

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Act regulates the manner of performing activities of protection of persons and property which does not provide states and above the range provided by the state (hereinafter referred to as private security), prescribes the conditions for their performance, conditions and manner of persons carrying out activities of private security, and control their work.

Legal persons and entrepreneurs who have the approval for conducting private protection may not apply operational methods and means that on the basis of special regulations apply the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter: Ministry) and other government bodies.

Article 2

Some of the concepts in terms of this Act shall have the following meanings:

1st Physical security means protection of persons and property carried out the personal presence of the person who performs his duties of protection and protective activity without dominant use of technical means and devices.

2nd Technical protection means creating technical requirements for the prevention of illegal acts aimed at štíčenój person or property.

3rd Approval of the Ministry to conduct a private security solution that legal entities and tradesmen for private care, who meet prescribed conditions, allows the performance of that activity.

4th License police department for conducting private security solution that persons who meet prescribed conditions allow the performance of those duties.

5th Internal čuvarska service is an internal organizational unit that the individual legal entity or tradesman is organized to protect their facilities, space and people who reside in these facilities and venues.

II. METHOD OF CARRYING OUT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Article 3

Activities of private security work includes protecting persons and property that are carried out physical and / or technical protection, the application of rules of procedure prescribed by this Act and regulations adopted pursuant to this Act.

Article 4

Activities of private security can perform a legal person registered for performing private security at the competent commercial court, except for secret societies.

Craftsmen can perform the technical tasks of protection, and personal care tasks for their own use in accordance with the provisions of this Law on Internal čuvarskoj services.

Article 5

The activity of private protection includes tasks aimed at protection of persons and property, in particular:

1st Insurance peaceful protests and public gatherings,

2nd provision of residential and business premises,

3rd immediate physical protection of persons (bodyguard)

4th protection of natural resources and environment,

5th insurance and assistance, money, securities and valuables.

Activities from paragraph 1 item 5 this Article, legal entities that have an internal čuvarsku service can be performed on a special permission issued by the competent police administration, in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Minister of the Interior.

Article 6

Legal persons and entrepreneurs spend private protection on the written contract made with natural and legal persons that provide protection.

Article 7

Persons performing activities of private security permitted by this Act shall take measures and actions for the prevention and detection of harmful practices and unlawful actions that endanger the physical integrity and violate the dignity of the person and reduces the value of property that is subject to protection.

Article 8

Construction of physical protection can be performed only within the protected object and šticiene people around the border area for storing charge, whose guards.

Exceptionally, the competent police administration may, upon the proposal of local governments, to issue approval on the basis of which the physical protection of jobs can be performed in public areas.

Article 9

Legal persons and artisans are obliged to compensate any damage committed by their employees in connection with the tasks of protection of private contracting party or third parties, if the damage occurred due to treatment of employees, which is contrary to the provisions of this Law and other regulations governing the activities of private protection.

Legal persons and artisans are entitled to a refund for damages under paragraph 1 this article from a person who is in performing the duties of private security intentionally or by gross negligence caused the damage.

Article 10

In performing private security funds should be used and devices that have the quality of the product prescribed by Croatian standards, or accepted technical rules of the profession, when there are no Croatian standards.

Legal entities and tradesmen who perform duties of technical protection are responsible for ensuring the technical equipment installed, its regular maintenance and repairs during the warranty period.

Article 11

Guard and security guard can not perform tasks in the physical protection of the legal person on the basis of contracts.

Article 12

Legal persons may obtain the prescribed types of short firearms for up to one-half of the employees of security.

Legal entities may only use weapons in their possession.

III. CONDITIONS FOR CONDUCT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

1st APPROVAL TO CONDUCT OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Article 13

Legal persons from Article 4 Paragraph 1 this law can start working on approval of the Ministry if:

- 1st act on the registration of legal persons in the court registry,
- 2nd appointed responsible person in a legal person that meets the requirements prescribed in Article 18 paragraph 1 this Act,
- 3rd act on the classification of jobs with a list of responsible persons and the powers and duties of employees for each position,
- 4th enactment of the Trademark legal persons,
- 5th enactment of the working uniform,
- 6th office space arranged in accordance with the regulations on special spatial and technical conditions for the accommodation of weapons and protection against fire, theft or other accident or abuse.

The legal person is enrolled in the register only for conducting technical security is not submitted evidence of meeting the requirements of paragraph 1 item 5 this article and meeting space and technical requirements for accommodation of weapons.

Article 14

Crafts can start to perform technical work on protection of approval by the Ministry if at least secondary school graduates technical direction and meets the requirements prescribed in Article 18 paragraph 1 paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and if there is an act of enrollment in current trade register and act on the classification of jobs with a list of employees and their authority for each position.

Article 15

The Ministry shall issue a decision to prohibit the performance of activities of private security to eliminate the shortcomings, if a legal entity or tradesman do not meet some of

the requirements for obtaining authorization to work prescribed by Article 13 and 14 this Act.

Article 16

Against the decision rejecting the request for the approval of Article 13 and 14 this Act and the solutions in Article 15 this Act which prohibits the performance of activities of private security may not be appealed, but may initiate an administrative dispute.

Article 17

Responsible person in legal and artisan shall, within eight days to inform the Ministry about changing the conditions under which the legal entity or tradesman obtain permission to perform activities of private protection.

In the period under paragraph 1 this Article the responsible person, and artisan are obliged to inform the Ministry and the dissolution of legal persons or trades.

Article 18

The person responsible for the legal persons referred to in Article 4 Paragraph 1 this Act may appoint a person who:

1st resident or authorized stay in the Republic of Croatia

2nd has reached 18 years of age,

3rd has at least a higher professional qualification, that the person responsible for the legal person performing technical protection must be technical direction,

4th It has a general health capacity,

5th is finally convicted or against it does not lead to criminal proceedings for a criminal offense that is prosecuted ex officio, or the equivalent work in the country of his nationality or where he resides, and the person with whom she starred in the rehabilitation of these offenses,

6th not in the last three years prior to final appointment punished for misdemeanor offense against public peace and order with elements of violence, or the equivalent work in the country of his nationality or where he resides,

7th meet safety requirements, which is determined by checking the competent security service,

8th knows the Croatian language and Latin script.

Security checks in paragraph 1 point 7 this Article shall be conducted with written consent and signature of the responsible person referred to in this article.

If the responsible person in legal entity or tradesman do not agree on a security clearance, the Ministry shall reject the application for the approval.

Knowledge of Croatian language and Latin letters to prove the certificate or diploma on completion of training in the Croatian language, or other appropriate documents of the authorized educational institution.

2nd PERMISSION TO CONDUCT OF PRIVATE PROTECTION

Article 19

Personal care tasks may be performed by persons who have received permission from police headquarters to perform those tasks.

Permission under paragraph 1 this Article shall be issued for performing personal care and conducting technical security.

Construction of private protection, depending on the level of complexity, and authority of persons who perform them are classified on the tasks:

1st guards,

2nd security,

3rd security - technicians.

Article 20

Permission for conducting guards may be issued to a person who:

1st resident or authorized stay in the Republic of Croatia

2nd has reached 18 years of age,

3rd at least secondary school graduates,

4th It has a general health capacity, which proves the confirmation of an authorized medical or occupational medicine specialist in private practice,

5th is finally convicted or against it does not lead to criminal proceedings for a criminal offense that is prosecuted ex officio, or the equivalent work in the country of his nationality or where he resides, and the person with whom she starred in the rehabilitation of these offenses,

6th not in the last three years before the application finally punished for misdemeanor offense against public peace and order with elements of violence, or the equivalent work in the country of his nationality or where he resides,

7th that meets the operational test conducted by the competent police administration,

8th has passed the professional examination for the guards,

9th knows the Croatian language and Latin script.

Knowledge of Croatian language and Latin letters to prove the certificate or diploma on completion of training in the Croatian language, or other appropriate documents of the authorized educational institution.

Article 21

A person who has 3 years of experience in the Ministry or the police officer in the military and police affairs of the Ministry of Defense investigative activities, the State Attorney's affairs, the judicial officer, a member of gardijskih units or members of the security services does not take a professional exam for guards and security guards.

A person who has completed high school directions guard / security guard, police officer or judicial officer does not have to attend training for guards and security personnel.

Article 22

Training of guards and security institutions can be implemented in accordance with the regulations on adult education.

For the implementation of training guards and security institutions in paragraph 1 this article must obtain the approval of the Ministry, in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Minister of the Interior.

Article 23

Permission for conducting security can be issued to a person under the conditions of Article 20 this Act:

1st meets the requirements for keeping and carrying of weapons established regulations on weapons,

2nd has passed the professional examination for security,

3rd has a special medical capacity.

Special medical capability in paragraph 1 item 3 this article shows the confirmation of an authorized medical or occupational medicine specialist in private practice.

Article 24

Permission for conducting technical protection may be issued to a person under the conditions of Article 20 Paragraph 1 Items 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 this Act shall have at least secondary school graduates technical direction.

Article 25

The request for the issuance of the permit in Article 20, 23 and 24 this Act with evidence of compliance with conditions shall be submitted to the local police department to place of residence or temporary residence of the applicant.

Against the decision of the Police Administration, which decides on the approval for conducting private care can be appealed to the Ministry.

Article 26

Police Department will be people who carry out private security activities, which do not meet any of the prescribed conditions necessary for obtaining the permit, decision to prohibit conducting private care.

Against the decision of the police headquarters in paragraph 1 this Article may be appealed to the Ministry.

IV. POWERS persons performing activities PRIVATE CARE

1st Physical protection

Article 27

The powers of the person who issued the permission for conducting physical protection are:

- 1st checking the identity of persons,
- 2nd giving warnings and orders,
- 3rd temporarily restrict freedom of movement,
- 4th review of people, objects and transport equipment,
- 5th ensure the scene,
- 6th use čuvarskog dog
- 7th use of physical force,
- 8th use of firearms.

Guardians can not use the powers referred to in item 3, 6, 7 and 8 Paragraph 1 this article.

Article 28

The guards and guardians of their powers may be applied only to buildings and spaces in Article 8 this Act.

Exceptionally, a security guard, when does the work of direct physical protection of persons (bodyguards), it can apply its authority outside of buildings and premises under paragraph 1 this Article, when deducted directly simultaneously or imminent unlawful attack directed against him or the person you are protected.

Article 29

Guards and security guards are obliged to act upon the orders of police officers.

Guards and security guards can not carry out the command of a superior police officer and Manager if this would have committed a crime or offense.

Article 30

In applying the powers of Article 27 Paragraph 1 this law guardians and security guards are obliged to act humanely and respect the dignity, respect and honor each person, and other fundamental rights and freedoms.

Application of the powers must be proportionate to the need for which is undertaken.

Application of powers must not cause greater adverse consequences than those that appeared to the guards and security guards did not apply power.

Article 31

If you work in civil clothes guards and security guard before using the authority of Article 27 Paragraph 1 this Act must show ID.

Exceptionally, a person under paragraph 1 this article do not necessarily show the card if the circumstances indicate that such a procedure to prevent and reduce protection.

1.1. Checking the identity of a person

Article 32

When performing tasks of physical protection and a security guard can verify the identity of the person:

1st when entering and exiting the protected building or area,

2nd which is caught by the means of transport entering or leaving the building or protected area,

3rd which is overtaken in the area where the temporarily restricted freedom of movement

4th which is overtaken in the execution of a criminal offense or offenses,

5th commanded by a police officer.

Authentication is performed by examining a person in her identity card or access to other public document with photo.

1.2. Giving warnings and orders

Article 33

Guard and security guard will warn the person's behavior, actions or omissions shall act may endanger your safety or the safety of other persons or property security, disrupt public peace and order, or if you can reasonably expect that a person could commit, or cause another person to commits a crime or offense.

Command is issued to:

1st eliminate danger to life and personal safety štíćenih people

2nd eliminate danger to štíćenu property

3rd prevention of crime and the execution of the offense, their capture of the perpetrators and ensure that traces of these works can be used as evidence

4th maintaining peace and order, and impaired the establishment of peace and order,

5th zaprečavanja access to or retention in the area or object which is protection,

6th prevent and eliminate consequences of the general hazards caused by natural disasters, epidemics or other forms of threats to public safety.

Warnings and orders are given orally or in writing, movement and placing the body (pointing hand, etc.).

1.3. Temporarily restrict freedom of movement

Article 34

Person in accordance with this Act may temporarily restrict the movement:

1st to prevent the execution of the crimes or offenses,

2nd to capture the perpetrators of crimes or offenses,

3rd to ensure the witnesses and evidence that can be used in criminal and misdemeanor proceedings.

A security restriction on movement of persons must immediately inform the police, after which it will act upon the orders of the police.

The reasons for temporarily restricting the free movement of legal protection for private persons shall notify the Police Department in writing within 24 hours.

1.4. Overview of people, objects and transport equipment

Article 35

Overview of people, objects and means of transport are taken when entering and exiting the protected area.

Guard and security guard are authorized to perform the examination of persons, items that people carry with them and transport means when it is necessary to find items that may be the subject of a criminal offense or offenses, which are intended as a means to carry out criminal acts or violations or items that can be used as evidence in criminal or misdemeanor case or cases that can be used for destruction and damage to the building that protects and items suitable for attack or self-harm.

By looking at people is considered to be an insight into the content of clothing and footwear.

Review transportation means in terms of paragraph 1 this article considers the review of all open and closed space transportation funds and items to be transported and documents on the basis of which the objects of transit.

Overview of items that the person carries includes review of cases that a person or in its direct vicinity of people or objects on which the warrant is accompanied in her they are transported.

Overview of the people must do same sex, except in cases when it is necessary to urgently review the revocation of the person for weapons or items suitable for attack.

When reviewing the guards and security guards are authorized to use technical means.

Article 36

When leaving the protected area, if the person at the request of security guards or not to open the closed case or box in the vehicle, and if there is reasonable suspicion that a person examined by him in the vehicle or object, which carries with it owns objects that can serve as a evidence in criminal proceedings or proceedings before the misdemeanor court, a security guard is authorized to retain the person.

The retention and the reasons for retention shall without delay the appropriate way to inform the police, after which it will act upon the orders of the police.

1.5. Ensuring the scene

Article 37

When štíćene zone occurs within the offense and the offense or other event on the occasion of which direct observation is necessary to establish or clarify the facts, a security guard or the obligation to ensure the venue until the arrival of police.

Security guard has the right to retain a person to assess you may notice that important to clarify the events, let alone the reasons for retention and retention without delay in a convenient way to inform the police, after which it will act upon the orders of the police.

1.6. Using dogs čuvarskih

Article 38

Especially trained dogs can be used in conducting physical security only under the supervision of security and safety with the use of baskets.

Dogs may be used only for security of persons and objects within the enclosure.

Exceptionally, under the supervision of specially trained guides, who has the authority to conduct security operations, dogs can be used to secure the protected parts of nature established by the regulations on protection of nature.

Dogs are not used as a means of coercion in the following cases:

1st when the conditions for the use of physical force,

2nd when the conditions for the use of firearms.

In the case of paragraph 4 Point 2 this Article, the dog may be used without protective basket.

1.7. The use of physical force

Article 39

Under terms of physical strength in this Act as the use of different procedures and their martial arts similar procedures on the body of another person, whose goal is to reject the attack or overcome resistance to the application as minor adverse effects.

The guards can be in conducting physical security to use physical force, otherwise they can not:

- Reject unlawful and direct attacks that threaten their lives or the lives of people who are kept,

- Reject unlawful and direct attack aimed at the destruction and ut assets maintained and that the adverse consequences that may not be larger than threatening.

Physical security guards may use force to overcome resistance, prevent escape, and if lawfully issued warnings and orders do not guarantee success.

1.8. Use of firearms

Article 40

A security guard may carry prescribed types of short firearms only when performing the following operations of private security:

1st novčarskih care institutions (treasury, banks, savings banks, money exchange, etc.)

2nd immediate physical protection of persons (bodyguard)

3rd care facilities that use and storage of radioactive materials, nuclear fuel and waste and the environment for people and other harmful substances,

4th protection and escort of money, securities and valuables,

5th protection of buildings of special importance for the defense of the country.

Security guard has the right to use firearms when, doing private security work, otherwise it can not refuse simultaneously or directly imminent unlawful attack directed against him or the people who protect you.

Before using a firearm a security guard will make an oral warning to "whoa" and then another warning "whoa, to shoot I will!".

Warning in paragraph 3 this article will not make if this would have brought into question the lives of people who are protecting the life or security.

The use of firearms is not permitted against a minor or when it leads to danger the life of third parties, except when the use of firearms only means of defense against direct attack, which threatens the life or security that protects the lives of people.

When using a firearm a security guard is required to direct weapons to those parts of the body where injury is achieved with at least the purpose for which the firearms of application.

The guards can not, in performing the duties in paragraph 1 this article, use only weapons legal protection for private persons who are employees.

2nd Check the legality of the application of the powers of security guards and

Article 41

Guards and security guards who used the powers of Article 27 Paragraph 1 paragraphs 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8, shall immediately, and within eight hours of power applications, notify in writing the person responsible in a legal person.

Legal person from paragraph 1 this Article, shall not later than 24 hours to submit a written report to the local police department on the application of power and consequences of the opinion on the legality of the application of power, and all evidence collected.

The report of the legal person must include:

1st place, time, and a complete description of the course of events,

2nd identification data of the participants in the event,

3rd description of the facts, consequences, and all relevant legal facts that can be used for the evaluation of applied power,

4th information about witnesses.

Article 42

Based on reports from the Article 41 Paragraph 3 this Act, and other collected information, management evaluates the legality of police powers and the application reports that a legal person.

When the coercive means used within the scope of liability is excluded or security guards who used the them.

3rd Technical protection

Article 43

Technical protection of persons and property carried out by the technical means and devices, with the use of various forms of technical protecting, in particular:

- High security and protuprepadne techniques,

- Protection against unauthorized access to štíčné spaces,

- Protection against entry of explosive, ionization and other hazardous substances,

- Protection of the presentation, or alienation štíčenih cases.

Technical protection under paragraph 1 this Article shall be conducted in the protected area or in the štíčenom facility.

Article 44

Technical means and devices may be related to technical protection systems.

Technical protection systems must be brought, maintained and serviced in accordance with the regulations on the conditions and manner of implementation of technical protection.

Article 45

Technical security operations can be performed by a person authorized to perform security tasks - technicians.

Tasks set protective alarm systems and maintenance of technical devices and resources can be done by a security guard - technician who has completed secondary school graduates.

Tasks of judgment threat štíčné building or premises and the technical design of the protective system can perform a security guard - technician who has completed a higher university degree or high school graduates and five years of experience in technical protecting.

Supervision of works of technical protection systems, audit of project documentation, technical protection systems, technical and receipt of intellectual service in the area of technical protection may perform security guard - technician who has completed a university degree.

4th Dojavni Center

Article 46

Legal person and a craftsman who has a permit for conducting private security can establish dojavni center in which signals are passed to the technical protection systems.

Legal entity or tradesman shall provide intervention by dojavnom signal.

Intervention by dojavnom signal must provide at least two security guards, who on this occasion I carry a gun.

Dojavni center may have a legal person and a craftsman who have an established internal čuvarsku service.

Article 47

Dojavni center of legal entities and tradesmen shall immediately inform the police about any knowledge that indicates a crime, the perpetrators of criminal acts or objects that were used or resulting from committing the criminal offense that is prosecuted ex officio, or offense against public order and peace with elements of violence.

V. CARD uniforms and persons performing activities PRIVATE CARE

Article 48

Construction of physical protection typically performed in uniform.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 this article, a security guard in conducting direct physical protection of persons (bodyguards) may not wear a uniform.

Exceptionally, with the prior approval of the competent police administration, and other matters of physical protection and a security guard can be performed in civil clothes.

If the Police Department within 48 hours of application does not revoke the approval in paragraph 3 this Article, shall be deemed that the approval given.

Dress must be in color, cut and signs the same or similar uniform Croatian Army uniforms of the Ministry of Internal Affairs or the uniform of the civil servants of other government bodies.

Article 49

Guards and security guards must wear uniform only when performing the duties of private security who ordered the work order.

Uniforms or parts of uniforms and trademark legal entities may not be worn or used by unauthorized persons.

Article 50

In performing the protection of persons and property and a security guard to wear čuvarsku card, featured in a visible place, you have a working order.

Notwithstanding paragraph 1 this article, and a security guard, which performs operations of private security in civil clothes, does not carry the card in a prominent visible location, but it must have to himself.

Security guard - technician jobs setup and maintenance tools and technical devices for protecting persons and property carried out on the work order, and with him must have photo ID.

Article 51

Persons performing activities of private security card issued by the Police Department to place of residence or permanent residence of the applicant.

Police Department will take card of the person who performs work of private security ceases to exist if any of the prescribed conditions for performing these tasks or where employment terminates.

Legal entity or tradesman shall inform the competent police administration in the event of circumstances under paragraph 2 this article within three days.

Persons under paragraph 2 this Article shall the local police department to return the card within eight days from the date of termination of the existence of any of the prescribed conditions for performing private security, or from the date of termination of employment.

VI. INTERNAL SERVICE ČUVARSKA

Article 52

Work of organizing the protection of workers and property within their own office space, legal persons and entrepreneurs can set up internal čuvarsku service.

Legal persons and artisan may establish internal čuvarsku service if:

1st a business premises intended for internal čuvarsku service arranged in accordance with the regulations on special spatial and technical conditions for accommodation and weapons for protection against fire, theft or other accident or abuse,

2nd internal employees čuvarske services meet the requirements prescribed by Articles 20, 23 and 24 this Act,

3rd responsible person čuvarske internal service meets the requirements prescribed in Article 18 paragraph 1 this Act.

Exceptionally, the responsible person under paragraph 2 item 3 this Article, the inner čuvarskoj services which did not employ more than 30 guards and / or security may be high school graduates.

Article 53

Internal čuvarska service can start working on approval of the police administration.

Request for the approval, with evidence of meeting the requirements of Article 13 Paragraph 1 this Act shall include:

1st enactment establishing internal čuvarske services

2nd evidence of meeting the requirements of Article 52 Paragraph 2 this Act.

Internal čuvarska service that does not use a firearm does not submit evidence of meeting the spatial and technical requirements for accommodation of weapons.

Against the decision rejecting the request for the approval of established and establishing internal čuvarske services can be appealed to the Ministry.

Article 54

Service Employees Internal čuvarske have this statutory authority guards, or security.

The provisions of this Act on how to conduct affairs of private protection in an appropriate way to apply to internal čuvarsku service.

VII. SUPERVISION

Article 55

Administrative and inspection over the implementation of this Act and regulations issued under this Act is carried out by the Ministry.

Article 56

Inspection officers conducted surveillance of conservation activities of the Ministry (hereinafter referred to as inspectors).

When performing the supervision, inspectors from paragraph 1 this article, I use the help of police officers.

Inspectors in paragraph 1 this article prove his official capacity, and authority of an official identity card and an official badge.

Article 57

The supervision inspectors are authorized, in accordance with this Act and the regulations adopted pursuant to this Act:

- Check and determine the identity of persons who find themselves in a supervised area or facility of transport you in performing the duties of protection of persons and property, the responsible person in the company for the protection of persons and property and the identification of items that are related to the activity of protection of persons and property
- Temporarily restrict freedom of movement to locate and apprehend the person for whom there are reasonable grounds to suspect that in the performance or conduct activities related to the protection of persons and property committed the violation,
- Temporarily seized objects when the circumstances indicate that the item related to the execution of the offense, or can be used as evidence in proceedings that are conducted after the inspection,
- Review and provide facilities, spaces, objects, documents and transportation resources that are related to the activity of protection of persons and property when there are reasonable grounds to suspect that he committed the offense,
- Perform other actions in accordance with the purpose of inspection.

Attended by legal and natural persons are obliged to allow inspectors to conduct inspection and give an insight into the required documentation and provide necessary data and information.

If supervision inspector determines that a legal entity or tradesman performing the activity of private protection in a manner not in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the regulations made thereunder, the Ministry or the competent police administration decision may order the removal of the irregularities within a specified period, which can not be longer than 60 days.

VIII. Registration form

Article 58

Ministry keeps register of permits issued under Article 13 and 14 this Act.

Police Department takes register of permissions granted in Article 20, 23 and 24 this Act and čuvarskim cards from Article 51 Paragraph 1 this Act, issued permits from Article 53 Paragraph 1 this Act, and the issued certificates of passed professional examinations of persons who perform personal care tasks.

Article 59

Legal persons and entrepreneurs register of water:

1st contracts with clients,

2nd firearms,

3rd facilities, venues and people who protect the physical protection, technical protection, and that protect firearms,

4th Training gađanju security,

5th regular doctors and security guards.

Legal persons and entrepreneurs that have internal water čuvarske Services Register from paragraph 1 points 2, 3, 4 and 5 this article.

IX. Authorized to issue Regulations

Article 60

Minister of the Interior shall issue the implementing regulations:

- The conditions and manner of issuing special permits for conducting security and escort of money, securities and valuables (Article 5, paragraph 2 of this Act),
- The type of weapons and ammunition, and handover, maintenance and records relating to firearms and ammunition (Article 12)
- Spatial and technical conditions that must meet the business premises in Article 13 Paragraph 1 item 6 and Article 52 Paragraph 2 Item 1 this Act,
- Education, the conditions to be met by institutions that train guards and security personnel, the terms of the deposit, program and method of testing for guards, security guards and security guards - and part of the technical examination of the Commission (Article 20, paragraph 1, paragraph 8, Article 22, Article 23 and Article 24)
- The conditions and manner of implementation of the physical and technical protection (Article 27th to 40th and 43rd to 45th article)
- Content and layout čuvarske card (Article 51 paragraph 1);
- A form of official identification card, form and appearance of the official badge of the inspectors, and the manner of issuance, replacement and keeping records of issued official identity cards and značkama (Article 56, paragraph 3)
- Contains the format and manner of keeping the register established in Article 58 and 59 this Act.

Article 61

Minister of Health, with the consent of the Minister of Internal Affairs, shall adopt regulations on the criteria and method of determining general and specific health care skills and security guards.

Health facilities authorized to determine the medical fitness of persons under paragraph 1 this Article, the solution determined by the Minister of Health, which reports required by the Ministry.

X. PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 62

Fined 40,000.00 to 100,000.00 kuna shall be imposed on legal persons:

1st if you apply operational methods and means that on the basis of special regulations applied by the Ministry and other government bodies (Article 1, Paragraph 2)

2nd if carried out escort and insurance money, securities and valuables, without special permission, or if the business carried on in undue manner (Article 5, paragraph 2)

3rd if you have a firearm in a quantity greater than that prescribed by this Act or uses a weapon that is not prescribed or that is not owned by the company (Article 12)

4th if organized or carried out activities of private security is not registered to carry out these activities, nor received approval from the Ministry (Article 4, paragraph 1, 2 and 5 and Article 13)

5th if employed, that allows the čuvarskih business people who do not have required permission (Article 19)

6th if the internal čuvarska service began to operate without the prescribed consent (Article 53, paragraph 1).

For violations of paragraph 1 this Article shall be punished by a fine of 5,000.00 to 10,000.00 kunas responsible person in a legal person.

For violation of paragraph 1 Items 1, 4, 5 and 6 this Article shall be punished by a fine of 5,000.00 to 10,000.00 kunas craftsman.

For violation of paragraph 1 and 3 this Article, committed to return to the Magistrates Court to a fine legal person or tradesman impose protective measures prohibiting the performance of activities of private security for up to one year.

Article 63

A pecuniary fine of 20,000.00 to 60.000,00 kunas shall be imposed on legal persons:

1st if done private security business without a contract concluded in writing (Article 6),

2nd if not uses the means and devices that have a prescribed product quality according to Croatian standards, technical regulations and accepted professional or ensure accuracy of technical equipment installed, or its regular maintenance and repairs during the warranty period (Article 10)

3rd if the order or allow guards to apply its powers contrary to this Law (Article 27 and 45)

4th if in conducting physical security used čuvarske dogs outside the enclosure that protects (Article 38, paragraph 2)

5th if employees do not provide a working uniform, or if it is working uniforms look and cuts contrary to the provisions of this Law (Article 48)

6th if within a specified period not make elimination of irregularities that decision ordered the Ministry or the competent police administration (Article 57, paragraph 3).

For violation of paragraph 1 this Article shall be punished by a fine of 3000.00 to 6000.00 kuna responsible person in a legal person.

For violation of paragraph 1 Items 1, 2, 3 and 6 this Article shall be punished by a fine of 4000.00 to 8000.00 kuna craftsman.

For violation of paragraph 1 and 3 this Article, committed to return to the Magistrates Court to a fine legal person or tradesman impose protective measures prohibiting the performance of activities of private security for up to eight months.

Article 64

A fine from 10,000.00 to 30,000.00 kuna shall be imposed on legal persons:

1st if physical protection activities carried on in public areas without the approval of the Ministry (Article 8, Paragraph 2)

2nd If the guardian of security and made part of the contract (Article 11)

3rd if it is allowed or ordered defending the building or premises of firearms contrary to the provisions of Article 40 Paragraph 1 this Act,

4th If, within 24 hours does not submit a written report to the local police department on the application of the powers of the guardian (Article 41, paragraph 2)

5th If you do not provide for intervention dojavnom signal (Article 46, paragraph 2, and 3)

6th dojavni whose center does not notify the police in the manner prescribed in Article 47th this Act,

7th if you allow or order the guards to perform private security in civil clothes contrary to the provisions of Article 48 this Act,

8th if it employed guards wear a uniform outside of working hours (Article 49 paragraph 1);

9th if within three days does not notify the police administration to its employee terminated employment or ceased to be one of the prescribed conditions for performing private security (Article 51, paragraph 3)

10th If preventing the inspectors in carrying out surveillance or he did not provide the necessary data and information (Article 57, paragraph 2)

11th fails to keep prescribed upisnike (Article 59).

For violation of paragraph 1 this Article shall be punished by a fine of 1000.00 to 3000.00 kuna responsible person in a legal person.

For violation of paragraph 1 item 5, 9, 10 and 11 this Article shall be punished by a fine of 2000.00 to 6000.00 kuna craftsman.

Article 65

A fine of 1,000.00 up to 5,000,00 kunas shall be imposed:

1st persons performing private security issued without permission (Article 19)

2nd institutions conducting training guards without the authority of the Ministry (Article 22)

3rd and guardian of the person performing the duties of private security contrary to the provisions of Article 27 and 45 this Act,

4th guardians of the powers used outside of buildings and spaces that protect (Article 28)

5th guards who act contrary to the provisions of Article 29 this Act,

6th guards who act contrary to the provisions of Article 30 Paragraph 1 this Act,

7th guards who act contrary to the provisions of Article 31 Paragraph 1 this Act,

8th guards who used their powers contrary to the provisions of Article 32, 33, 34 and 35 this Act,

9th person at the request of keeper does not want to open a closed case or box in the vehicle (Article 36)

10th guardians of the reasons that justified the act contrary to the provisions of Article 37 this Act,

11th a security guard who used čuvarske dogs contrary to the provisions of Article 38 Paragraph 2, 3 and 4 this Act,

12th and a security guard who, in performing the tasks čuvarskih use physical force or firearms contrary to the provisions of Article 39 Paragraph 1 and 2 and Article 40 Paragraph 2 and 3 this Act,

13th guardians in the performance of that business čuvarskih carry a firearm although it is not authorized, or carry a firearm while performing duties in čuvarskih whose performance may not use firearms (Article 40 paragraph 1);

14th occasion, guards who conduct business čuvarskih use weapons that are not owned by legal persons whose employees (Article 40 paragraph 7)

15th unauthorized person who uses a uniform or parts of uniforms and trademark legal protection for private persons or internal čuvarske services (Article 49, paragraph 2)

16th and a security guard who in performing the duties of private security does not stand out clearly in place čuvarsku card (Article 50 paragraph 1);

17th private guards who protect perform tasks in civil clothes contrary to provisions of Article 50 Paragraph 2 this Act,

18th guard who čuvarskih while performing duties in their possession no identity card and work order (Article 50, paragraph 3)

19th guardians of the local police department does not return the card within eight days from the date of termination of employment or termination of the existence of any of the conditions for conducting private protection (Article 51 paragraph 4)

20th guards preventing an authorized officer in conducting oversight or it does not provide the necessary data and information (Article 57 paragraph 2).

For violation of paragraph 1 point 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 20 this Article, committed to return to the Magistrates Court will impose a fine guards and protective measure of prohibiting conduct of private security jobs for up to six months.

XI. TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 66

Legal and natural persons who have gained approval to conduct the activities of protection of persons and property, and authority to conduct čuvarskih Affairs under the provisions of the Law on Protection of Persons and Property (Official Gazette no. 83/96., 90/96. And 96 / 01.) continue to perform these tasks in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Article 67

People who have gained authority for conducting physical security before the entry into force of this Act may continue to transact business and security guards.

People who are given the entry into force of the Law on the Protection of Persons and Property (Official Gazette no. 83/96., 90/96. And 96/01). Zatečene in conducting physical security without appropriate professional qualifications and are under the provisions of that Law had an obligation to acquire appropriate professional qualifications and the qualifications are acquired after the entry into force of this Act may continue to transact business personal protection, but only in the business saver.

Persons who perform duties in a responsible person for private companies and protect the internal čuvarskim services, which have obtained approval from the Ministry to the entry into force of this Act, which have higher professional qualifications prescribed in Article 18 Paragraph 1 item 3 this Act, may continue to perform these tasks.

Article 68

Entities who have received the approval of the Ministry of Education guards before the entry into force of this Act shall, within one year from the date of enactment of subordinate legislation regulating conditions of guards training match their activities with the provisions of this Act and the provisions of these regulations, otherwise they will be the Ministry of decision to prohibit the implementation of the training.

Article 69

Implementing regulations adopted pursuant to the Protection of Persons and Property (Official Gazette no. 83/96., 90/96. And 96/01.) Remain in force until the entry into force of implementing legislation by the minister of Interior and Minister of Health to bring under this Act, unless contrary to the provisions of this Act.

Implementing regulations of Article 60 and 61 Interior Minister and the Minister of Health shall within six months from the date of entry into force of this Act.

Article 70

Date of entry into force of this Act shall cease to be valid provisions of the Protection of Persons and Property (Official Gazette no. 83/96., 90/96. And 96/01.), Except the provisions of Article 39 to 59 and the other relating to private detectives.

Article 71

This Law shall come into force on the eighth day of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Class: 453-02/02-01/01

Zagreb, 9 April 2003.

CROATIAN PARLIAMENT

President
Croatian Parliament
Zlatko Tomčić