

IRAQ. Resolution No. 652 of 4 May ~~1980~~ of the Revolutionary Command Council promulgating Law No. 99 of 1980 on protection against ionizing radiations. (*Alwaqai Aliraqiya — The Official Gazette of the Republic of Iraq*, 13 May 1981, No. 19, pp. 2-7) Iraq 83.1

Sec. 3 of this Law, which repeals Law No. 80 of 1971 on the same subject, prescribes that the acquisition, use, manufacture, storage, loan, transportation, sale, purchase, import, export, or possession of, or other dealings in, sources of ionizing radiations are prohibited in the absence of a licence issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Sec. 4 establishes the Radiation Protection Agency under the Environmental Protection Board. The Agency is made responsible for determining radiation protection policy, drawing up and supervising the implementation of plans and programmes in this area, and coordinating and supervising radiation protection activities, as well as approving the siting and planning of radiation-emitting installations and installations for the storage of radioactive substances. Sec. 5 establishes the Radiation Protection Centre under the Radiation Protection Agency. Under the provisions of Sec. 6, the duties of the Centre are to monitor all peaceful uses of sources of ionizing radiations and to ensure protection against exposure to them or pollution caused by them. The Centre is also to identify those sources of radiation that require a licence, to issue such licences, and to approve employment of persons in connexion with ionizing radiations (such persons must not be under 18 years of age). Sec. 7 requires the Agency to lay down conditions for the granting of licences and the licensing procedure. Under the provisions of Sec. 8, the Agency is to lay down conditions concerning protective measures, maximum permitted exposure or contamination levels, and maximum permitted concentrations of radioactive substances in air and water (these conditions are to be determined in the light of recommendations, etc. issued by the International Atomic Energy Agency and other competent international organizations). Under the provisions of Sec. 9, the transport of sources of ionizing radiations is to be subject to instructions to be laid down by the Agency, in the light of similar international recommendations, etc. Sec. 10 requires the Agency to lay down instructions regarding the prevention of incidents and the elimination of their consequences.

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LEGISLATION: SUBJECT CATEGORIES

Sec. 11 requires the Centre to inspect sources of ionizing radiations. Details are given in Secs. 12 and 13 of the duties of owners of sources of ionizing radiations.

Sec. 18 establishes a medical committee under the Radiation Protection Centre, responsible for determining the occurrence of radiation incidents and the degree of exposure to radiation, reporting on diagnosis and medical treatment in connexion with such incidents, and granting staff leave or advising on their assignment to other work in appropriate cases.