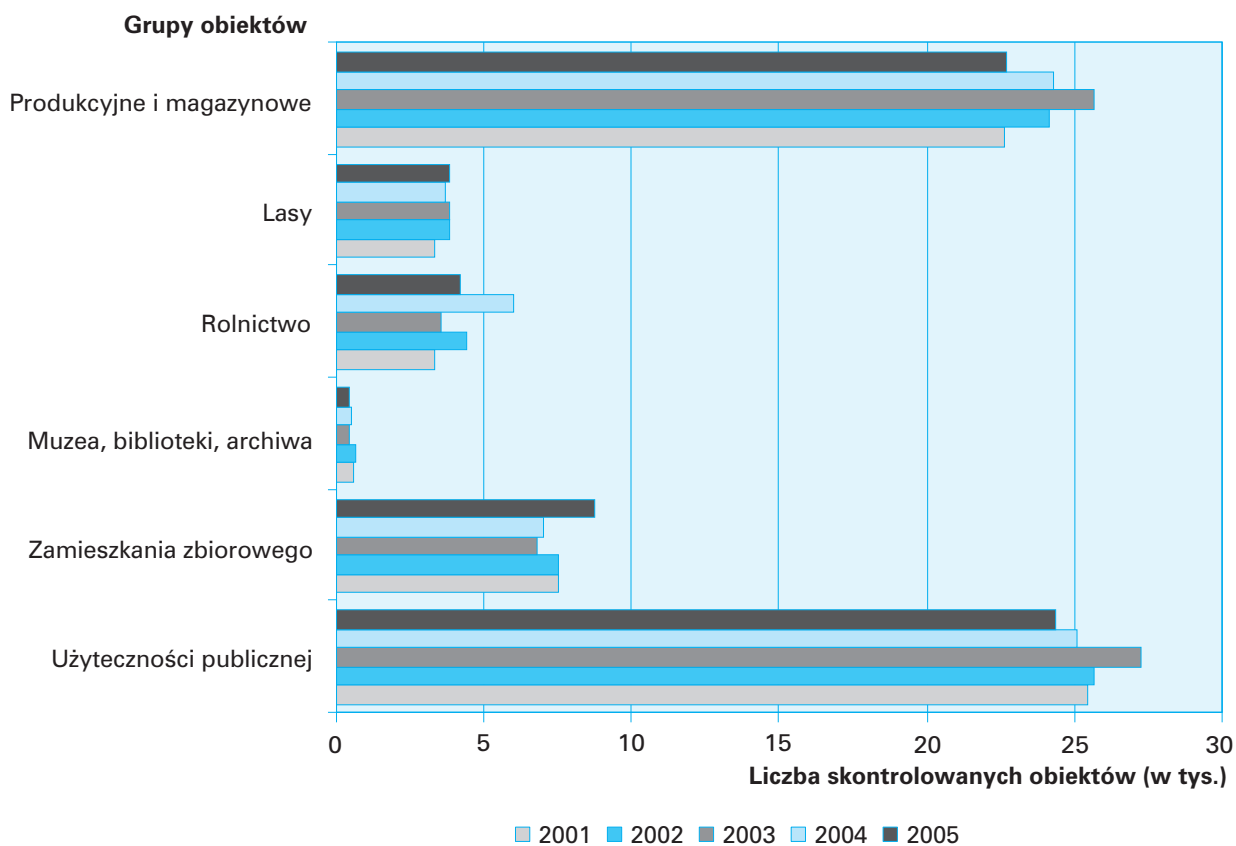
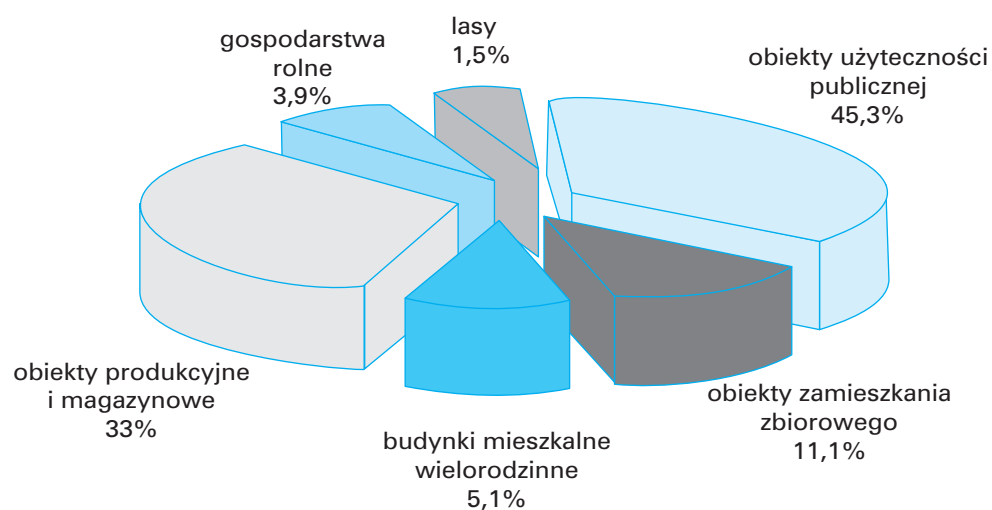


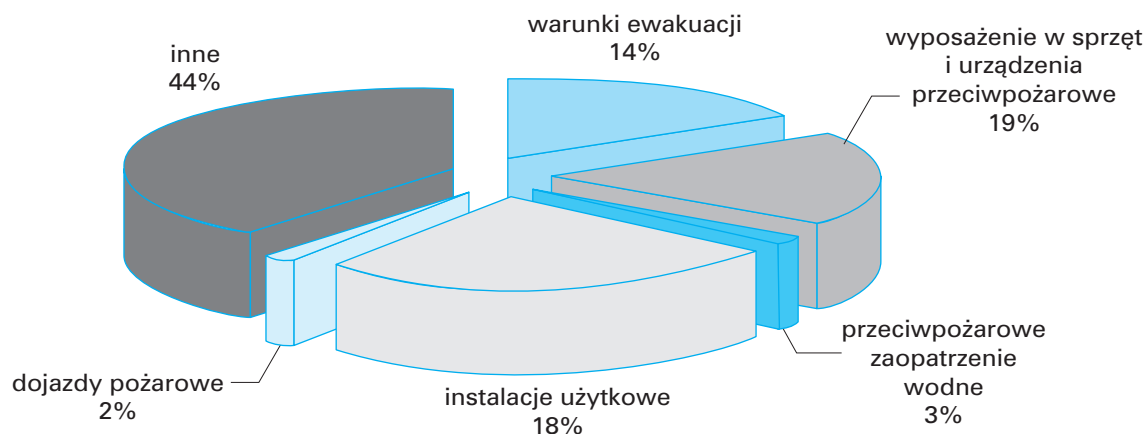
Rys. 45. Zestawienie stwierdzonych nieprawidłowości – ogółem



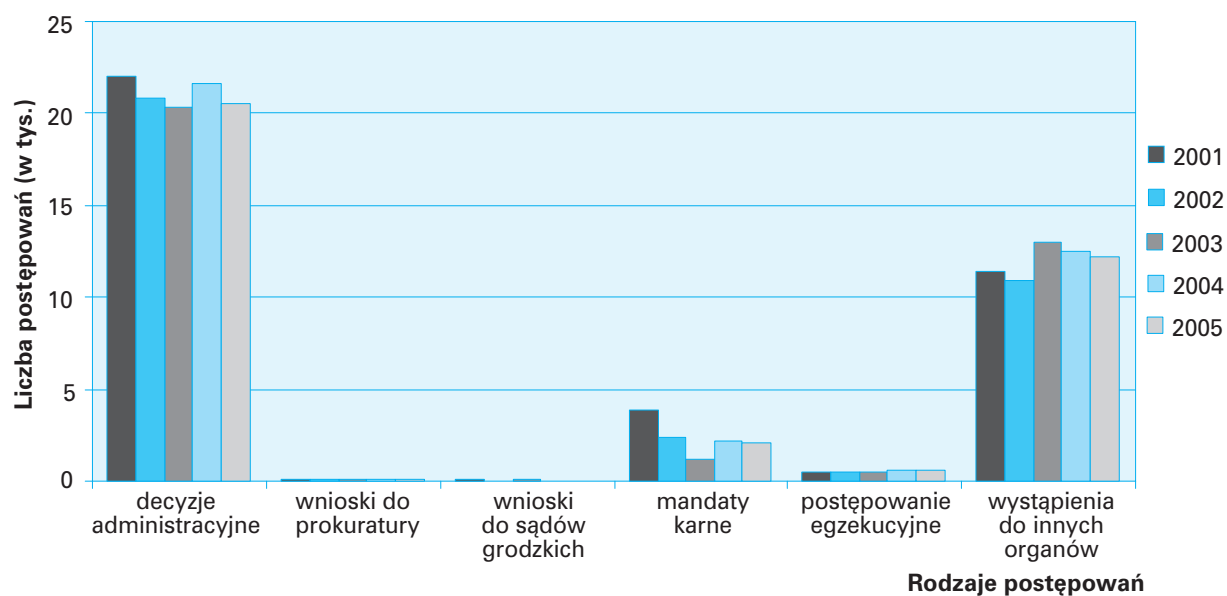
Rys. 46. Zestawienie skontrolowanych obiektów – ogółem



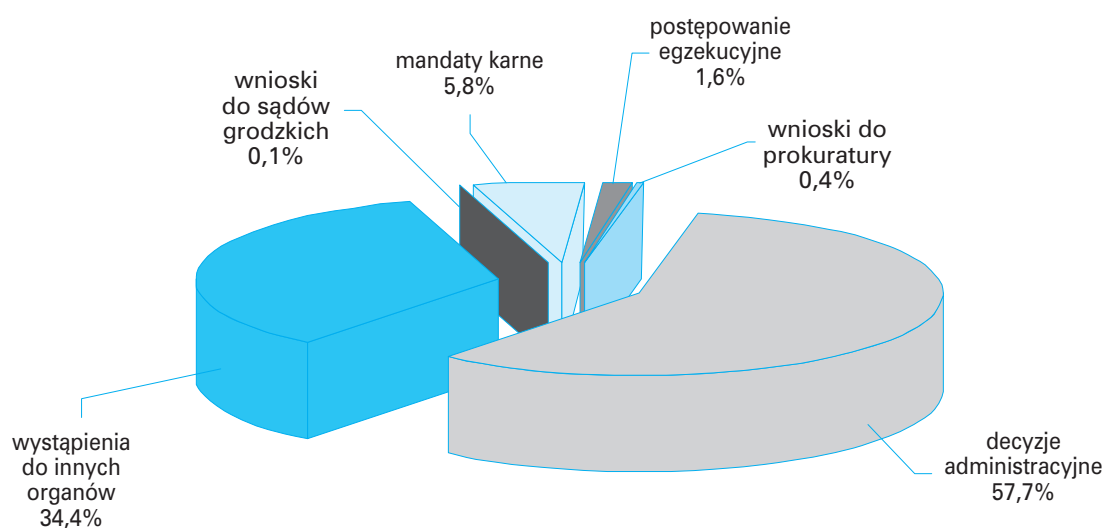
Rys. 47. Struktura nieprawidłowości według grup obiektów w 2005 r.



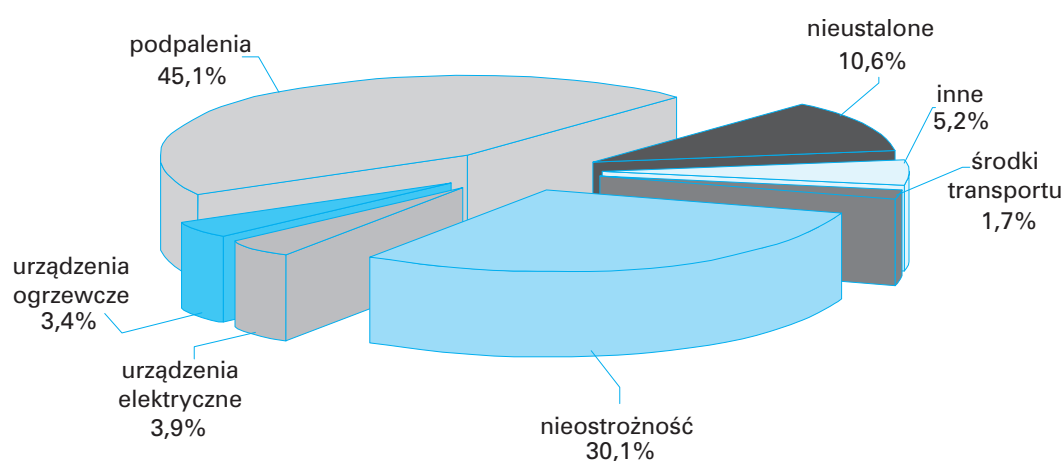
Rys. 48. Struktura nieprawidłowości w kontrolowanych obiektach w 2005 r.



Rys. 49. Zestawienie przeprowadzonych postępowań pokontrolnych



Rys. 50. Struktura przeprowadzonych postępowań pokontrolnych w 2005 r.



Rys. 51. Struktura przyczyn pożarów

SUMMARY

In 2005, in implementing their inspection and reconnaissance tasks adopted for that year, the headquarters of the State Fire Service conducted a total of 52,453 inspections on 68,473 sites, in the course of which a total of 93,041 irregularities were found.

In the range of the fire protection of the sites, most irregularities were related to: the condition of fire suppression installations, the provision of hand-operated fire extinguishing devices and fire protection equipment of internal water supply systems as well as the conditions of evacuation which might threaten human life.

On the basis of the inspections conducted, in order to ensure that the owners, managers and users of the sites or areas eliminated the irregularities identified, the headquarters of the State Fire Service initiated 35,563 injunction and execution proceedings.

Within the framework of inspection and reconnaissance activities, operations were also conducted to determine on a preliminary basis the causes and the conditions of the start and spread of fires. The causes of 176,471 fires which broke out in 2005 were dominated by: arson (45.1%), careless handling of open fires by adults and children, careless burning out of plant remains and careless performance of works involving fire risks (30.1%).

Within the framework of the measures designed to improve the implementation of inspection and reconnaissance and fire prevention activities, a number of legal acts were amended and some new ones were drafted, taking also into account the need to harmonise them with European Union legislation. The issues of technical fire protection means and fire prevention operations of the State Fire Service were widely popularised, e.g., at international and national conferences as well as at sectoral meetings and training courses. Co-operation was conducted with government and self-government administration authorities as well as with other institutions and entities, including the participation in the work of parliamentary committees and inter-ministerial conferences which were held to agree draft legal acts in substantive terms. The organisational system of civil defence and civil protection was also improved, including the detection and alarm and early warning systems. Activities were conducted to prepare the process of informing the public of the threats related to the operation of plants using dangerous materials in quantities which may cause the risk of the occurrence of a major industrial accident. In the scope of international co-operation, related in particular to the prevention of major industrial accidents and the implementation of the European Standards on fire protection and civil protection planning, the State Fire Service participated in the work of many commissions and committees in the framework of the United Nations Organisation, NATO, the European Union and the Partnership for Peace.