2a) is added to Section 15:

“(2a) There is no resistance-to-fire performance requirement for building structures with a single floor, agricultural or storage function if:

*a)* they have a floor area not exceeding 2,000 m2,

*b)* all rooms are evacuated into a safe space during the first stage of evacuation,

*c)* all load-bearing, partitioning and fire retardant building structures and construction products belong to fire protection class A1-A2,

*d)* the rooms referred to in Section 33(4) are enclosed by building structures that have the required fire resistance performance and are constructed in a way that they are accessible from outdoors, and

*e)* they are not intended for the storage of substances that belong to the highly flammable or explosive category.”

**Section 6**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 17(4) is replaced by the following:

“(4) There is no need to provide protection against fire spread between a building on the same plot of land and a storage unit of an outdoor storage area if the outdoor storage area or part thereof and the building or part thereof can be formed as a single fire compartment, unless an extinguishing system of enhanced operational safety is used. The storage unit of an outdoor storage area may form part of the fire compartment of a building or part of a building if the storage unit would form part of the fire compartment if it was arranged as a storage room.”

**Section 7**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 18(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) The fire spacing must be established

*a)* in accordance with Tables 1 to 3 of Annex 3,

*b)* in the case of a special structure, in accordance with Chapter XII, or

*c)* by calculation.

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (1a) is added to Section 18:

“(1a) If the standard risk class of a building is determined entirely by the risk class of a risk unit below ground-level, it shall be sufficient to take into account, instead of the standard risk class, the strictest of the risk classes pertaining to the risk units at ground level and above ground level, in order to establish the fire distance.”

**Section 8**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (2a) is added to Section 21:

“(2a) If the maximum permissible size of the fire compartment is increased in accordance with Tables 2 and 3 of Annex 5, the installed fire alarm unit in the building immediately performs fire alarms for the occupants.”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following subparagraph *d)* is added to Section 21(3):

*(Maximum permissible dimension of the fire compartment if it has been formed from the storage units in an outdoor storage area)*

“*d)* in the case of a substance or product belonging to the highly flammable or explosive class, this should not exceed 1,000 m2, unless otherwise specified by law.”

**Section 9**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, heading 8 is replaced by the following:

“8. The connection of fire compartments within one building, and that of separate fire compartments on the same plot of land, to the exterior structures of the building and in a covered atrium”

**Section 10**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 23 is replaced by the following:

“Section 23 (1) The connection of fire compartments of different heights shall be protected against the spread of fire.

(2) For fire compartment boundaries connected to the interior façade of a covered atrium, the following must be provided:

*a)* in the covered atrium heat and smoke removal, which is expected to be

*aa)* for natural heat and smoke ventilation, equal to one-and-a-half times the value set out in Table 1 of Annex 9,

*ab)* for mechanical heat and smoke extraction, as set out in Annex 9, Table 1,

*b)* protection against fire propagation through the façade, in accordance with the requirements applicable to the fire compartments or levels above or adjacent to each other,

*ba)* on the inner front of the covered atrium,

*bb)* between the structure covering the covered atrium and the rooms that are positioned higher than the structure and belong to different fire compartments.”

**Section 11**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, subparagraph *a)* point *ad)* in Section 25(2) shall be replaced by the following:

*(The covering, coating or plastered heat insulation system of the external envelope may*

*only belong to fire class A1 or A2)*

“*ad)* on a firewall up to a height of 5 m measured vertically from the terrain connection or the connection line of a lower building, excluding the plinth, the wall surface covered by the opening-free wall structure of the neighbouring building, and a firewall with covering, coating, plastered thermal insulation system, meeting the fire spread limit requirements of building façades, and”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 25(8) is replaced by the following:

“(8) Structures used in front of the façade for plants, shading, acoustics, advertising or other functions, which result in the partial or full coverage of the façade, must be designed in such a way that they do not adversely affect fire propagation on the façade.”

**Section 12**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (4) is added to Section 26:

“(4) The limit value for the spread of fire on the façade, as specified in paragraph (3)*(a)*, may be disregarded if the building

*a)* is intended for industrial, agricultural or storage purposes,

*b)* belongs to standard risk class NAK, AK or KK,

*c)* the construction products and structures used for the affected façade are of fire protection class A1-A2,

*d)* the external building envelope has no cavity and

*e)* an integrated water-based fire extinguisher has been installed to ensure the protection of the façade in the entire area of the fire compartment, including the affected façade section.”

**Section 13**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 27(1a) is replaced by the following:

“(1a) In the case of exceptional penetrations, gaps, cracks and ruptures between the wire and the building structure must be hermetically sealed, at the place of the penetration, with materials belonging to at least the fire prevention category required for the building structure concerned.” If the building structure with penetrations is not subject to a fire protection class requirement, the sealing material shall be at least of Class D.”

**Section 14**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 31(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) Structures covering the uppermost level must belong to a fire protection class and a category of roof fire spread that complies with the requirements set out in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex 2.”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 31(3) is replaced by the following:

“(3) When building a loft or retrofitting the loft, it shall be ensured between the attic rooms and the roof structure and the open part of the loft that fires in the loft do not spread beyond the attic room and the roof structure for the period stipulated in the resistance-to-fire performance requirement, applicable to the structure covering the uppermost level.”

**Section 15**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 32(5) is replaced by the following:

“(5) Free openings on the flat roof, as well as ventilation, skylights, heat and smoke control and other equipment that would facilitate fire propagation outside the roof may be installed in such a way so that they prevent the fire from spreading beyond the fire compartment boundaries and the firewall.”

**Section 16**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 33(4)*(e)* is replaced by the following:

*(The following must be separated from adjacent, non-technologically related premises with fire retardant structures in compliance with the standard risk class of the building concerned)*

“*e)* a room containing a pump for the operation of the wall fire hydrant and the external supply of extinguishing water,”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (8) is added to Section 33:

“(8) In rooms intended to host masses of people, fire class C-s1, d0 wall coverings may be used instead of wall coverings of the required B-s1, d0 category, and Cfl-s1 fire class coverings may be used instead of floor coverings of the required Bfl-s1 category, if the entire area of the fire compartment (which encloses the room) is supplied with fire extinguishers.”

**Section 17**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (4) is added to Section 36:

“(4) A residential part of a building may be formed from a single fire compartment, if it is not limited in scope, provided that the following conditions are met:

*a)* the wall and floor structure between the housing units and between the housing unit and other spaces shall be designed as a structure having a resistance-to-fire performance equivalent to a fire-retardant wall and fire-retardant ceiling,

*b)* between the façade openings of adjacent housing units, the façade openings of the housing unit and those of other rooms

*ba)* laterally, a horizontal distance of at least 0.9 m is retained,

*bb)* in the case of apertures on wall surfaces forming an angle of less than 120 degrees, a horizontal distance of not less than 1.5 m is retained,

*c)* the doors of the building – opening on a closed central or side corridor, a closed escape route or staircase – have a resistance-to-fire performance of at least EI2 30,

*d)* the connection of parts of buildings of different heights are designed to be protected against fire spread,

*e)* multi-directional evacuation is ensured,

*f)* the intensity of the extinguishing water is determined in accordance with Table 1 of Annex 8, whereby the area of the fire compartment includes the net floor area of separate building units for residential purposes, but not more than 3,900 l/p. If the floor area of the risk unit involving a housing unit, calculated in accordance with this subparagraph, is less than the floor area of the fire compartment in the other risk units of the building, the higher extinguishing water intensity shall be ensured,

*g)* the extinguishing water intensity determined in accordance with subparagraph *f)* shall be ensured

*ga*) based on the relevant risk class of the building, if the extinguishing water intensity is determined on the basis of the risk unit that contains a housing unit,

*gb)* otherwise based on the risk class of the risk unit that contains the relevant fire compartment,

as stipulated in Section 72(3).”

**Section 18**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (7) is added to Section 37:

“(7) In the case of accommodation buildings, the requirements relating to residential accommodation may be applied if

*a)* the building is a single-floor building,

*b)* its floor area does not exceed 150 m2,

*c)* during the first stage of evacuation it is ensured that all rooms are evacuated into a safe space and

d) it can maximum accommodate a total of 20 persons.”

**Section 19**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 38(1) and (2) shall be replaced by the following:

“(1) Crèche functions, and except as provided for in paragraph (5), rooms that are intended for the day-care of children under the age of 3 may be situated only on the ground floor or at the exit level.

(2) Kindergarten functions, and except as provided for in paragraph (5), rooms that are intended for the day-care and education of children aged 3-6 years may be situated only on the basement, ground floor or exit level, as well as at the next level above the basement, ground floor, exit level and not more than 7.0 m above the basement, ground floor, exit level.”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 38(9) is replaced by the following:

“(9) In the case of a risk unit also serving crèche and kindergarten purposes, it is sufficient to apply the requirements of risk class AK if risk class KK results solely from the age of the children, with the exception of the requirements laid down for evacuation and the location of a room for children's presence. In this case, when determining the standard risk class of the building, this risk unit may be taken into account as a risk unit of class AK.”

**Section 20**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (5) is added to Section 40:

“(5) In the case of a risk unit where up to 5 persons are expected to stay at the same time (with them being persons who can either be rescued after preparation or who are not eligible for rescue even with preparation), it is sufficient to only meet the requirements laid down for risk class KK, (except for in the case of the evacuation requirements), provided that risk class MK results solely from one's capacity to escape. In this case, when determining the standard risk class of the building, this risk unit may be taken into account as one of risk class KK.”

**Section 21**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 46(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) If the intended purpose is forced stay, the fire protection authority must be consulted about the following:

*a)* the evacuation conditions, including the external opening of doors which have been closed under operation,

*b)* the conditions of fire service intervention,

*c)* the need for the availability, detectability and marking of fire safety equipment, devices, apparatus as well as firefighting technical tools, and their characteristics different from the ones specified in the general requirements,

*d)* the positioning and characteristics of installed fire alarm and fire-extinguishing system components different from the general requirements.”

**Section 22**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, heading 24 is replaced by the following:

“24. Storage functions”

**Section 23**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 48(2) and (3) shall be replaced by the following:

“(2) Premises used for the storage of lorries, buses and similar large vehicles must be separated from any other functionally independent area with at least a fire-retardant partition wall and with a fire-retardant building structure, if they contain more than 10 parking places or spots for vehicles.”

(3) The thermal and sound insulation material on the inner side of the vehicle storage premises shall be

*a)* in the case of premises with up to 20 vehicle parking spots, at least of fire protection class D-s2, d0,

*b)* in the case of premises with more than 20 vehicle parking spots,

*ba)* at least of fire protection class A2-s1, d0, provided that the risk unit is of risk class KK or MK,

*bb)* at least of fire protection class B-s1, d0, provided that the risk unit is of risk class NAK or AK.”

**Section 24**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following Section 48/A shall be inserted:

“Section 48/A (1) In the case of a building containing a large open space for storage with the corresponding office and service area, of standard risk class of NAK, AK or KK, as regards the load-bearing structures covering the uppermost level and the fire-retardant partitions, the expected resistance-to-fire performance shall be 15 minutes, provided that the following conditions are met:

*a)* the large open room for storage purposes is on the ground floor,

*b)* the office and service area of the building have up to three floors,

*c)* the building does not have a level below ground-level,

*d)* the entire area of the building is supplied with an installed fire alarm system and automatic fire and malfunction signal transmission is ensured,

*e)* the installed fire alarm unit performs fire alarms for the occupants without delay,

*f)* the entire area of the building is equipped with fire-extinguishers of enhanced operational safety,

*g)* the building ensures multi-directional evacuation.

(2) The maximum permissible fire compartment size of a building that includes a large open space for storage purposes and is partly multi-storeyed, and as regards the load-bearing, top-level covering structures and the fire-retardant partitions, the duration of the required fire resistance performance can be determined on the basis of the requirement for single-floor buildings

*a)* in a building belonging to standard risk class NAK, if

*aa)* the large open room for storage purposes is on the ground floor,

*ab)* the multi-level part is two-storeyed and the upper floor area does not exceed 10 % of the ground floor area, and

*ac)* the building does not have a level below ground-level,

*b)* in a building belonging to standard risk class NAK, AK, KK, if

*ba)* the large open room for storage purposes is on the ground floor,

*bb)* the multi-level part is two or three-storeyed and none of the upper levels have a floor area that would exceed 10% of the ground floor area,

*bc)* an installed fire alarm is provided in the entire area of the building,

*bd)* the installed fire alarm unit performs fire alarms for occupants without delay, and

*be)* the building does not have a level below ground level.

(3) The size of a single-storey fire compartment of a building with a large open room for storage purposes, of standard risk class NAK, AK or KK, may exceed the dimensions set out in Table 2 of Annex 5, provided that the following cumulative conditions are met:

*a)* the large open room for storage is on the ground floor and emergency signs are placed in the room,

*b)* the entire area of the building is supplied with installed fire alarm units and a suppression fire extinguisher of enhanced operational safety, and automatic fire and malfunction signal transmission is ensured,

*c)* the installed fire alarm unit performs fire alarms for the occupants without delay,

*d)* evacuation of the large room into a safe space is ensured during the first stage of evacuation,

*e)* rooms or groups of rooms for social, operational and administrative activities, with a floor area exceeding 100 m2, shall be formed as a separate fire compartment,

*f)* the extinguishing water shall be provided for a period of 90 minutes, of which the amount indicated in Table 1 of Annex 8 is supplied from a public water network and an additional extinguishing water intensity of 4,000 l/min from a storage basin, and

*g)* at least one of the following conditions is fully met:

*ga)* the width of the building does not exceed 100 m, a fire service access route and area is provided around the building in such a way that the building can be fully passed round by means of a fire-fighting vehicle and a fire service access area along the two longitudinal façades is established and effective fire-fighting by means of rescue vehicles is ensured and entry into the building is ensured at least in every 50 m,

*gb)* the large open room is divided into minimum 6-m-wide strips, free of any combustible material or object, and marked, in such a way that the size of the divided areas does not exceed 24,000 m2 and a surface is installed within the (combustible material or object free) strip, which has no significant resistance to fire on the floor structure, but which, by getting destroyed by heat, facilitates the release of heat and smoke,

*gc)* the large open room of the building is divided into at least three parts, by creating at least 3-m-wide strips, free of any combustible material or object, and marked, and a sprinkler system (water curtain) with open sprinkler water shall be provided in each strip, free from combustible materials or objects, or

*gd)* a professional permanent fire brigade must be kept and maintained for the facility.”

**Section 25**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 49 is replaced by the following:

“(1) In the case of livestock structures with a floor area greater than 1,000 m2, a door shall be made which is suitable for the rescue of animals.

(2) The maximum permissible fire compartment size of an agricultural building that includes a large open room and is partly multi-storeyed, and as regards the load-bearing, top-level covering structures and the fire-retardant partitions, the duration of the required fire resistance performance can be determined on the basis of the requirement for single-floor buildings

*a)* in a building belonging to standard risk class NAK, if

*aa)* the large open room is on the ground floor,

*ab)* the multi-level part is two-storeyed and the upper level's floor area does not exceed 10% of the ground floor area, and

*ac)* the building does not have a level below ground-level,

*b)* in a building belonging to standard risk class NAK, AK, if

*ba)* the large open room is on the ground floor,

*bb)* the multi-level part is two or three-storeyed and none of the upper levels have a floor area that would exceed 10% of the ground floor area,

*bc)* the entire area of the building is supplied with an installed fire alarm system,

*bd)* the installed fire alarm unit performs fire alarms for occupants without delay, and

*be)* the building does not have a level below ground level.

(3) In the case of an agricultural building with a large room, of standard risk class NAK or AK, the duration of the required fire resistance performance of the load-bearing, top-level structures may be reduced by 50%, but to not less than 15 minutes, provided that the following cumulative conditions are met:

*a)* the large open room is on the ground floor,

*b)* the building has up to three floors,

*c)* the building does not have a level below ground-level,

*d)* the entire area of the building is supplied with an installed fire alarm system and automatic fire and malfunction signal transmission is ensured,

*e)* the installed fire alarm unit performs fire alarms for the occupants without delay,

*f)* the entire area of the building is equipped with fire-extinguishers of enhanced operational safety,

*g)* the building ensures multi-directional evacuation.”

**Section 26**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraphs (8) and (9) shall be added to Section 50:

“(8) The maximum permissible fire compartment size of an industrial building that includes a large room and is partly multi-storeyed, and as regards the load-bearing, top-level covering structures and the fire-retardant partitions, the duration of the required fire resistance performance can be determined on the basis of the requirement for single-floor buildings

*a)* in a building belonging to standard risk class NAK, if

*aa)* the large open room is on the ground floor,

*ab)* the multi-level part is two-storeyed and the upper level's floor area does not exceed 10% of the ground floor area, and

*ac)* the building does not have a level below ground-level,

*b)* in a building belonging to standard risk class NAK, AK, if

*ba)* the large open room is on the ground floor,

*bb)* the multi-level part is two or three-storeyed and none of the upper levels have a floor area that would exceed 10% of the ground floor area,

*bc)* the entire area of the building is supplied with an installed fire alarm system,

*bd)* the installed fire alarm unit performs fire alarms for occupants without delay, and

*be)* the building does not have a level below ground level.

(9) In the case of an industrial building with a large room, of standard risk class NAK or AK, the duration of the required fire resistance performance of the load-bearing, top-level covering structures may be reduced by 50%, but to not less than 15 minutes, provided that the following cumulative conditions are met:

*a)* the large open room is on the ground floor,

*b)* the building has up to three floors,

*c)* the building does not have a level below ground-level,

*d)* the entire area of the building is supplied with an installed fire alarm system and automatic fire and malfunction signal transmission is ensured,

*e)* the installed fire alarm unit performs fire alarms for the occupants without delay,

*f)* the entire area of the building is equipped with fire-extinguishers of enhanced operational safety,

*g)* the building ensures multi-directional evacuation.”

**Section 27**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, subparagraph *a)* point *ab)* in Section 51(1) shall be replaced by the following:

*(Buildings shall be so constructed that, in the event of fire,*

*occupants of the building)*

“*ab)* have access to an escape route, a safe space, an adjacent fire compartment with a separate evacuation path or a temporary protected area, within the permissible distance or time period, as measured from the place of their location,”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 51(3) is replaced by the following:

“(3) Escape into an adjacent fire compartment with an independent evacuation path may be designed for persons with the capacity to escape independently if the person's escape to the safe area meets the evacuation conditions, as calculated from the point that the affected persons enter the adjacent fire compartment without approaching the abandoned fire compartment.”

**Section 28**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 53(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) Slides, lifts, escalators and slopes of more than 25% may not be designed for evacuation, except if

*a)* it is otherwise stipulated by law,

*b)* an escape slide is installed that bridges a level difference of up to 5 m,

*c)* an escape lift is installed, or

*d)* a lift in a protected fire compartment is installed.

”

**Section 29**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, heading 28 is replaced by the following:

“28. Persons with limited capacity to escape”

**Section 30**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 54(1)*(b)* is replaced by the following:

*(In the case of rooms intended for the accommodation, care, treatment, education and nursing of people with limited capacity to escape (with the exception of non-special primary schools) and, where required by this Decree, for persons with limited capacity to escape (with the exception of persons who cannot be rescued) the following shall be ensured*

“*b)* at building level other than the exit level

*ba)* access to a temporary protected area or

*bb)* multi-directional evacuation for persons who are able to escape on the stairs from rooms where persons with limited escape ability are present”.

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 54(2) is replaced by the following:

“(2) When providing for the accessibility of a function other than that referred to in paragraph (1), the fire protection authority may require that

*a)* a temporary protected area be established and it may define the expected characteristics, or

*b)* a solution be delivered to facilitate the escape of persons who are restricted in their ability to escape.”

**Section 31**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 58(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) An escape route may be a(n)

*a)* room constituting a passage route,

*b)* staircase,

*c)* entrance stair,

*d)* covered atrium, open corridor, hanging corridor, open courtyard for heat and smoke extraction or

*e)* staircase connecting a maximum of 3 levels.”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (3) is added to Section 58:

“(3) The fire protection characteristics of the structures of the escape route shall comply with the requirements set out in Annex 2, Table 1.”

(3) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 58(4) is replaced by the following:

“(4) In the escape route (with the exception of staircases) floor coverings, wall coverings and ceiling coverings may be replaced by a corresponding covering in a category one class lower than the current coverings if there are fire-extinguishers installed in the entire area of the fire compartment that the escape route leads to, and

*a)* for floor coverings, the lighter requirement is at least Dfl-s1,

*b)* for wall coverings, the lighter requirement shall be at least D-s1, d0,

*c*) for ceiling coverings, their ignition hazard category is at least g1.”

**Section 32**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following subparagraph *d)* is added to Section 59(1):

*(Escape doors in rooms with capacity for more than 50 persons and doors for the evacuation of occupants from these rooms)*

“*d)* shall be taken into account for evacuation only with regard to a door wing whose closing points can be opened with a single opening device.”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 59(5) and (6) are replaced by the following:

“(5) In the case of industrial, agricultural and storage structures, the use of gates with pushing, tilting and lifting shutters is allowed on the evacuation route, provided that they can be safely opened from both sides, manually, within a reasonable width and height, in not more than 20 seconds and the number of persons in the room concerned does not exceed one person per 20 m2.

(6) Doors for evacuation which are kept operationally closed shall be capable of being opened in an emergency and it shall be ensured that access control systems are so designed that they do not jeopardise the evacuation. In cases where the intended purpose or nature of the activity precludes the possibility of opening from the inside, the exterior opening of the door shall be ensured in agreement with the fire protection authority.”

**Section 33**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 60(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) The vertical section of the escape route shall lead through

*a)* staircases,

*b)* entrance stairs,

*c)* stairwells constituting an escape route to bridge a maximum of 3 levels, or

*d)* stairways which are located in a covered atrium constituting an escape route and which form an escape route that bridges a level difference of not more than 14 m

”.

**Section 34**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 65(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) Fire service access routes and areas shall be provided for the following buildings:

a) buildings whose top floor is higher than 14 m,

*b)* commercial buildings with an aggregate level-based floor area exceeding 3,000 m², as well as buildings containing such parts of buildings,

*c)* sports buildings with capacity for 5000 persons or with an outdoor auditorium,

*d)* educational institutions for minors with a capacity exceeding 300,

*e)* hospitals and facilities for persons with limited escape ability, that have capacity for 300 persons, including beds, outpatients and staff, and

*f)* a building for industrial, agricultural or storage purposes which contains a large open room and the fire resistance performance of the building structures or the permissible size of the fire compartments has been determined in consideration of fire-extinguishers of enhanced operational safety.”

**Section 35**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 67(3) is replaced by the following:

“(3) With regard to the necessary water supply for firefighting, in addition to the general requirements,

a) at least one hydrant shall not be more than 50 metres from the building's fire service access area, as measured from the road that is used to approach the site,

b) in the case of a fire service access area of more than 50 metres, there should be a hydrant installed at the distance referred to in subparagraph a) for every 50-m distance unit that has been started.”

**Section 36**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 72(7) and (8) are replaced by the following:

“(7) If water extinguishers are supplied for the entire area of the fire compartment, the intensity of the extinguishing water required in accordance with Table 1 of Annex 8 may – in the event that the reduction referred to in paragraph (1) has not been applied – be reduced by up to 70%, with the ratio of the water supply required (in L) for the operation of the equipment and the time of the uninterrupted extinguishing water supply (in minutes), as set forth in paragraph (1). The reduction shall not be applied when water-extinguishers of enhanced operational safety are used inside the building.

(8) If the intensity of the extinguishing water is reduced in accordance with paragraph (7), the storage or intermediate tank of the sprinkler system shall be designed by taking into consideration the provisions of Section 82(2), (3) and (6)-(8). The lower level of the tank shall not be more than 7 m deeper from the ground level of the abstraction site, from a hydraulic point of view.”

**Section 37**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 73(4) is replaced by the following:

“(4) Extinguishing water may be provided jointly for adjacent or nearby installations, subject to the approval of the fire protection authority, from an extinguishing water supply source located on the premises of a facility where:

*a)* the distance between the outdoor storage area, the building construction and the extinguishing water source that are to be protected does not exceed the distance specified in this Decree, and

*b)* the detectability, accessibility and usability of the extinguishing water source is continuously ensured.”

**Section 38**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 77(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) The hydrant above the surface shall be so designed and installed as to ensure that it can be immediately used by means of the fire department and that the outlets are protected when not in use.”

**Section 39**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 82(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) The lower level of the water reservoir shall not be more than 7 m deeper than the ground level and its capacity shall be

a) not less than 20 m3 for residential buildings with a net floor area of less than 150 m, under standard risk class NAK,

b) otherwise not less than 30 m3.

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 82(3) is replaced by the following:

“(3) The distance between the water reservoir and the building or open area (that is, the subject of protection) must not exceed 200 m. If the supply of the extinguishing water is ensured by means of a pressurised system of extinguishing water fed from the fire water reservoir and by the installation of an appropriate number of hydrants, the fire hydrants providing the necessary extinguishing water shall be located within a 100 m radius of the building; no requirement has been laid down for the distance of the water reservoir. The distance shall be measured along the approach route.”

(3) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (9) is added to Section 82:

“(9) If the required quantity of extinguishing water is stored in a reservoir and the points of water acquisition are pump-fed fire hydrants connected to the storage facility,

*a)* there is no distance-related requirement for the reservoir's location,

*b)* the fire hydrants shall be constructed as stipulated in Section 67(3) and Section 76(1),

*c)* in addition to the pump providing the required quantity of extinguishing water, at least one spare pump shall be installed in such a way that, in the event of the failure of any pump, the total water volume flow rate and the required pressure with the spare pump is ensured,

*d)* pumps providing for the external extinguishing water supply are regarded as fire control power consumption units and

*e)* the pump's operation shall be ensured at least for the period specified in Section 72(3).”

**Section 40**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (4) is added to Section 86:

“(4) The fire service elevator may be connected to a room or open space that is protected against smoke and fire propagation.”

**Section 41**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 87(4) is replaced by the following:

“(4) The solar panel used in or on the façade shall be located and constructed in such a way that it does not adversely affect the protection against the spread of fire in the façade.”

**Section 42**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 88(1)*(e)* is replaced by the following:

*(Heat and smoke extraction and air replenishment shall be provided to the extent necessary)*

*“e)* in covered atriums other than escape routes, if

*ea)* they connect two levels and have a floor area of over 100 m2, or

*eb)* they connect more than two levels,”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following subparagraph *f)* is added to Section 88(2):

*[Contrary to paragraph (1)(a)-(g), no heat and smoke extraction is necessary]*

*f)* from the point of view of heat and smoke control

*fa)* in an open courtyard,

*fb)* in an open vehicle storage area.”

**Section 43**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 93(1)*(b)* is replaced by the following:

*(Smoke compartments shall be installed in rooms affected by heat and smoke extraction, if)*

“*b)* other rooms have a floor area exceeding 1,600 m2 or a length of over 80 m, and smoke compartmentation does not limit the efficiency of the fire extinguisher.”

**Section 44**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 95(4) is replaced by the following:

“(4) When it comes to the fire protection aspect of the location, the requirements of the smoke extraction fan shall apply to the fan that provides for air replacement, with the exception of the heat resistance requirement. The air duct network for air replenishment shall comply with the requirements set out in Table 2 of Annex 9, with the exception of those outdoor duct sections which are protected from fire and smoke by virtue of their location and surroundings.”

**Section 45**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (10) is added to Section 96:

“(10) The environment of the heat and smoke control outlets and the air replacement openings shall be designed in such a way that the efficiency of heat and smoke extraction and air replenishment is not adversely affected.”

**Section 46**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 97(3) is replaced by the following:

“(3) In spaces connected to a pressurised smokeless staircase or foyer, the automatic discharge of the air from the pressurised space shall be managed in such a way that it does not jeopardize the escape process.”

**Section 47**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 137(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) The development, installation and design of fire control power consumption units shall ensure that, in the event of fire, they are able to maintain their operability for the period set out in Table 1 of Annex 11 or for the duration of the fire-resistance performance requirement applicable to the load-bearing wall, whichever is the shorter. If the fire resistance performance of the building structures or the permissible dimensions of the fire compartments have been determined in consideration of fire-extinguishers of enhanced operational safety, the time period in Table 1 of Annex 11 shall apply. The fire protection of the affected duct system must be maintained for not longer than 90 minutes.”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 137(3) is replaced by the following:

“(3) Safety power supply shall be used

*a)* for the power supply of fire control power consumption units in buildings or independent building sections of standard risk class MK,

*b)* for the power supply of fire control power consumption units in essential system components,

*c)* for the supply of fire control power consumption units in an institution for inpatient care services, and for the power supply of systems that maintain the vital functions of patients who can only be rescued after preparation or who are not eligible for rescue even with preparation,

*d)* for the power supply of fire control power consumption units in the residential homes, educational establishments of persons who cannot be rescued without preparation,

*e)* for the power supply of the external extinguishing water supply pumps.”

**Section 48**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 140(3) is replaced by the following:

“(3) The non-standard lightning protection shall comply with the relevant technical requirements effective at the time of implementation or at the last supervision of the lightning protection or at the time of its modification or extension not covered by paragraph (1), or it should be designed so as to be equivalent to these requirements.”

**Section 49**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (3) is added to Section 146:

“(3) Emergency symbols placed high or at medium height may be replaced by escape signs at a lower height where this is justified by the historic nature of the environment.”

**Section 50**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 147 is replaced by the following:

“Section 147 A safety symbol may be a signal illuminated from the outside or inside, or a reilluminating signal capable of emitting light suitable for its purpose, at least to the extent specified in the relevant technical requirement.”

**Section 51**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following subparagraph *i)* shall be added to Section 148(1):

*(Fire protection marks in accordance with Section 147 shall be placed on the)*

“*i)* safety lift near the shaft doors.”

**Section 52**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 151 is replaced by the following:

“Section 151 (1) The smoke-retardant windows must bear a sign or a marking that draws attention to the fact that the windows should shut automatically. The inscription or marking shall be durable, clearly visible and legible.

(2) Fire-retardant doors and windows on the fire compartment boundaries shall be marked with an inscription or sign highlighting that the windows are automatically closed. The inscription or sign shall be of a durable, perceptible and legible design.”

**Section 53**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 161(3) is replaced by the following:

“(3) Automatic detectors, manual signalling devices, audible warning devices, light-signalling devices, branches and distributors should be marked with an identifying sign.” The identification marking of automatic sensors or manual signalling devices may be omitted if it is justified by the historical nature of the building or by other circumstances, and in the event of fire or defect, their identification on the spot is ensured without marking.”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (4) is added to Section 161:

“(4) In the event of a failure of the normal supply source, the secondary supply shall ensure

*a)* the system's operation for at least 24 hours and thereafter

*b)* for at least 30 minutes it shall provide for the alarm load.”

**Section 54**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 162(3) is replaced by the following:

“(3) Loop circuits shall be designed in such a way that the two branches of the loop are not damaged by a single incident.”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 162(4) is replaced by the following:

“(4) The wiring of the audible warning controls may be made from non-fire-resistant or unprotected cables if a single wire failure causes not more than one audible warning device to be out of operation and the failure in the circuit, in particular a fault or tear, is indicated.”

**Section 55**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraphs (3)-(5) are added to Section 165:

“(3) For accommodation, office, administrative, educational and teaching, healthcare, social, cultural, community, entertainment, commercial, service and sporting purposes, sprinkler equipment shall be installed with increased reliability in accordance with the relevant technical requirements.

(4) Installed fire-extinguishers shall be established as fire-extinguishers of enhanced operational safety, if the fire-extinguisher is taken into account

*a)* upon the reduction of the expected fire-resistance performance of a building structure or construction product to the extent permitted under this Decree, or

*b)* when increasing the fire compartment size in accordance with this Decree.

(5) Installed water-based fire-extinguishers, of enhanced operational safety, shall be designed as follows:

*a)* protection shall be ensured on the entire area of the building, part of building or fire compartment that is subject to protection,

*b)* the design and division of the water source, the number of pumps and their control and design, as well as the design and positioning of the control cabinets shall be such that in the event of any failure, and in the case of maintenance and repair works on the fire-extinguishers, the required operation is ensured for a period of at least 45 minutes.”

**Section 56**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 74(1) and (2) shall be replaced by the following:

“(1) Only LPG exchange site facilities of category 1, with a storage capacity of not more than 1,800 kg, may be established in the area of the service station.”

(2) The storage area shall be well ventilated. Its loading area or platform should be flat, and should not trigger static charging or sparking, they must be of fire protection class A1-A2, and cannot be positioned lower than the level of the road surface of the filling station.”

**Section 57**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following subparagraph *e)* is added to Section 175(4):

*(If the exchange site facility is located in a building, then)*

“(e) the building of the exchange site shall belong to class MK.”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 175(8) is replaced by the following:

“(8) A safety distance of not less than 1.5 m shall be maintained around exchange site facilities of category 1a, and 3 m around those of category 1b and 2, and a safety distance of not less than 5 m should be maintained in the case of higher categories, and this distance shall be ensured within the boundaries of the property where the facility is located. No activities or storage not directly connected to the technology may be performed within the safety distance. This safety distance may be reduced if a protective wall of fire protection class A1 and fire-resistance performance class EI 90 is installed in a size that exceeds the dimensions of the container by at least 0.5 m in all directions.”

**Section 58**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (9) is added to Section 177:

“(9) Construction works may be carried out only if the required level of safety is continuously maintained, and in compliance with the relevant fire safety regulations.”

**Section 59**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 191(2) is replaced by the following:

“(2) Substances of the highly flammable or explosive class and liquids of the moderate flammable class shall only be stored, transported and placed on the market in sealed packaging and containers. The method, conditions and quantity of the material that is to be stored shall be chosen in such a way that, in the event of fire, the stored material does not give rise to a significant risk to the environment.”

**Section 60**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 193(2) is replaced by the following:

“(3) In a machine or storage room with a floor area larger than 500 m2, passage routes that are at least 2.4 m wide must be indicated clearly and durably on the floor, with the exception of shelved storage areas and a passage enclosed by the wall, the installed machinery and technological equipment. Inside the large open room, it is not permitted to store anything in the strips that have been developed in accordance with Section 48/A(3)*(g)(gb)* and *(gc)* and that are free of any combustible material or object, and these strips must be kept free at all times.” The strip shall be marked.”

**Section 61**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 201(2) is replaced by the following:

“(2) As regards the actual radio communication system which is used by the bodies working together in the damage control activities in the building structures, the indoor manual radio coverage, i.e. the conditions necessary for the continuous operation of the equipment that maintains the normal state of operation for the manual radio device shall be ensured by the owner, operator, manager or user of the facility.”

**Section 62**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (6) is added to Section 203:

“Remote surveillance shall immediately notify the operator of the affected facility of the failure signal it receives.”

**Section 63**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, heading 110 is replaced by the following:

“110. Fibre crop storage, stack”

**Section 64**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 222(5) is replaced by the following:

“(5) A protective band of at least 3 metres in width should be developed around the field-assembled stacks of coarse fodder, straw and fibre crop, by tilling or disc ploughing.”

**Section 65**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 226(2) is replaced by the following:

“(2) Any activity involving smoke development or flame-effects which may be confused with a real fire shall be notified in writing to the regional body of the competent professional disaster management board prior to the commencement of the activity. The notification shall include the date, scope as well as the geographical coordinates, address or land register reference of the location of the activity, the contact person’s telephone number and address or place of residence.”

**Section 66**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (9) is added to Section 246:

“(9) Cylinders with defective fitting must not be filled or used.”

**Section 67**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 248(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) The operator shall

*a)* arrange for the operatorial inspection, periodic supervision, maintenance, and if necessary repair of the affected technical solution, in the manner and at the frequency set out in Table 1 of Annex 18,

*b)* arrange for the operatorial inspection, periodic supervision and maintenance of the technical solution, mentioned in Table 1 of Annex 18, which has been voluntarily installed, built in, mounted, attached, placed or applied in accordance with Table 1 of Annex 18; and shall also manage its repairs, as necessary, if the failure, malfunctioning or design of the technical solution would hinder, jeopardise or adversely effect the escape, the fire alarm, the fire service intervention or the putting out of the fire.”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 248(3) is replaced by the following:

“(3) The operator shall undertake to arrange for an extraordinary supervision of the affected technical solution within 15 days of becoming aware of the underlying circumstances or defects, and to correct the defects in accordance with Section 251, if

*a)* the technical solution concerned did not fulfil its fire protection function during fire, a fire drill or another incident, or

*b)* the technical solution concerned is not appropriate to operate in compliance with its fire protection function.”

**Section 68**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (4) is added to Section 249:

“(4) The completion of the periodic supervision and maintenance (including the operatorial inspection tasks) shall be deemed as the completion of the operatorial inspection due for the given time interval.”

**Section 69**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following paragraph (5) is added to Section 253:

“(5) During the supervision and maintenance works, false signal transmissions leading to an unjustified call-out of the fire brigade should be prevented and avoided.”

**Section 70**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 254(1) is replaced by the following:

“(1) A fire safety operation log shall be kept of the operation and maintenance of the installed fire alarm and the installed fire-extinguisher.”

**Section 71**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 255(2) is replaced by the following:

“(2) Where permanent surveillance is ensured through remote monitoring, the daily operatorial inspection referred to in paragraph (1) may be replaced by automatic checks if the automatic monitoring system sends an indication of the condition of the equipment to the permanent surveillance unit.”

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following subparagraphs *d)-f)* are added to Section 255(6):

*(The person in charge of the operatorial inspection checks every three months)*

“*d)* whether the fire safety operation log is kept continuously,

*e)* whether those providing the remote surveillance have received appropriate training,

*f)* whether the tools, materials (paper, paint, ink strip) required for the printers to function are available.”

**Section 72**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Section 264(7) is replaced by the following:

“(7) The maintenance person shall keep a fire safety operation log of the fire extinguishers, in particular of the inspections and maintenance works that he has carried out in connection with them.”

**Section 73**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, the following Section 287 shall be inserted:

“Section 287 In cases pending at the time when Decree No …/2021 of the Ministry of Interior (… …) on the amendment of the National Fire Protection Regulation (hereinafter referred to as: amending decree) came into force, the developer or investor may choose to apply the provisions of this Decree laid down in the amending decree.”

**Section 74**

(1) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014,

*a)* Annex 1 is replaced by Annex 1 herein,

*b)* Annex 2 is replaced by this Annex 2,

*c)* Annex 18 is replaced by this Annex 3.

(2) In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014,

*a)* Annex 3 is amended in accordance with Annex 4,

*b)* Annex 5 is amended in accordance with Annex 5,

*c)* Annex 7 is amended in accordance with Annex 6,

*d)* Annex 9 is amended in accordance with Annex 7,

*e)* Annex 11 is amended in accordance with Annex 8.

**Section 75**

Regarding Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014,

1. in Section 5(3)(d), the words ‘protection and’ are replaced by the words ‘protection, including the consideration of the aspects of historic building protection in the choice of the fire protection solutions, and’;
2. in Section 24(2)(c), the words ‘a single airspace’ are replaced by the words ‘one airspace for fire propagation’;
3. in Section 28(2), the words ‘due to its development and function’ are replaced by the words ‘by virtue of their design, material’;
4. in Section 33(4)*(a)*, the number ‘140’ is replaced by ‘200’;
5. in Section 33(6), the words ‘from the outdoors, smokeless stairway or smokeless stairway foyer’ are replaced by the words ‘along the route protected from the impact of fire and smoke, easily accessible’;
6. in Section 33(7), the words ‘g1’ are replaced by ‘at least g1’;
7. in the title of heading 14, the word “Lodging” is replaced by “Accommodation”;
8. in Section 37(1), the word ‘Lodging’ is replaced by ‘Accommodation’;
9. in Section 37(4), the words ‘lodging designation’ are replaced by the word ‘accommodation’;
10. in Section 38(3), the word ‘children’ is replaced by the words ‘children under the age of 10’;
11. in the title of heading 22, the word ‘structure’ is replaced by the word ‘function’,
12. in Section 52(2), the word ‘evacuation’ is replaced by the words ‘for evacuation’;
13. in Section 54(4) the words ‘technical requirements’ are replaced by the words ‘technical requirements or their equivalent’;
14. in Section 55(1)(b), the word ‘evacuation’ is replaced by the words ‘for evacuation’;
15. in Section 59(1)*(b)*, the words ‘ability to open’ are replaced by the word ‘openability’;
16. in Section 59(1)(c), the words ‘installed.’ are replaced by the words ‘installed and’;
17. in Section 59(2), the words ‘opening with manual power’ are replaced by the words ‘openability with manual power’;
18. in Section 60(2)(a), the words ‘the entry level into the stairway’ are replaced by the words ‘the entrance level leading to the staircase and taken into account during evacuation’ and the word ‘elevation’ is replaced by the words ‘level difference’;
19. in Section 60(2)(b), the word ‘elevation’ is replaced by the words ‘level difference’;
20. in Section 60(7)(c), the words ‘two [...] having separate escape routes’ are replaced by ‘two different’;
21. in Section 62(2)*(b)*, in Section 129(6), in Section 131(6) and in Section 161(2)*(c)*, the word ‘evacuation’ are replaced by the words ‘for evacuation’;
22. in Section 64(b), the word ‘safely’ is replaced by the words ‘under environmental conditions suitable for escape within the time available for escape’;
23. in Section 65(1)(e), the word ‘institutions’ is replaced by the words ‘institutions and’;
24. in Section 67(1), the words ‘above the ground floor’ are replaced by the words ‘floor level above 7.00 m’;
25. in Section 67(2), the words ‘size’ are replaced by the words ‘dimensions and environment’;
26. in Section 72(2) and Section 79(2), the words ‘for livestock farming’ are replaced by the words ‘for livestock’;
27. in Section 79(1), the words ‘residential buildings’ are replaced by the words ‘residential buildings and rooms protected by total flooding foam fire extinguishing systems installed’;
28. in Section 82(5), the phrase ‘separate reservoir of under 100 m3’ is replaced by the phrase ‘separate water reservoir of up to 100 m3’;
29. in Section 85(2), the word ‘owner’ is replaced by the words ‘owner, operator, manager, user’;
30. in Section 88(2)(c), the word ‘opening’ is replaced by the words ‘window or free aperture’;
31. in Section 89(1) and (2), the words ‘heat and smoke extraction’ are replaced by the words ‘means of heat and smoke protection’;
32. in Section 99(1), the words ‘protection against explosion’ are replaced by the words ‘protection against explosion, except in the event of a negligible explosion risk’;
33. in Section 112(2), the words ‘lengthwise or combined heat and smoke venting’ are replaced by the words ‘longitudinal heat and smoke extraction or combined heat and smoke control’;
34. in Section 129(4), the words ‘explosive or flammable’ are replaced by the words ‘highly flammable and explosive or moderately flammable’;
35. in Section 142(1), the words ‘established’ are replaced by the words ‘ensured’;
36. in Section 146(2), the word ‘class’ is replaced by the words ‘standard risk class’;
37. in Section 162(2)*(b)*, the word ‘defect’ is replaced by the words ‘single wire failure’;
38. in Section 166(2)*(b)*, the word ‘prevent’ is replaced by the words ‘to prevent’;
39. in Section 175(4)(d), the word ‘line’ shall be replaced by ‘line and’;
40. in Section 178(1), the words ‘fire hazard I-II’ are replaced by the words ‘of the highly flammable or explosive class’;
41. in Section 179(7), the words ‘pressure booster’ are replaced by the words ‘ensuring the operation of the wall fire hydrant and the external supply of extinguishing water’;
42. in Section 180(1), the word ‘explosive’ is replaced by the words ‘highly flammable or explosive’;
43. in Section 196(2), the words ‘ventilation units’ are replaced by the words ‘ventilation units’;
44. in Section 196(3), the words ‘ventilation system’ are replaced by the words ‘ventilation system’;
45. in Section 198(2), the words ‘by deluge, [...], while ensuring uninterrupted operation’ are replaced by the words ‘protected’;
46. in the title of heading 104, the words ‘lodgings’ are replaced by ‘accommodation buildings’;
47. in Section 206(1), the word ‘cultural’ is replaced by the word ‘cultural’;
48. in Section 206(2)*(b)*, in Section 206(4), the word ‘evacuation’ is replaced by the words ‘for evacuation’;
49. in Section 221(2), the words ‘protective ploughing must be used’ are replaced by the words ‘protective bands shall be developed by tilling or disc ploughing’;
50. in Section 227(1), the words ‘the controlled’ are replaced by the words ‘authorised by law’;
51. in Section 229(1), the words ‘harvesting, [...], and baling’ are replaced by the words ‘harvesting, gathering of the straw, and baling’ and the words ‘with fire extinguishers’ are replaced by the words ‘with fire extinguishers and spark traps or shovels’;
52. in Section 229(4), the words ‘at wheat fields, threshing floors’ are replaced by the words ‘in the area affected by harvesting’;
53. in Section 229(5), the words ‘protective ploughing’ are replaced by the words ‘in the band formed by tilling or disc ploughing’;
54. in Section 230(2), the words ‘regularly’ are replaced by the words ‘regularly and at least daily’;
55. in Section 233(3), the words ‘in motor vehicle storage locations [...] built into motor vehicles’ are replaced by the words ‘motor vehicle storage premises [...] built into motor vehicles’;
56. in Section 233(3)*(b)*, the word ‘car’ is replaced by the word ‘motor vehicle’;
57. in Section 249(1)*(c)*, the words ‘during the inspection and at its location’ are replaced by the words ‘until the deadline for the inspection’,
58. in Section 252(1)(a), the words ‘in the [...] requirement’ are replaced by the words ‘in the requirement or equivalent’;
59. in Section 255(6)*(a)*, the word ‘(5)’ is replaced by ‘(1) and (2)’;
60. in Section 258(6), the word ‘inspection’ is replaced by the word ‘inspection’;
61. in Section 259(6), the words ‘according to the instructions of the law, and the manufacturer’ are replaced by the words ‘in the legislation and in the instructions issued by the manufacturer’;
62. in Section 260(4)*(a)*, the word ‘alarm’ is replaced by the word ‘signalling’;
63. in Section 270(1), the words ‘fire hydrants within a 100 m radius’ are replaced by the words ‘fire hydrants within a radius of 100 m, in a sufficient number to supply the extinguishing water’;
64. in Section 274(3) and (4), the words ‘If needed’ are replaced by the word ‘The’.

**Section 76**

In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014 the following shall be deleted or repealed:

1. in Section 16(5) the words ‘in the event of’;
2. Section 31(6);
3. Section 32(1)-(3);
4. in the title of heading 19, the word ‘cultural,’;
5. in Section 55(3), the words ‘at the level of the actual location’;
6. in Section 59(1)(b), the word ‘and’;
7. Section 61;
8. in Section 65(d), the word ‘and’;
9. Section 66(5);
10. Section 73(5);
11. Section 77(2)-(4);
12. Section 78;
13. Section 82(6) and (7);
14. in Section 175(4)(c), the word ‘and’;
15. Section 175(5);
16. in Section 177(2), the words ‘for the designated purpose’;
17. in Section 190(6)(c), the words ‘vertical plane’;
18. in Section 222(1), the words ‘threshing floor and’;
19. Section 226(1);
20. Section 226(3)-(5);
21. in Section 227(2), the word ‘controlled’;
22. Section 255(3)-(5);
23. Section 267(4);
24. in Section 274(3), the word ‘large-scale’;
25. in Section 275(4), the word ‘must’;
26. in Section 277(1), the words ‘If the law does not provide otherwise’.

**Section 77**

This decree shall enter into force on the sixtieth day following its publication.

**Section 78**

The requirement for the prior notification of this draft decree, as stipulated in Articles 5-7 of Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services, has been met.

**Dr. Sándor Pintér (sgd.)**

**Minister for the Interior**

*Annex 1 to Decree No .../2021 (... ) of the Ministry of Interior*

*“Annex 1 to Decree No 54/2014 of 5 December 2014 of the Ministry of Interior*

**Table 1, to heading ‘Definition of risk’**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 1 | Risk class of the risk unit | NAK | AK | KK | MK |
| 2 | Level difference (m) between the exit level of the risk unit and its uppermost building level above the exit level, taken into account in accordance with Section 12(4), and, in the case of an observation deck or scaffolding-like structure, the height of the walking surface of the highest space suitable for human presence (m)  In the case of a risk unit with more than one exit level, the exit level that results in the largest level difference between the different building levels and the corresponding exit levels shall be taken into account. | 0.00-7.00 | 7.01-14.00 | 14.01-30.00 | >30.00 |
| 3 | Level difference (m) between the exit level of the risk unit and its lowest building level below the exit level  In the case of a risk unit with more than one exit level, the exit level that results in the largest level difference between the different building levels and the corresponding exit levels shall be taken into account. | 0.00-4.00 | 4.01-7.00 | 7.01-14.00 | > 14.00 |
| 4 | Capacity of the risk unit's room with the highest capacity and, in the case of an observation tower, canopy structure, scaffolding-like building or shed, the capacity of the building (person) | 1-50 | >50 | > 300 and forms a mass | headcount not relevant |

**Table 2, to heading ‘Definition of risk’**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B |
| 1 | The escape capacity of those staying in the risk unit | Risk related to the risk unit |
| 2 | persons with capacity to escape on their own | NAK |
| 3 | persons escaping with assistance | AK |
| 4 | persons who can be rescued without preparation | KK |
| 5 | persons who can be rescued after preparation or cannot be rescued even with preparation | MK |

**Table 3, to heading ‘Definition of risk’**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A** | | | **B** |
| 1 | Characteristics of materials, products and objects stored in the storage room of a risk unit with a basic designated purpose of storage | | | Risk related to the risk unit |
| 2 | Substances of the non-flammable class only and products and articles made from such material only; combustible packaging, without containers | | | NAK |
| 3 | Moderately flammable and non-flammable substances, and products, articles made of such materials, irrespective of the quantity and the fire-safety characteristics of the packaging, and/or highly flammable or explosive substance in quantities of not more than 300 litres or kg (hereinafter referred to as: L/kg) per storage room | | | AK |
| 4 | Moderately flammable and non-flammable substances, and products, articles made of such materials, regardless of the quantity or the fire-safety characteristics of the packaging, and/or highly flammable or explosive substance in quantities of more than 300 l/kg but not exceeding 3,000 l/kg per storage room | | in the case of the passive storage of a highly flammable or explosive substance | AK |
| 5 | otherwise | KK |
| 6 | Moderately flammable and non-flammable substances, and products, articles made of such materials, regardless of the quantity and the fire-safety characteristics of the packaging, and/or highly flammable or explosive substance in quantities exceeding 3,000 l/kg per storage room | | in the case of the passive storage of a highly flammable or explosive substance | KK |
| 7 | otherwise | MK |
| 8 | Gas cylinder storage room | only neutral and non-toxic gases | | NAK |
| 9 | flammable, oxidising, toxic gases  up to a gas content not exceeding 1,000 kg | | KK |
| 10 | flammable, oxidising, toxic gases if the gas content exceeds 1,000 kg | | MK |

**Table 4, to heading ‘Definition of risk’**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D |
| 1 | **Separate functional unit and** | | | |
| 2 | **its designated purpose** | **maximum capacity of the room with the highest capacity** | **escape capacity of persons normally present on its territory** | **maximum floor area** |
| 3 | Occupant | not relevant | persons with capacity to escape on their own | 500 m2 |
| 4 | Community | 300 persons | persons with capacity to escape on their own |
| 5 | Industrial, agricultural and designated purpose-based risk rate, NAK or AK | 50 persons | persons with capacity to escape on their own | 300 m2 |
| 6 | storage risk rate, and risk rate based on the stored materials, products, articles, NAK | not relevant | not relevant | 300 m2 |

”

*Annex 2 to Decree No .../2021 (... ) of the Ministry of Interior*

*“Annex 2 to Decree No 54/2014 of 5 December 2014 of the Ministry of Interior*

**Table 1, to heading ‘Structural stability in the case of fire’**

## *Requirements relating to the fire protection class and the fire resistance performance of building structures*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | | | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | | | J | | | K | | | L | | | M | | N | | |
| 1 | **Standard risk class** | | | |  | **NAK** | **NAK** | **NAK** | **AK** | **AK** | | **KK** | | | **KK** | | | **KK** | | | **MK** | | | **MK** | | **MK** | | |
| 2 | Number of levels in the building, independent building section [according to Section 12(4)] | | | |  | 1-2  if the basic designated purpose is industrial, agricultural or storage | 3  if the basic designated purpose is industrial, agricultural or storage | 4 | 1-3 | 4-7 | | 1-2 | | | 3-6 | | | 7-15 | | | 1-2 | | | 3-15 | | >15 | | |
|  |  | | | |  | 1-3  if the basic designated purpose is residential | 1-3  if the basic designated purpose is community |  |  |  | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | | |  | |  | | |
| **3** | **Building structure** | | | | **Criterion** | **Required fire resistance performance and fire protection class** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Load-bearing structures, other than floor structures and top-level covering structures   * walls involved in fire prevention are also subject to EI criterion * the fire protection class requirement of basement level structures is at least A2, the fire resistance performance requirement is at least R30 | | | | R | 15  D | 30  D | 60  D | 30  D | 60  A2 | 30  A2 | | | 60  A2 | | | 90  A2 | | | 60  A2 | | | 90  A2 | | 120  A2 | | |
| 5 | Floor structures above basement level, inter-level, under-loft and attic flooring   * floor structures involved in fire control and containment are also subject to EI criterion * the fire protection class requirement for structures above basement level is at least A2, fire resistance performance requirement of at least R30 | | | | R | 15  D | 30  D | 60  D | 30  D | 60  A2 | 30  A2 | | | 60  A2 | | | 90  A2 | | | 60  A2 | | | 90  A2 | | 90  A2 | | |
| 6 | Structure to ensure top level coverage | | | if the floor structure below the structure is not dimensioned for ruin load | according to row 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| in all cases | R | 15 | 15 | 30 | 15 | 30 | 30 | | | 30 | | | 60 | | | 30 | | | 60 | | 60 | | |
| if the structure’s rupture or deformation threatens the environment | E |
| the warming of the structure endangers the environment | I |
| the requirement for the fire protection class is described in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | A structure to cover the top level, the failure of which does not result in widespread loss of stability | | if the structure’s rupture or deformation threatens the environment | | E | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | | 30 | | | 30 | | | 30 | | | 30 | | 60 | | |
| if the warming of the structure endangers the environment | | I |
| the requirement for the fire protection class is described in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Supporting structures for in-building stairways and staircases classified as an escape route, and supporting structures to their walking surface | | | | R | 15 | 30 | 60 | 30 | 60  A2 | 30 | | | 60 | | | 90  A2 | | | 60 | | | 90  A2 | | | | |
| 9 | Supporting structure to entrance stairs constituting an escape route | | | | - | A2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Firewall | | | | REI | 120  A1 | | | | | | 180  A1 | | | | | | | | | 180  A1 | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Fire retardant wall and floor structure   * EW may be used instead of EI for fire protection class B or above, in a zone at a height of 2.10 m measured from the floor used for traffic and escape * EW may be used instead of EI in walls and floors protected against fire, if this does not increase the risk of fire propagation | | | | EI (EW) | 30  A2 | | 60  A2 | 30  A2 | 60  A2 | 30  A2 | | | 60  A2 | | | 90  A2 | | | 60  A2 | | | 90  A2 | | 120  A2 | | |
| 12 | Fire-spread barrier | | | |  | with fire-resistance performance at least equal to that specified for the connecting floor, wall,  but not more than 90  A2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Fire-retardant partition wall   * Instead of EI, the EW criterion may be applied in a zone above 2.10 m measured from the floor for traffic and escape | | | | EI (EW) | 15 | | | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Fire-retardant doors and windows in firewalls | | | | EI2 C  in floor structures: REI C | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Fire-retardant doors and windows in firewalls and fire-retardant floor structures | | | | 30 | | | 30 | 30 | 30 | | | 60 | | | | | | 60 | | | 90 | | | | |
| 16 | Fire-retardant closing element | | | | EI |
| 17 | Lift shaft door if intended to protect against fire-spread | | | |  | according to the relevant technical requirement | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Fire-retardant system for filling gaps and closing apertures, fire-retardant linear joint sealings | | | | EI | with fire-resistance performance not less than that specified for connecting structures and structures with penetrations, but not exceeding EI 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Escape route floor covering | | | |  | Dfl-s1 | | | Dfl-s1 | Cfl-s1 | Dfl-s1 | | | Bfl-s1 | | | | | | Bfl-s1 | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Escape route floor covering in staircases | | | |  | Bfl-s1 | | | A2fl-s1 | | | Bfl-s1 | | | A2fl-s1 | | | | |
| 21 | Wall covering, suspended ceiling and ceiling covering in escape routes | | | |  | D-s1, d0 | | | D-s1, d0 | C-s1, d0 | D-s1, d0 | | | B-s1, d0 | | | A2-s1, d0 | | | B-s1, d0 | | | A2-s1, d0 | | | | |
| 22 | Thermal and sound insulation, with or without covering, used on escape routes | | | |  | B-s1, d0 | | | B-s1, d0 | A2-s1, d0 | | | A2-s1, d0 | | | | | | | | | A2-s1, d0 | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Escape route access floor | | | | REI | 15  D | | | 15  D | 30  C | | | 30  D | | | 30  A2 | | | 60  A2 | | | 60  A2 | | | | | 90  A2 | | |

**Table 2, to heading ‘Requirements for roofs and loft refurbishment’**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | | B | C | D | | E | F | G | | H | I |
| 1 |  | |  |  | **Requirements for the fire protection class and roof fire propagation classification of top-level covering structures, with the exception of high roofs** | | | | | | | |
| 2 | **Performance criteria for the structure** | | **Standard risk class** | | **NAK** | | **AK** | **KK** | **AK** | | **KK** | **MK** |
| 3 | **Number of levels in the building, independent building section [according to Section 12(4)]** | | **1-4** | | **1-3** | **1-2** | **4-7** | | **3-15** | **1-** |
| 4 | -/R/RE/REI | | independent roof panel, roof panel as a construction product | | D and Broof (t1) | | | | A2-s1,d0 | | | |
| 5 | - | | layered structural design on a floor structure meeting the required fire performance characteristics (R, E, I) on its own | external fire resistance | Broof (t1) | | | | | | | |
| 6 | - | | waterproofing | E | | | | | | | |
| 7 | - | | thermal insulation | E | | | | | | | |
| 8 | -/R/RE/REI | | floor structure with fire-resistance performance | D | | | | A2 | | | |
| 9 | -/R | | structure for supporting cover structures and envelopes | D | | | | A2 | | | |
| 10 | - | | structure confirmed by testing in a fixed layer order | external fire resistance | Broof (t1) | | | | | | | |
| 11 | - | | waterproofing | E | | | | | | | |
| 12 | - | | thermal insulation | E | | | A1/A2-s1,d0 | Only A1 / A2-s1,d0 | | | |
| 13 | -/R/RE/REI | | cover structures and envelopes, complete layer order (without waterproofing) | D | | | | A2 | | | |
| 14 | | -/R | structure for supporting cover structures and envelopes | | D | | | | A2 | | | |

**Table 3, to heading ‘Requirements for roofs and loft refurbishment’**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
| 1 |  |  | **Requirements for the fire protection class and roof fire propagation classification of top-level covering structures, in the case of high roofs and lofts** | | | | | |
| 2 | **Performance criteria for the structure** | **Standard risk class** | **NAK** | **AK** | **KK** | **AK** | **KK** | **MK** |
| 3 | **Number of levels in the building, independent building section [according to Section 12(4)]** | **1-4** | **1-3** | **1-2** | **4-7** | **3-15** | **1-** |
| 4 | -/R/RE/REI | interior envelope in a loft, taking into account the complete layer order without roofing | D | | | B | B | |
| 5 | - | roofing | D and Broof (t1) \* | | A2 | D and  Broof (t1) | A2 | |
| 6 | - | thermal insulation | D | C | A2 | C | A2 | |
| 7 | - | cover structure | D | | | C | | |
| 8 | - | shell-plate / damp-proof foil | E | | | | | |
| 9 | -/R/RE/REI | independent roof panel, roof panel as a construction product | D and Broof (t1) | | | A2 | | |

\* In the case of a building with a maximum of two floors, Section 31(2) is applicable

\*\* In the case of a residential building with one apartment or an individual residential part of a building, of standard risk class NAK, at least fire protection class E

*Annex 3 to Decree No ..../2021 (.......) of the Ministry of Interior*

“Annex 18 to Decree No 54/2014 of 5 December 2014 of the Ministry of Interior

## Table 1, to chapter ‘Control, maintenance, supervision’

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | | B | | | C | | D | |
| 1 |  | | **operatorial inspection** | | | periodic supervision | | maintenance | |
| 2 | **affected technical solution** | | cycle time | need and method of documentation | | cycle time | need and method of documentation | cycle time | need and method of documentation |
| 3 | fire extinguisher | | 3 months (+ 1 week) | fire safety operation log | | no requirement | | 6 months (+ 1 month)1) 12 months  (+ 1 month)2  5 years (+ 2 months), 10 years (+ 2 months) | fire safety operation log |
| 4 | wall hydrant, water sources other than natural water sources, pumps for the operation of the wall hydrant and external extinguishing water supply, dry extinguishing water pipe | | 6 months (+ 1 week) | fire safety operation log | | 12 months (+ 1 month) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 5 | installed fire alarm unit | | 1 day,  except in the case of an autom. control system  3 months (+ 1 week) | fire safety operation log | | 6 months (+ 2 week), 12 months (+ 1 week) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 6 | installed fire-extinguisher | | 1 week, 1 month | fire safety operation log | | 12 months (+ 1 month) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 7 | fire and malfunction signal transmission device | | 1 day  except in the case of an autom. control system | fire safety operation log | | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 8 | fire service key safe | | 1 day | fire safety operation log | | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 9 | fire department radio amplifier | | no requirement | | | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 10 | fire service elevator | | 3 months (+ 1 week) | | fire safety operation log | 12 months (+ 1 month) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 11 | evacuation sound system | | Before each event but not less than 1 month | | fire safety operation log | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 12 | Safety lighting, emergency symbols illuminated from the outside or inside,  directional illumination according to previous specifications | | 3 months | | fire safety operation log | 12 months (+ 1 month) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 13 | panic lock, emergency lock, emergency exit safety system | | Before each event, but at least 3 months (+ 1 week) | | fire safety operation log | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 14 |  | fire-retardant doors and windows | 1 month | | fire safety operation log | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 15 | fire retardant closures | Fire retardant closures containing moving elements | no requirement | | | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 16 |  | smoke control, air-supply device | 3 months (+ 1 week) | | fire safety operation log | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 17 |  | smoke extractor, air replacement fan | 3 months (+ 1 week) | | fire safety operation log | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 18 |  | anti-smoke fan | 3 months (+ 1 week) | | fire safety operation log | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 19 | heat and smoke protection solutions | smoke dampers, shutters | 3 months (+ 1 week) | | fire safety operation log | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 20 |  | smoke control doors and windows | 3 months (+ 1 week) | | fire safety operation log | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 21 |  | mobile smoke apron | 3 months (+ 1 week) | | fire safety operation log | 6 months (+ 2 weeks) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 22 | Pressurised smokeless staircase, pressurised foyer air-supply system (verification of compliance with expected air technical parameters) | | - | | - | before entry into service or after conversion affecting efficiency | test report | - | - |
| 23 | diesel aggregator considered as safety power supply | | 3 months  (+ 1 week) | | fire safety operation log | 12 months (+ 1 month) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| 24 | battery as safety power supply, uninterruptible power supply | | 3 months  (+ 1 week) | | fire safety operation log | 12 months (+ 1 month) | fire safety operation log | At the same time as the periodic supervision | fire safety operation log |
| *1)* Basic maintenance of fire extinguishers manufactured according to MSZ 1040 (excluding carbon dioxide extinguishers) | | | | | | | | | |
| *2)* Basic maintenance of *fire extinguishers manufactured in accordance with MSZ EN 3, MSZ EN 1866* and CO2 extinguishers manufactured according to the series of standard MSZ 1040.” | | | | | | | | | |

*Annex 4 to Decree No ... /2021 (... ) of the Ministry of Interior*

1. In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Table 2 of Annex 3 is replaced by the following table:

“**Table 2, to heading ‘Fire spacing’**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** |
| 1 | Nature and flammability characteristics of the material stored in the storage unit | Fire spacing between building and storage unit (m), if the standard risk class of the building is | | | |
| 2 |  | NAK | AK | KK | MK |
| 3 | Only substances of the non-flammable class, and products, articles made from such material only; combustible packaging, without containers | no requirement (due to the absence of combustible packaging and containers) | | | |
| 4 | Only substances of the highly flammable or explosive class, in quantities exceeding 3,000 litres or kilograms | 10 | 10 | 12 | 14 |
| 5 | Substances of the moderately flammable and non-flammable classes, and products, articles made of such materials, irrespective of the fire-safety characteristics of the packaging, and a substance of the highly flammable and explosive class in quantities not exceeding 3,000 litres or kilograms (hereinafter referred to as: L/kg)  Only substances of the non-flammable class, and products, articles made of such materials only, in combustible packaging  Only substances of the highly flammable or explosive class, in quantities not exceeding 3,000 l/kg | 6 | 6 | 8 | 10 |
| 6 | Off-site stack, fibre crop storage | 50 | | 100 | 200 |

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2. In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Table 3 of Annex 3 is replaced by the following table:

“**Table 3, to heading ‘Fire spacing’**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B |
| 1 | Nature and flammability characteristics of the material stored in the storage unit | Fire spacing from the storage unit (m) |
| 2 | Only substances of the non-flammable class, and products, articles made from such material only; combustible packaging, without containers | no requirement |
| 3 | Only substances of the highly flammable or explosive class, in quantities exceeding 3,000 litres or kilograms | 15 |
| 4 | Substances of the moderately flammable and non-flammable classes, and products, articles made of such materials, irrespective of the fire-safety characteristics of the packaging, and a substance of the highly flammable and explosive class in quantities not exceeding 3,000 litres or kilograms (hereinafter referred to as: L/kg)  Only substances of the non-flammable class, and products, articles made of such materials only, in combustible packaging  Only substances of the highly flammable or explosive class, in quantities not exceeding 3,000 l/kg | 10 |
| 5 | Off-site stack, fibre crop storage | 20 |

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*Annex 5 to Decree No .../2021 (... ) of the Ministry of Interior*

1. In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Table 2 of Annex 5 is replaced by the following table:

“**Table 2, to heading ‘Design of fire compartments’**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D |
| 1 | Building, independent building section hosting a risk unit for storage purposes | Maximum permissible floor area of the fire compartment (m2),  without installed fire-extinguishers/with fire-extinguishers  with installed fire alarm and fire-extinguisher of enhanced operational safety / with installed fire alarm and suppression fire-extinguisher of enhanced operational safety The permissible volume of the fire compartment (m3) is 12 times the permissible floor area | | |
| 2 |  | risk class of the risk unit | | |
| 3 |  | NAK | AK, KK | MK |
| 4 | single-floor building, separate part of building | 10,000 / 20,000  30,000 / 40,000 | 12,000 / 24,000  36,000 / 48,000 | 4,000 / 8,000  8,000 / 8,000 |
| 5 | fire compartment of a multi-storey building, building section, not in contact with the basement level | 8,000 / 16,000  24,000 / 32,000 | 10,000 / 20,000  30,000 / 40,000 | 3,000 / 6,000  6,000 / 6,000 |
| 6 | fire compartment partly or fully in basement level | 4,000 / 8,000  8,000 / 8,000 | 5,000 / 10,000  10,000 / 10,000 | 1,500 / 3,000  3,000 / 3,000 |

„

2. In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Table 3 of Annex 5 is replaced by the following table.

“**Table 3, to heading ‘Design of fire compartments’**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D |
| 1 | Building, independent building section hosting an industrial, agricultural risk unit | Maximum permissible floor area of the fire compartment (m2), without installed fire alarm and fire-extinguisher / with fire alarm / with fire-extinguisher / with installed fire alarm and fire-extinguisher of enhanced operational safety  The permissible volume of the fire compartment (m3) is 12 times the permissible floor area | | |
| 2 |  | risk class of the risk unit | | |
| 3 |  | NAK | AK, KK | MK |
| 4 | single-floor building, separate part of building | 8,000 / 12,000 /  24,000 / 32,000 | 10,000 / 15,000 / 30,000 / 40,000 | 1,000 / 4,000 /  8,000 / 8,000 |
| 5 | fire compartment of a multi-storey building, building section, not in contact with the basement level | 4,000 / 8,000 /  16,000 / 24,000 | 8,000 / 10,000 /  24,000 / 32,000 | 1,000 / 3,000 /  6,000 / 6,000 |
| 6 | fire compartment partly or fully in basement level | 2,000 / 4,000 /  8,000 / 8,000 | 4,000 / 5,000 /  12,000 / 12,000 | 500 / 1,500 /  3,000 / 3,000 |
| 7 | single-floor structure exclusively for crop production | unlimited | | |

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*Annex 6 to Decree No .../2021 (... ) of the Ministry of Interior*

1. In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Table 1 of Annex 7 is replaced by the following table:

“**Table 1, to heading ‘General requirements for evacuation’**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | | B | C | D |
| 1 |  | | clear height | maximum permissible route length (m) if the risk class of the risk unit to be evacuated is | |
| 2 |  | |  | NAK | AK, KK, MK |
| 3 | Distance to access the escape route | |  |  |  |
| 4 | Distance to access the temporary protection area and the safe space, without escape route | | 30 m | 45 m |
| 5 | Permitted increase of the distance of an escape route and of the distance of a temporary protected area or safe space, without escape route | if a fire alarm is installed | +5 m | |
| 6 | if a fire-extinguisher is installed | +10 m | |
| 7 | in case of multi-directional evacuation | 0-4 m | + 10 m | |
| 8 | 4-10 m | + 20 m | +25 m |
| 9 | >10 m | +40 m | +45 m |
| 10 | for industrial, agricultural and storage purposes (as designated), in a space with heat and smoke control, if safety lighting and emergency symbols (i.e. escape signs) are provided along the evacuation route | 0-4 m | + 20 m | |
| 4-10 m | +30 m | +40 m |
| 11 |
| 12 | >10 m | +40 m | +50 m |
| 13 | Maximum permissible length of the escape route | | | 200 m | 300 m |
| 14 | Distance of a temporary protected area for persons with limited capacity to escape, through an escape route, measured from the point of entry into the escape route | | | 40 m | |

2. In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Table 2 of Annex 7 is replaced by the following table:

“**Table 4, to heading ‘Evacuation calculation’**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | | B | C | D |
| 1 |  | | clear height | permissible time of evacuation (min) if the risk class of the risk unit to be evacuated is | |
| 2 |  | |  | NAK | AK, KK, MK |
| 3 | First stage | |  | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 4 | Permissible increase in the duration of the first stage (min) | if a fire alarm is installed | +0.2 | |
| 5 | if a fire-extinguisher is installed | +0.4 | |
| 6 | in case of multi-directional evacuation | 0-4 m | +0.4 | |
| 7 | 4-10 m | +0.6 | +0.8 |
| 8 | >10 m | +1.2 | +1.4 |
| 9 | for industrial, agricultural and storage purposes (as designated), in a space with heat and smoke control, if safety lighting and emergency symbols (i.e. escape signs) are provided along the evacuation route | 0-4 m | +0.6 | |
| 4-10 m | +0.9 | +1.2 |
| 10 |
| 11 | >10 m | +1.2 | +1.5 |
| 12 | Second stage | | | 6.0 | 8.0 |
| 13 | Time of access to a temporary protected area for persons with limited capacity to escape, through an escape route, measured from the point of entry into the escape route | | | 1.2 | |

„

*Annex 7 to Decree No .../2021 (... ) of the Ministry of Interior*

1. In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Table 1 of Annex 9 is replaced by the following table:

‘**Table 1, to heading ‘Heat and smoke control’**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | | B | | | C |
| 1 |  | | minimum level of natural smoke ventilation | | | Rate of air replacement (if not the effective |
| 2 | room subject to heat and smoke control | | effective aperture surface | | smokeless layer of air | aperture surface is used) |
| 3 |  | | expressed as % of the floor area of the room | minimum (m2) of | height (m) |  |
| 4 | passage, corridor  forming | an escape route | 1 | 1 m2 | - | 30/hour |
| 5 | staircase | 5 | 1 m2 | - | 30/hour |
| 6 | stairwell | 1  in relation to associated passage areas | 1 m2 | - | 30/hour |
| 7 |  | 5  in relation to the theoretical floor area of the staircase | 1 m2 | - | 30/hour |
| 8 | Covered atrium | | 3 | 1 m2 | - | - |
| 9 | Room with a floor area greater than 1,200 m2 and a room for masses of people | the calculated clear height of the smoke compartment is less than or equal to 4 m | 1 | - | - | - |
| 10 | calculated clear height of the smoke compartment in excess of 4 m | - | - | half of the calculated clear height, but not less than 3 m | - |
| 11 | room in basement level | | 1 | 0.3 m2 | - | - |

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*Annex 8 to Decree No .../2021 (... ...) of the Ministry of Interior*

1. In Decree No 54/2014 of the Ministry of Interior of 5 December 2014, Table 1 of Annex 11 is replaced by the following table:

“**Table 1, to heading ‘Functionality of fire control power consumption units’**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D | E |
| 1 |  | duration (minutes) | | | |
| 2 | Fire control power consumption unit | Risk class of the risk unit | | | |
| 3 |  | NAK | AK | KK | MK |
| 4 | Safety lighting | 30 | 30 | 60 | 90 |
| 5 | Mechanical heat and smoke extraction and air supply | 30 | 30 | 60 | 90 |
| 6 | Heat and smoke extraction and air-supply, doors and windows | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 7 | Pressurised smoke decontamination | 30 | 30 | 60 | 90 |
| 8 | Fire service elevator | 30 | 30 | 60 | 90 |
| 9 | Fire department radio amplifier | No requirement | | 90 | 90 |
| 10 | Pumps for the operation of the wall fire hydrant and the external extinguishing water supply | for a period equal to the prescribed period of fire-water supply | | | |
| 11 | Emergency elevator | 30 | 30 | 60 | 90 |
| 12 | Evacuation sound system | 30 | 30 | 30 | 60 |
| 13 | Communication connection to the temporary protected area, safety lift | 30 | 30 | 60 | 90 |
| 14 | installed fire alarm unit | according to Chapter XV | | | |
| 15 | installed water, foam extinguishing device | for the period of operation specified in the relevant technical requirement | | | |
| 16 | installed gas extinguisher if necessary to maintain fire-fighting | 15 | | | |
| 17 | installed water nebuliser for fire-fighting | 30 | | | |
| 18 | installed fire control and containment device | for the period determined during the fire safety inspection of the equipment | | | |

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**General explanatory notes**

This explanation shall be published in the Register of Statements, as an annex to the Official Gazette of Hungary, in accordance with Section 18(3) of Act CXXX of 2010 on legislation and Section 20 of Decree No 5/2019 of the Ministry of Justice, of 13 March 2019, on the publication of the Hungarian Official Gazette and its designation during the publication of the legislation and the publication of the public body regulatory instrument.

The aim of the amendment of Government Decree No 54/2014 of 5 December 2014 on the National Fire Protection Regulation (hereinafter: “Regulation”) is to adapt the requirements of the Regulation to the achievements of the technical developments since its entry into force in order to increase the performance of the construction sector and to reduce the cost elements of civil works, and to integrate – as a result of the processing of legal enforcement experience – the best practices of the fire safety regulations of neighbouring countries with similar construction traditions and building stock, while continuing to provide scope for modern and flexible fire protection planning, and preserving the priority of the safety of life objectives.

The amendment covers the examination of the fire safety regulations of Central European countries and the adoption of good solutions and simplifications that can be applied in Hungary, as well as the further removal of itemized technical solutions from the legislation, and the further relaxation of fire protection requirements based on practical experience.

The Decree places particular emphasis on offering flexible authorisation options to the technical solutions of facilities that have been used in connection with logistical developments in recent years, in particular industrial storage, and also focuses on derogations relating to installations adapted to an historical environment.

**Detailed explanation**

**To Section 1**

The amendment draws the law enforcers' attention to the importance that the fire safety situation at the time of construction and the protection level achieved by the installation must be maintained.

**To Section 2**

The interpretative provisions are amended to the extent necessary and in line with the changes to the content of the legislation. Some new concepts (e.g. multi-directional evacuation, stairwell) are introduced (especially in relation to simplifications) in addition to the minor clarifications that facilitate the interpretation of the content.

To make it easier to apply, the terms have been put in alphabetical order.

**To Section 3**

Section 9 of the Regulation makes reference to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (CLP Regulation), in order to assign the categories therein to the fire hazard classes with a view to facilitating the classification of the substances. The amendment of the provision is necessary due to the additions that have been made to the CLP Decree since the Regulation entered into force. The Regulation and its current amendment do not serve to implement the CLP Decree: instead, they use the classification of substances in accordance with the CLP Decree as a basis for their grouping in a fire hazard class in order to facilitate the application of the fire safety regulations that are in place in Hungary.

**To Section 4**

The provision lists the building levels that may be disregarded when classifying risk or determining certain requirements (e.g. the need for wall hydrants) and thus allow the application of lighter requirements.

**To Section 5**

The scope of buildings whose building structures are not subject to a fire resistance requirement is extended. One condition for this is that the building structures used should be non-combustible (fire protection class A1-A2).

**To Section 6**

The installation of fire-extinguishers of an enhanced operational safety provides an opportunity to significantly increase the size of fire compartments in a building and to reduce the fire resistance of the structures. In the open-air storage area, no fire-extinguishing system can be installed, thereby it is not possible to ensure an equivalent level of protection inside and outside the building. It is therefore necessary to treat the identified case as an exception, to control and contain fires.

**To Section 7**

It is sufficient to take into account the parts of the building located at or above ground-level in determining the extent of fire spacing, as the burning of these parts will actually endanger the parts of the adjacent building, which are also at or above ground-level. The amendment makes it possible to ignore the part of a building below ground-level, even if it is of a higher risk class, which thus leads to larger fire spacing.

**To Section 8**

With regard to paragraph (1): amendments to Tables 2 and 3 in Annex 5 allow for a significant increase in a fire compartment's size. If the fire compartment's size is increased, greater emphasis is placed on ensuring the early leaving of the building. This is served by the early notification of the occupants of a fire, i.e. an alarm carried out without delay by the fire alarm unit.

Paragraph (2) is not regulated so far, but it addresses a number of issues that have arisen in practice and therefore have to be dealt with uniformly on the part of the designer and the authorities, on the basis of the proposal of the professional organisation, when taking into account the fire hazard of the substances and the previous practice, with the proviso that if other provisions of other legislations allow a larger fire compartment, those provisions may also be applied.

**To Section 9**

The modification of the heading has been adapted to the content of the heading.

**To Section 10**

In the case of a covered atrium connected to several fire compartments, the requirements for the separation of the fire compartments have so far been determined by the Authority on a case-by-case basis. With the new paragraph (2) in Section 23, a nationally uniform set of requirements is developed, which enables the application of appropriate solutions and strengthens legal certainty.

**To Section 11**

The provision extends the scope of possible cases where, when the external wall structure (firewall) is fitted with coverings, coatings and thermal insulation systems, the use of a non-combustible structure (A1-A2 fire protection class) is not mandatory, and it clarifies the range of structures that may facilitate the spread of façade fires and therefore the regulation requires the control and containment of fires.

**To Section 12**

The provision allows for an alternative design to ensure protection against fire spread in the façade of a building with a specific purpose and size.

**To Section 13**

The addition to the provision addresses cases where the regulation does not impose a fire protection class requirement on a structure which is affected by penetrations.

**To Section 14**

The amendment is justified by the fact that the new tables (2 and 3) in Annex 2 regulate the requirements of the fire protection class applicable to high and flat roofs in a more transparent manner and by relaxing certain requirements.

The amendment clarifies that the provision is also applicable to the construction of new lofts and not only to the refurbishment of existing ones. The new wording defines the requirement more precisely and adapts to the amendment of Table 1 of Annex 2 concerning the roofs, by using the terms therein.

**To Section 15**

The amendment of the provision serves to remove technical solutions presented as a requirement and defines the required protection level.

**To Section 16**

The draft separates the provision of in-house and off-building fire-water for pumps that supply the extinguishing water, with a view to providing more differentiated requirements. Where the legislation in force imposes requirements on both forms of fire-water supply and on the pump providing it, both pumps are specified in those provisions.

The provision of the new paragraph (8) imposes a lighter fire protection requirement on marked coverings, taking into account the presence as well as the fire-extinguishing and cooling efficiency of a fire-extinguisher.

**To Section 17**

The new provision allows for the use of unlimited fire compartments for residential buildings and parts of buildings, while strengthening the fire-spread prevention requirements between neighbouring dwellings.

**To Section 18**

By allowing the application of residential building requirements, the new provision facilitates the development of accommodation which does not pose a higher risk on the basis of its floor area, number of levels and capacity, and which is typically developed in residential buildings.

**To Section 19**

The provision clarifies the designation of the affected age group in connection with the requirements applicable to crèches and kindergartens and facilitates the housing of the kindergarten and the crèche in a single building by allowing the application of the kindergarten requirements to the crèche function as well, provided that the stricter requirements for the evacuation and location of the crèche are met.

**To Section 20**

The provision of the new paragraph (5) maintains the possibility of applying the lighter requirement specified in the current legislation, provided that the respective conditions are met, notwithstanding the phrasing which is different from the wording of the currently effective provision.

**To Section 21**

In the case of functions with forcible restraint (e.g. prison, psychiatry) a number of fire protection requirements cannot be enforced or full compliance with them is not to be expected. The amendment makes it possible to take into account individual specificities more widely (e.g. it allows for the protected, closed installation of a fire alarm's manual signalling device in a way which would prevent intentional, malicious operation).

**To Section 22**

The provisions related to heading 24, with the amendment, now cover storage buildings and logistical halls outside the vehicle storage function and therefore it is necessary to amend the heading.

**To Section 23**

The amendment will make the regulation more coherent, clarifying that the requirement concerns insulations placed on walls and floor structures, but does not apply to the insulation of mechanical wiring.

**To Section 24**

The provision makes it possible to reduce the fire resistance requirement for building structures in halls and storage-related logistics halls, in consideration of the presence of installed fire-extinguishers, the strengthening of the operational safety of the equipment and the favourable fire protection aspects of the building type-specific design (e.g. possibility of multi-directional evacuation, accessibility of the building).

The amendment introduces the possibility to apply the lighter requirements applicable to single-floor buildings, from the fire compartment size and fire resistance requirements applicable to partially multi-storey buildings.

The provision also allows the maximum fire compartment size of 48,000 m2 (for a storage building) to be exceeded, provided that the conditions listed in the Draft, in particular those confirming fire-fighting intervention, are met.

**To Section 25**

The amending provision ensures the possibility to apply the lighter requirements applicable to single-floor buildings when it comes to the fire compartment size and fire resistance requirements of partially multi-storey agricultural buildings, and provides for further relaxations if fire-extinguishers are applied.

**To Section 26**

The amending (supplementary) provision ensures the possibility to apply the lighter requirements applicable to single-floor buildings when it comes to the fire compartment size and fire resistance requirements of partially multi-storey industrial buildings, and provides for further easing if fire-extinguishers are applied.

**To Section 27**

It is clarified that evacuation may also happen to the adjacent fire compartment, in addition to the occupants' escape to the safe space or the temporary protected area.

The amendment of Section 51(3) of the Regulation makes a more marked distinction between escape to the temporary protected area and to the adjacent fire compartment, based on the escaping person's capacity to escape. By way of derogation from the current provision, it does not exclusively set a maximum limit to the length of the road within the adjacent fire compartment–instead it also makes it possible to consider the duration instead of the length of the road.

**To Section 28**

The current legislation limits the situations where slides and elevators may be considered for evacuation. The amendment extends the scope of exceptions that may be taken into account, which is made possible by the fire-proof installation of lifts and by means of a slide, which is already applied in practice, also being suitable for escape purposes.

**To Section 29**

The amendment to heading 28 is a clarification, referring to fire protection requirements related to the presence of people with limited capacity to escape.

**To Section 30**

Paragraph (1) extends the possibilities to ensure the escape and evacuation of persons with limited capacity to escape, based on the practical design of certain typical building types, e.g. kindergarten.

Paragraph (2) extends the scope of the fire protection authority’s discretion in order to allow for the use of a design other than the temporary protected area, which should with reasonable flexibility be “adapted to the location”.

**To Section 31**

The amendment broadens the range of suitable building sections that can be considered as an escape route based on practical experience, and allows to apply a lighter requirement to the coverings on the escape route if fire-extinguishers are installed in the building, due to the equipment's favourable impact on the control and containment of fires.

**To Section 32**

The provision considers the often used design when one of the wings of a double-leaf door is locked and therefore becomes unsuitable for evacuation; the provision addresses the specific case where the doors cannot be opened from the inside due to their intended purpose, and thus individual solutions are needed to ensure evacuation and escape in the knowledge of the circumstances. The addition is currently included in the instructions for use, but this issue should also be addressed during the development phase.

**To Section 33**

The stairwell expands the range of possible escape route designs and simplifies the use of stairways in the covered atrium by taking into account the height difference, which can be easily determined, instead of the length of the road.

**To Section 34**

The amending provision lays down an additional requirement to facilitate fire-fighting intervention when, based on the presence of fire-extinguishers of enhanced operational safety, the fire-resistance of the structures is reduced or the fire compartment size is increased.

**To Section 35**

The addition will clarify the location requirement of the hydrants that are to be installed.

**To Section 36**

The significant facilitations – which, on one hand, can be achieved by the use of a fire-extinguisher of enhanced operational safety – are further made possible by strengthening the conditions of fire service intervention. In addition, it is possible to use the water tank content of the sprinkler system as extinguishing water, taking into account the physical limitations of the abstraction of the water and the distance between the locations of the sprinkler tanks at the basement level.

**To Section 37**

In the case of adjacent or nearby sites, there is an increased possibility for the joint provision of extinguishing water by the site managers.

**To Section 38**

The amendment aims to remove technical solutions presented as a requirement and defines the required level of safety.

**To Section 39**

Paragraph (1) relaxes the requirements applicable to the fire-water supply in residential buildings of less than 150 m2, of standard risk class NAK.

Paragraph (2) provides an additional alternative to meeting the required safety level for fire-water supply. This addition provides an opportunity for a solution for fire-water supply, which has already been demanded by industrial and storage facilities.

Paragraph (3) lays down the required safety level for the alternative supply of the extinguishing water under paragraph (3), which has not yet been regulated by the current legislation, with a view to ensuring fire service intervention.

**To Section 40**

The amendment (supplement) of the existing provision serves to remove technical solutions presented as a requirement and defines the required level of safety.

**To Section 41**

The amendment results in a more precise definition of the required safety level.

**To Section 42**

The amendment reduces the scope of atriums subject to smoke extraction, based on the extension of the exempted atriums.

The provision extends the scope of those building sections which are not subject to smoke removal obligations under the Decree, taking into account the openness and ventilation of the building.

**To Section 43**

This supplement to the existing text enables the consideration of the effect smoke compartmentation has on the efficiency of the fire-fighting equipment.

**To Section 44**

This supplement to the existing text specifies the duct sections which need not be protected against fire impact, due to the protection derived from the location of the installation and the environment.

**To Section 45**

The new paragraph draws attention to the importance of an environment that does not restrict the efficiency of smoke outlets and air-supply openings.

**To Section 46**

This supplement to the existing text takes into account the fact that not only an escape route may be joined to a smokeless staircase or a foyer, but also other rooms with a specific purpose, from which the failed removal of the inlet air may give rise to additional risk.

**To Section 47**

The amendment to paragraph (1) maximises the fire protection level of the wire systems in minutes, taking into account that no refractory cable systems are manufactured that would resist fires for more than 90 minutes, and sets forth a required duration for this protection for the case when a fire-extinguisher of enhanced operational safety (as is introduced in this modification) is to be installed.

The addition to paragraph (2) sets out the supply requirement for the pump of the pressurised extinguishing water network within the facility, which is to be introduced by the present amendment, and clarifies that the equipment and devices, in in-patient facilities, that are indispensable for maintaining the life of those patients who cannot be removed from the building in a fire situation also belong to the category of fire control power consumption units, therefore their power supply must be maintained in the event of fire.

**To Section 48**

This addition to the existing text creates the possibility of providing a technical solution to non-standard lightning protection by the Technical Directive on Fire Protection.

**To Section 49**

If emergency symbols are placed in a historic environment, it may be appropriate to place the signs in a different but visible position, other than the usual places.

**To Section 50**

The amendment clearly separates the types of safety symbols based on the nature of the illumination.

**To Section 51**

This supplement to the existing text requires the use of a marking and pictogram in accordance with the established practice and the applicable technical requirements.

**To Section 52**

The amendment aims to remove technical solutions presented as a requirement and defines the required level of safety.

**To Section 53**

The amendment makes it possible to omit identification markings in justified cases (e.g. in a historical environment) where identification can be done by other means.

The required capacity of the battery in the fire alarm centre is regulated by this new provision in line with well-established technical practice, meanwhile taking into account the previous regulation.

**To Section 54**

The amendments serve to remove technical solutions presented as a requirement and define the required level of safety.

**To Section 55**

A commonly used EU standard for the design of sprinkler equipment prescribes a design with ‘increased reliability’ for certain sprinkler equipment (which is not identical with the one that is to be introduced by the Decree, focusing on fire-extinguishers of enhanced operational safety). Increased reliability was requested by the previous edition of the standard when installing sprinkler equipment for the protection of persons, without specifying the affected designated purposes. Taking into account the established design practice, the provision requires the application of the above with designated purposes, for which the fire-extinguisher is deemed to perform a function in connection with personal security or safety of life.

The draft introduces the concept of ‘fire-extinguishers of enhanced operational safety’, the use of which is associated with significant advantages (e.g. significant increase in fire compartment size, reduction of structural fire resistance), with regard to the fire-extinguisher's impact in controlling fire propagation and the strengthening of its operational safety. The provision lays down the basic requirements for the equipment.

**To Section 56**

The addition enables content-wise harmonisation with Section 175(1)*(a)* of the Regulation, whereas the amendment serves to remove the technical solutions presented as a requirement and defines the required level of safety.

**To Section 57**

Since they are content-wise related, it is justified to include Section 175(5) of the Regulation in Section 175(4).

**To Section 58**

Construction and execution works involve an increased risk of fire at a time when the solutions to ensure fire protection have not yet been completed or are not yet operational, therefore it is necessary to stress, for the persons concerned, the importance that the fire safety regulations must be complied with.

**To Section 59**

The amendment sets out the primary basic objective of protection in relation to the storage of flammable liquids.

**To Section 60**

In the case of a storage building with unlimited fire compartment size (which is to be introduced by this draft), a strip free of combustible materials, objects and products shall be established within the building in order to limit the spread of fire. The amendment requires that this strip be kept free, that is to maintain the state of construction (supplement).

**To Section 61**

The supplement clarifies the group of persons who are responsible for the operation of the technical solution for radio distribution.

**To Section 62**

The purpose of the new provision is to ensure that the facility's operator is notified of the fault within the shortest time possible in order to be able to take the necessary action to remedy it.

**To Section 63**

The amendment to heading 110 is adapted to the wording of the provisions under this heading.

**To Section 64**

This clarification is justified in the light of the methods that are used in practice.

**To Section 65**

Controlled combustion has been reduced, therefore there is not justified to maintain the obligation to report incineration. In cases where fumigation, flaming activities (e.g. filming, frost protection, etc.) may give rise to false fire detection, it is appropriate to notify the disaster management unit in advance to filter out false alarms.

**To Section 66**

The addition is justified by the ban on the dangerous use of gas cylinders.

**To Section 67**

The purpose of the amendment is to ensure that failure to maintain a voluntary solution does not cause delays or disadvantages during escape, fire alarm or fire-fighting. This could include, for example, a fire hydrant installed on a voluntary basis within a facility, the failure of which due to non-maintenance could significantly delay the putting out of the fire.

The deadline of 15 days set for taking action to correct the deficiencies is deleted, and instead the amendment refers to Section 251(1) of the Regulation, which prescribes the evaluation of the deficiencies and requires that necessary measures must be taken within an appropriate period of time, depending on the severity of the problem.

**To Section 68**

The provision makes it possible to carry out the tasks of operatorial inspection in the context of periodic supervisions and maintenance, in which case it is not necessary to carry out the inspection separately.

**To Section 69**

The provision emphasises the responsibility of the persons who perform the supervision and maintenance in the avoidance and prevention of false fire signals, which otherwise would result in an unjustified call-out of the fire department.

**To Section 70**

It is not justified to indicate requirements for the content of the fire safety operation log which is kept for the operation and maintenance of the installed fire alarm and fire-extinguisher, there are other technical provisions relating thereto.

**To Section 71**

The amendment makes it possible to replace the daily personal check of the fire alarm system, if the condition of the equipment is continuously monitored by the remote surveillance unit with an automatic monitoring system and it takes action if necessary.

The current monthly operatorial inspection will be phased out, and the related tasks will be included in the tasks that need to be carried out every three months, and the provision is amended accordingly.

**To Section 72**

The purpose of the amendment is to remove any technical solution that has been presented as a requirement.

**To Section 73**

It makes it possible to apply the provisions of the amendment to investments already in progress, on the basis of the investors' free choice.

**To Section 74**

As regards the new Annex 1 of the Regulation:

By amending Table 1, the KK risk class with more stringent requirements should no longer apply where the room has a capacity for more than 300 persons, but no headcount density occurs that would trigger panic development. The headcount limit is deleted from Table 2, which would otherwise result in a lighter risk class according to the current legislation in the case of the presence of persons not eligible to be rescued. The benefit, however, is maintained, hereinafter included in Section 40(5), in a wording similar to Section 38(9), which permits the joint establishment of a kindergarten and a crèche in the same facility. The amendment to Table 3 clarifies the classification in connection with the storage of materials leading to risk class AK, taking into account that the passive storage of a highly flammable or explosive substance does not represent an equivalent risk to the storage of only non-combustible and non-flammable materials, therefore the option that has been introduced with more stringent risk classes – i.e. the application of a one class lower risk class – is not justified. The amendment to Table 4 is justified by the clarification of the term “persons with capacity to escape independently or on their own”.

As regards the new Annex 2 of the Regulation:

Table 1, which specifies the fire protection performance requirements of building structures, contains the top-level covering structures in a more differentiated manner, taking greater account of the fire hazard effects. In the case of standard risk class AK, the new table describes the currently slightly different requirements that are applicable to buildings with 1-2 storeys or 3 storeys in a consolidated way, thus simplifying the establishment of the requirements. The fire protection class requirements for high and flat roofs will be set out in the new Tables 2 and 3 of the Annex, in a more transparent form and, in some cases, with some relaxation of the requirements.

As regards the new Annex 18 of the Regulation:

By amending Table 1 of the Annex, the frequency of operatorial inspections will be reduced from 1 month to 3 months for several technical solutions, and the table will also cover the replacement of the daily personal inspections of the fire alarm unit, in the event that an automatic monitoring system is used.

As regards the amendment of Annex 3 of the Regulation:

Outdated terms no longer used are deleted in the tables.

As regards the amendment of Annex 5 of the Regulation:

For industrial, agricultural and storage purposes, the tables describe the possibility of significantly increasing the fire compartment size, in addition the fire compartment sizes in risk class AK and KK are standardised, resulting in a significant increase in the size for risk class KK.

As regards the amendment of Annex 7 of the Regulation:

The new tables 1 and 4 make it possible to increase the length of the evacuation path and the evacuation time, in a simpler and more transparent way than in the current table. This rate of increase is higher than the values calculated based on the current table, which allows for a more differentiated consideration of the circumstances that would affect the evacuation.

As regards the amendment of Annex 9 of the Regulation:

A new requirement is inserted in the table–this is the requirement to remove the heat and smoke from a stairwell that constitutes an escape route (to be introduced by this amendment).

As regards the amendment of Annex 11 of the Regulation:

The table specifies the nature of the pumps that are affected by the requirement, taking into account the more differentiated presentation, in the Regulation, of the pumps that provide for the internal and external supply of the extinguishing water.

**To Section 75**

Changes to the text, on the one hand, clarify grammar and introduce the use of technically more appropriate terms, which are currently used in technical practice and are in line with the standards published in the European Union, on the other hand, they tend to use a more differentiated wording for technical requirements. Changes to some requirements, with the aim of relaxation, can also be achieved by changes to the text (e.g. the monthly operatorial inspection of the fire alarms is now included among the quarterly inspection's tasks, or the fire retardant separation of the boiler room will be required if the actual performance is higher than the current one).

**To Section 76**

The repeal of several provisions of the Regulation serves the purpose of phasing out technical solutions presented as a requirement, and intends to define the required safety levels. Some repealing provisions are clarifying and deleting outdated terms which are no longer used.

Some deletions allow a provision to be integrated into a logically more appropriate environment, for example in Section 190(6), where by deleting the words “vertical plane”, storage in the vicinity of the smoke apron will be prohibited within a technically justified distance, thereby increasing the floor area and volume for storage. The amendment to Section 277(1) (by deleting the phrase ‘unless otherwise provided by law’) is justified to maintain the established practice and frequency of the fire safety inspection of electrical installations, as prescribed by the Regulation, and to avoid any further tightening.

**To Section 77**

It contains an enacting provision.

**To Section 78**

The Regulation, as a draft legislation with technical content, shall be notified in advance to the European Commission, pursuant to Government Decree No 102/2009 of 11 May 2009 on the fulfilment of announcing, notification, information and reporting obligations prescribed in certain European Union legal acts in connection with ensuring free movement of goods and certain services. The notification shall be accompanied by a comment period of three months, starting from the date of notification, during which the draft shall not be adopted.