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الوقائع العراقية

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الجريدة الرسمية لجمهورية العراق

رؤژنامهى فهرمى كؤمارى عىراق

تصدر عن وزارة العدل

وهزارهتى داد دهرى دهكات



Legislation

No. 1

Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear,  
Radioactive, Chemical and Biological Control

No. (1) of 2024

قانون الصىاة الوطنىة للرقابة النووىة والىصناعىة والكىمىانىة والباىولوىة

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**Laws**

Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

**In the name of the people**

**The Presidency of the Republic**

**RESOLUTION NO. (1)**

Based on what had been decided by Parliament, pursuant to the provisions of Item (First) of Article (61) and Item (Third) of Article (73) of the Constitution, the President of the Republic decided in January 7, 2024 issuing the following law:

**LAW OF THE NATIONAL  
AUTHORITY OF THE NUCLEAR,  
RADIOACTIVE, CHEMICAL AND  
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL**

**NO. (1) OF 2024**



## SECTION ONE DEFINITIONS AND VALIDITY

### ARTICLE

# 1

For the purposes of this law, the following terms shall have the definitions associated therewith:

First: Authority: The National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical and Biological Control.

Second: Agency: The International Agency of the Atomic Energy.

Third: Worker in the Radioactive Field: Every person licensed by the Authority dealing with the ionizing radioactive source or being exposed to it continuously due to his/ her work.

Fourth: Controlled Activity: Every activity related to the nuclear, radioactive, chemical or biological materials, including each design, manufacture, construction, importation, exportation, re-exportation,



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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transportation, distribution, selling, lending, mandating, usage, operation, maintenance, possession, re-usage, commissioning or de-commissioning of the service, treating the polluted sites and proliferation of the nuclear facilities, management of radioactive waste or disposal of it, release of effluents to the environment or any action identified by the Authority in accordance to the adopted standards.

Fifth: License: Authorization granted by the Authority to practice an activity or more of the activities stipulated in this law.

Sixth: Correction: A process of methodological analysis for the hazards connected to the controlled activities and preventive measures and results of that process, or conducting improvements, including improvements of nuclear, radioactive, chemical, and biological security and safety.

Seventh: Commissioning of Service: The process through which systems and components of activities and facilities after their construction ready to be operated and verified of their compliance with the design and meeting the required performance standards, including non-nuclear, non-radioactive tests and nuclear, radioactive, chemical or biological tests.

Eighth: Construction: The process of fabricating and assembling the components of the engineering facility, conducting building and civil construction actions, structuring the components and equipment and conducting relevant tests.

Ninth: Operation: Practicing the activity licensed by the Authority.

Tenth: De-commissioning of Service: Legal, administrative and technical procedures taken to remove some or all the control instructions imposed on the facility resulting to the cancellation of license. This



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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is not including the radioactive waste repository that are closed and not be out of service.

Eleventh: Design: The process of developing the details of a facility or one of its parts, detailed plans, calculations, supporting specifications and their results.

Twelfth: Discharge: The release of radioactive, chemical or biological materials into the environment, whether in gaseous, liquid or solid form in accordance with regulations.

Thirteenth: Disposal: Placing radioactive waste in a suitable facility and not retrieving it.

Fourteenth: Emergency: An unusual situation requiring immediate action aiming at mitigating the danger and the consequences harmful to human health and safety, quality of life, property or the environment. This includes nuclear and radiological emergencies and conventional emergencies such as fires, emission of dangerous chemical or biological materials, storms, earthquakes, floods or any case representing a potential risk.

Fifteenth: Facility: Any place where radioactive materials are produced, processed, used, circulated, stored, or disposed of, or where radiation generators are installed on a scale where safety and protection necessary to be considered, and irradiation, mining, raw material processing and radioactive-waste-disposal facilities.

Sixteenth: Incident: Any act resulting in harm or damage whose consequences cannot be ignored from a safety and security perspective, including operational errors, equipment malfunctions, initial events, foreshadowing incidents or potential accidents.

Seventeenth: Inspection: Procedures of examination, monitoring, measurement or testing undertaken to evaluate the structures, systems, components and assets of nuclear, radioactive, chemical and biological materials,



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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and assessing operational activities, technical and organizational processes, procedures and the protection and competence of workers.

Eighteenth: Inspector: The person authorized by the Authority to implement inspection tasks.

Ninth: Maintenance: organized administrative and technical activity aiming to keep the structures, systems and components in a good working condition, including proactive and reforming actions.

Twenty: Nuclear Materials: The fissile material of plutonium (239) and uranium (233), uranium enriched with either isotopes (233) or (235) and any material containing one of these isotopes, as well as the source material uranium containing mixture of naturally existing isotopes, uranium depleted of the isotope (235), thorium and any of the previous materials in the form of a metal or a mixture of metals, a chemical compound or a concentrated substance and any other material containing one or more of the aforementioned materials.

Twenty-First: Nuclear and Radioactive Security: Prevention of stealing the nuclear materials and other radioactive materials or changing their usage, the facilities associated to them and their storage or unauthorized access to them, illicit transfer or other illicit exposure associated with those materials and facilities detecting such acts and confronting them.

Twenty-Second: Nuclear and Radioactive Safety: Providing safe operating conditions or preventing accidents or mitigating their consequences, thereby protecting



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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workers, the public and the environment from radioactive hazards.

Twenty-Third: Chemical Materials: Materials mentioned in the international conventions and treaties related to preventing proliferation, through their chemical impact may cause death or temporary disability or permanent damages to the human beings or animals regards its origin, way of production or whether being produced in facilities, warehouses or any other place.

Twenty-Fourth: Biological Materials: Microbiology mentioned in the international conventions and treaties related to preventing proliferation, which through handling may cause death, disease or disability for the human, animals or plant, regards its source, way of production or whether being produced in facilities, warehouses or any other place.

Twenty-Five: Operator: The person responsible for nuclear and radioactive safety and security, in undertaking activities related to any facilities, installations or any sources of ionizing radiation, including individuals in their personal capacity, governmental bodies, senders, shippers, licensees, hospitals and self-employed persons.

Twenty-Six: Ionizing Radiation: Radiation capable of producing pairs of ions in the biological material or materials.

Twenty-Seven: Prevention of Radiation: Measures taken to be prevented from effects of exposure to ionizing radiation or being polluted by it.

Twenty-Eighth: Radioactive Source: A material containing radioactive isotopes or their compounds in gaseous, liquid or solid forms (closed



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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or open) emitting ionizing radiations that may result in radioactive exposure.

Twenty-ninth: Radioactive Materials: Materials categorized by the Authority as subjected to the regulatory control because of its radioactive activity.

Thirtieth: Nuclear Facility: A reactor, critical system, conversion station, industrial unit, processing unit, isotopes-separation unit, separated storage unit or any site in which nuclear materials are used in quantities exceeding one effective kilogram.

Thirty-First: Chemical and Biological Facility: Any site where chemical or biological materials are used in connection with activities covered by relevant international treaties and agreements related to preventing proliferation.

Thirty-Second: Licensee: The natural or legal person holding a valid license from the Authority.

Thirty-Third: Practice: Any human activity enters sources of exposure, additional exposure paths or scope of exposure to include additional persons, or modifies the exposure pathway networks from the existing sources in a way that increases the exposure of individuals or possibilities of their exposure to ionizing radiations.

Thirty-Fourth: International Conventions and Treaties related to the Non-Proliferation: International conventions and treaties identified in the table annexed to this law.

Thirty-Fifth: Natural-Origin Radioactive Materials: Any radioactive material existed in the natural environment not containing



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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significant amounts of radionuclide other than those radionuclide in the natural environment.

Thirty-sixth: Highly Dangerous Radioactive Source: A source may, if left without control, cause an exposure enough to make violent deterministic effects.

Thirty-seventh: Exportation: Physical transport of materials, equipment and technologies included in the treaties and conventions of non-proliferation from the Republic of Iraq to other state.

Thirty-Eighth: Importation: Physical transport of materials, equipment, technologies included in the relevant treaties and conventions to the Republic of Iraq from other state.

Thirty-Ninth: Crossing: Physical transport being crossed through the territory of the Republic of Iraq to other state, including processes of changing transporting means for temporary storage purposes only.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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#### ARTICLE

## 2

The provisions of this law shall be applied to all the nuclear, radioactive, chemical and biological activities and practices in all fields included in the international conventions and treaties relevant to the work of the Authority.

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## SECTION TWO OBJECTIVES, ESTABLISHMENT AND TASKS

### ARTICLE

### 3

This law aims to achieve the following:

- First: Achieving security and safety in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy in accordance with the principles and standards of the International Atomic Energy Agency
- Second: Ensuring oversight of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, ionizing radiation, chemical and biological materials and treating radioactive waste and preventing their non-peaceful uses.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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Third: Protecting workers, the community and the environment from the risks resulting from the application of regulated activities.

Fourth: Preventing the exploitation of the territory of the Republic of Iraq, its territorial waters, the airspace above them and all areas under its territorial jurisdiction, for any activities prohibited under the Republic of Iraq's obligations under relevant treaties and conventions.

#### ARTICLE

#### 4

First: A Authority called the (National Authority for Nuclear, Radiological, Chemical and Biological Control) shall be established under this law. It shall be affiliated with the Council of Ministers and shall have legal personality. It shall be represented by the head of the Authority or his/ her designee.

Second: The headquarters of the Authority shall be in Baghdad, and it may open branches in the region and the not-organized-into-a region governorates at the level of a section.

#### ARTICLE

#### 5

The Authority shall undertake the following:



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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- First: Formulating and developing general policies for all regulatory activities or practices stipulated in this law and developing the necessary plans and programs for their implementation.
- Second: Contacting institutions and bodies concerned with regulating oversight work in the field of activities subject to oversight at the regional and international levels to benefit from experiences and research in this field.
- Third: Coordinating with the national contact point with the agency regarding Iraq's representation in Arab, regional and international organizations.
- Fourth: Preparing a national register that takes into accounts the agency's instructions and regulations, including the following:
- Nuclear materials;
  - Radioactive sources;
  - Radioactive waste;
  - Workers in radiation fields.
- Fifth: Proposing to join conventions and conclude memoranda of understanding to achieve the Authority's objectives.
- Sixth: Proposing regulatory legislation related to the work of the Authority.
- Seventh: Establishing safety controls and initial assessments for nuclear and radiological activities, licensing, inspection and correction.
- Eighth: Taking radiation protection measures, including exceptions, exemptions, lifting of controls and granting licenses and their conditions, doses and their limits, transboundary effects resulting from radiation and permissible limits of radioactive releases into the environment.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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Ninth: Establishing nuclear and radiological safety controls, including radioactive sources and materials, facility safety and decontamination, emergency preparedness and response, mining and processing of nuclear materials, transport of radioactive materials and waste and spent fuel and radiological and nuclear monitoring.

Tenth: Determining liability for nuclear and radiological damage

Eleventh: Establishing controls for nuclear and radiological security and preventing the illicit transit of nuclear and radioactive materials.

Twelfth: Issuing numbered data relating to radiation sources and means of protection against them, radiation measurement units, maximum permissible limits of radiation exposure or contamination and maximum permissible limits of radioactive material concentration in water, air, soil, food, consumer goods and materials containing naturally occurring radioactive materials, in accordance with the recommendations and instructions of the Agency and other relevant international organizations.

Thirteenth: Building and developing regulatory infrastructure and human resources development.

Fourteenth: Conducting research in the field of nuclear and radiological safety and security necessary for carrying out its various activities.

Fifteenth: Cooperation with international organizations, agencies and Arab, regional, and international regulatory bodies, and exchange of expertise in the regulatory field.

Sixteenth: Coordinating with relevant authorities to prevent unauthorized access to, damage to, loss of, theft of or diversion of nuclear materials and radioactive sources in ways that harm individuals, society, the environment or national security.

Seventeenth: Ensuring that the activity subject to control is not diverted to purposes other than those stipulated in this law.

Eighteenth: Establishing controls for advertising on regulated activities.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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Nineteenth: Establishing a mechanism for reporting the loss or theft of any of the components included in the regulated activity.

Twenty: Establishing a national database of activities covered by the provisions of this law.

Twenty one: Establishing a mechanism for disposing of seized materials covered by treaties and conventions related to the work of the Authority, both before and after the issuance of a decision by the competent court regarding them.

Twenty-twenty second: Developing means to protect workers, the environment and society from the risks resulting from the application of controlled activities.

Twenty third: Establishing and maintaining a national system that enables the Republic of Iraq to fulfill its obligations under relevant international treaties and convention on non-proliferation.

Twenty fourth: Establishing chemical and biological security controls and mechanisms to protect and secure chemical and biological materials, including those listed in the Chemical and Biological Convention schedules, to prevent unauthorized access, loss, theft or multiple release.

Twenty fifth: Monitoring and implementing the obligations of the Republic of Iraq related to prohibited and non-prohibited nuclear, radiological, chemical and biological activities in accordance with national laws, international and regional bilateral treaties and conventions and their attached protocols and import and export control regulations.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

#### ARTICLE

#### 6

First: The Authority shall be headed by an employee of a special rank.

Second: The head of the Authority shall be assisted by an employee with the rank of Director General, who shall perform the tasks assigned to him/ her by the head of the Authority.

Third: The head of the Authority and his/ her assistant must both be:

- a. Iraqi and born to Iraqi parents;
- b. Holding at least a Master's degree in the field of specialization and having actual service in the field of specialization practiced by the Authority for a period of not less than (20) twenty years;
- c. Not convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;
- d. Not subject to accountability and justice procedures.

#### ARTICLE

#### 7

The head of the Authority shall exercise the following powers:

First: Implementing the Authority's policies and strategies.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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Second: Proposing the Authority's rule of procedures and issuing decisions and orders in all matters related to the Authority, its units and all its technical, organizational, financial and administrative affairs.

Third: Preparing the draft annual budget and financial statements for the Authority

Fourth: Proposing the creation or merging of administrative units in accordance with the law.

Fifth: Forming specialized committees and seeking the assistance of experts and specialists.

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## SECTION THREE AUTHORITY BOARD

### ARTICLE

### 8

First: The Authority shall have a board called the "Authority Board," composed of:

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a. Head of the Authority  | <b>Chairman</b>                     |
| b. Assistant Head of the Authority  | <b>A member and deputy Chairman</b> |
| c. The Directors of the Directorates  | <b>Members</b>                      |
| d. Five individuals with expertise and specialization, appointed by the Council of Ministers upon nomination by the head of the Authority, for a term of four (4) years, renewable. | <b>Members</b>                      |



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

Second: The (Authority) Board may invite whomever it deems to have expertise and specialization to provide their opinions, without granting them voting right.

Third: The Deputy Chairman replaces the Chairman in his/ her absence.

Fourth: The Board shall meet at least once a month at the invitation of its Chairman.

Fifth: The Board shall convene with the attendance of two-thirds of its members, and its decisions and recommendations shall be issued by a majority vote of the members present. In the event of a tie, the side with which the Chairman voted shall be prevailed.

Sixth: The head of the Authority shall appoint one of the Authority's employees as the Board's rapporteur.

Seventh: The remuneration of the members stipulated in Para (d) of Item (First) and Item (Second) of this article shall be determined by a decision of the Prime Minister.

## ARTICLE

### 9

First: The Board of the Authority shall exercise the following powers:

- a. Approving the Authority's general policy, setting its strategy and developing its annual plan.
- b. Adopting regulatory instructions.
- c. Approving the Authority's annual budget.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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- d. Ratifying draft agreements and memoranda of understanding between the Authority and relevant national and international institutions, in accordance with the law.
- e. Adopting the Authority's annual report
- f. Monitoring the Authority's performance to ensure it achieves the objectives of this law

Second: The Board may delegate some of its powers to the Board Chairman.

Third: The Head of the Authority shall have full administrative and financial powers to manage the Authority.

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**SECTION FOUR**  
**THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**  
**OF THE AUTHORITY**

**ARTICLE**

**10**

The units of the Authority and the tasks of these units shall be determined by a regulation issued by the Council of Ministers.



**SECTION FIVE**  
**HANDLING NUCLEAR, RADIOACTIVE,**  
**CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL**  
**MATERIALS**

**ARTICLE**

**11**

No facility or installation may be established, operated and managed, no radioactive materials may be transported, sold, purchased, imported, exported, possessed, traded in, leased, destroyed, disposed of, produced, processed, buried, decontaminated, extracted, converted, mined or released in gaseous or liquid form, no radioactive waste may be managed or any other action taken, except after obtaining a license to do so in accordance with the provisions of this law.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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#### ARTICLE

## 12

The import or introduction of any type of radioactive is not generated in Iraq, for the purpose of burying or storing it within the Republic of Iraq, shall be prohibited.

#### ARTICLE

## 13

The procedures for handling nuclear, radioactive, chemical, and biological materials shall be determined by instructions issued by the Chairman of the Authority.

#### ARTICLE

## 14

First: The Authority shall oversee the use of radiation sources for all peaceful purposes and ensure protection from exposure to or contamination by them. To this end, it shall have the following powers:



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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- a. Specifying the radiation sources subject to licensing and those not subject to licensing by publishing a statement in the Official Gazette.
- b. Granting licenses for the handling of radiation sources.
- c. Granting licenses for the trial and continuous operation of radiation sources.
- d. Granting licenses for the employment of individuals in radiation fields, provided that their ages are not less than eighteen (18) eighteen years.
- e. Granting certificate of radiological safety for materials and sites.
- f. Designating a person responsible for protection from radiation sources, exclusively from qualified specialists, this person shall be within the organizational structure of the institution working with radiation.

Second: Granting the license stipulated in Paragraphs (b), (c), (d) and (e) of Item (First) of this Article shall be subject to a fee collected according to the schedule attached to this law.

Third: The conditions for granting the license stipulated in this law, its duration and the procedures for granting and renewing it shall be determined by instructions issued by the Prime Minister.



**SECTION SIX**  
**FINANCIAL PROVISIONS**

**ARTICLE**

**15**

First: The Authority's financial resources shall be consisted of the following:

- a. Allocations made to it in the federal general budget.
- b. Gifts, donations, grants and aid in accordance with the law.

Second: The Authority's accounts shall be subject to the oversight and audit of the Federal Financial Control Board.



## Laws

## Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

### ARTICLE

# 16

The Authority shall be exempted from fees imposed on gifts and grants provided by international organizations, such as equipment and supplies related to its work.

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**SECTION SEVEN  
EMPLOYEE RIGHTS  
AND PRIVILEGES**

**ARTICLE**

**17**

First: The working hours of an employee in the radiation field shall be one hour less than the official working hours in government departments.

Second: The head of the Authority, or his/ her designee, may approve an increase in working hours in accordance with the law and grant the employee wages for overtime, provided that the radiation exposure in this case does not exceed the permissible limits.

Third: The working hours of an employee in the radiation field shall not exceed (35) thirty-five hours per week.



## Laws

## Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

### ARTICLE

# 18

Employees of the Authority shall be granted an allowance for exposure to ionizing radiation according to the following percentages:

First: (100%) One hundred percent of the salary for employees in the following fields:

- a. Nuclear reactors.
- b. Hot cells.
- c. Radioactive waste removal, treatment and management plants.
- d. Decommissioning of nuclear facilities.

Second: (80%) Eighty percent of the salary for employees in the following fields:

- a. Laser and plasma experiments.
- b. Neutron activation.
- c. Neutron generators.
- d. Gamma ray generators, X-ray generators and accelerators of all types.
- e. Production of radioactive isotopes.

Third: (50) Fifty percent of the salary for employees in fields not stipulated in paragraphs (First) and (Second) of this article.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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#### ARTICLE

## 19

Employees of the Authority and employees working in the field of radiation in other government departments shall be entitled to a special annual leave of (21) twenty-one days, which shall not be deducted from regular or sick leave, and for which they shall receive their full salary and allowances.

#### ARTICLE

## 20

First: (50%) Fifty percent of the retirement pension shall be added to retirement pension of employees of the Authority and the Iraqi Atomic Energy Authority who are retired before or after the enactment of this law, provided they have completed at least ten (10) years of service in the field of radiation.

Second: (30%) Thirty percent of the actual service of an employee in the field of radiation who has completed at least five (5) years of s active service before or after the enactment of this law in government departments, the public, private or mixed sectors, and (30%) thirty percent shall be added to their pensionable service purposes.

Third: The Ministry of Finance shall bear the amounts stipulated in Items (First) and (Second) of this Article.



## Laws

## Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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### ARTICLE

# 21

First: An employee in the field of radiation shall be entitled to a retirement pension equivalent to his/ her last salary in the job, including allowances, or his/ her last monthly wage, in the event that he/ she is proven to have suffered a permanent disability during or as a result of their work, based on a report from the Medical Committee, as stipulated in Article (22) of this Law, and he/ she was retired as a result.

Second: The retirement pension stipulated in Item (First) of this Article shall be paid to the heirs of the worker in the field of radiation in the event of his/ her death during or as a result of his/ her service.

### ARTICLE

# 22

First: A medical committee shall be formed, upon a proposal by the Board of the Authority and a decision by the Head of the Authority, in coordination with the Ministry of Health. The committee shall be chaired by a consultant physician in the field of radiation and memberships of a technical representative for the Authority and a physician specializing in the field of radiation. The committee shall undertake the following:



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

- a. Confirming the occurrence of the incident and exposure to radiation.
- b. Diagnosing the condition, determining the percentage of disability and deciding on medical treatment inside or outside Iraq at the expense of the Ministry or Authority where the worker is employed.

Second: The medical committee may decide:

- a. Granting the exposed or injured worker a leave with full salary for a period not exceeding (180) one hundred and eighty days. This leave shall not be deducted from his/ her sick leave or regular leave.
- b. Removing the workers from radiation sources temporarily or permanently and recommending that they be assigned to other works.
- c. Recommending the retirement of the exposed or injured worker.

## ARTICLE

# 23

workers in the field of radiation who are on study leave, a research scholarship or a fellowship inside or outside Iraq shall continue to receive the allowances stipulated in this law and enjoy the other rights stipulated therein if the nature of their studies exposes them to radiation sources.



**SECTION EIGHT  
PUNITIVE PROVISIONS**

**ARTICLE**

**24**

First: A license granted under the provisions of this law shall be revoked in any of the following cases:

- a. Obtaining a license based on incorrect information.
- b. Failure to return radioactive sources to the supplier in accordance with the terms of the import contract.
- c. The licensee's inability to continue working.
- d. If the licensee causes a danger to individuals, the environment or national security.
- e. Failure to provide technical and health services to protect workers.

Second: The following shall be issued by a decision of the Head of the Authority:

- a. Suspension of the license for a period of not less than (15) fifteen days and not more than (60) sixty days in any of the following cases:
  1. Failure to comply with any of the conditions for obtaining the license.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

2. The discovery of a malfunction in radiation-generating devices or the technical equipment necessary for radiation monitoring, dose measurement and personal protective equipment.
  3. Failure to maintain the records specified by the Authority.
  4. Employment of workers not licensed by the Authority
  5. Obstructing periodic or surprise inspections conducted by the Authority's inspectors of radioactive activities covered by the provisions of this law, then the activity shall be closed as a result.
- b. Seizing materials and radiation sources or closing the facility at the licensee's expense after the suspension period expires and the violation continues.
  - c. Confiscating licensed radiation sources and hazardous licensed sources with the assistance of the Environmental Police and relevant authorities.

#### ARTICLE

## 25

The licensee shall be notified in writing of the decision of cancelling or suspending the license, or closing or seizing the facility. The licensee may appeal the decision to the Authority within thirty days as of being notified. If the appeal is rejected, or if thirty days pass without a response, the licensee may challenge the decision before the competent courts in accordance with the law.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

#### ARTICLE

## 26

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and a fine of not less than (10, 000, 000) ten million dinars and not more than (25, 000, 000) twenty-five million dinars for anyone who:

First: Obstructs the periodic or surprise inspection conducted by the Authority's inspectors of nuclear, chemical, and biological activities covered by the provisions of this law, then the activity shall be closed.

Second: Refrains from submitting declarations to the Authority regarding civilian activities he/ she engages, related to the production, providing, consumption, storage, processing, transporting or using chemicals materials, biological agents, toxins and nuclear materials covered by treaties and conventions related to non-proliferation, during the period specified by the Authority.

Third: Refrains from providing the Authority with information on research, development, production and storage processes related to materials, equipment and technologies relevant to the implementation of international treaties and conventions on non-proliferation during the period specified by the Authority.



ARTICLE

27

First: The penalty shall be a fine of not less than (10,000,000) ten million dinars and not more than (30,000,000) thirty million dinars for anyone who:

- a. Hands ionizing materials and radiation without a license;
- b. Engages in activities related to medical, research or scientific radiation applications without a license.

Second: The penalty shall be imprisonment and a fine of no less than (30,000,000) thirty million dinars and no more than (100,000,000) one hundred million dinars anyone who:

- a. Uses, introduces, modifies, suspends or terminates any work or practice involving nuclear materials and highly dangerous radioactive sources without a license.
- b. Designs, manufactures, produces, possesses, owns, imports, exports, transports, purchases, sells, delivers, receives, lends, borrows, operates, spends or disposes of sources of radiation or highly hazardous radioactive waste.

Third: The penalty shall be life imprisonment and a fine of no less than (100,000,000) one hundred million dinars anyone who:

- a. Establishes a site for any nuclear activity or a site containing high-risk radiation sources classified as (Category 3) by the Agency, or constructs or modifies any buildings related to such practice or activity without a license.
- b. Obtains a highly dangerous radioactive source or highly dangerous nuclear materials and sources by force or threat.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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- c. Threatens to use highly dangerous nuclear or radioactive materials to harm individuals, the environment or property.
- d. Brings in, imports, uses, handles, transports, stores, disposes of, or buries radioactive materials classified as non-generated radioactive waste or residues within the Republic of Iraq
- e. Transfers of nuclear source material covered by the Safeguards Equipment Agreement covered by Annex second of the Additional Protocol to a State not party to the Agreement or the Protocol.

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**SECTION NINE**  
**GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS**

**ARTICLE**

**28**

The national inspector shall have the powers of a judicial officer for the purposes of implementing the provisions of this Law.

**ARTICLE**

**29**

First: The licensees shall, and no other party, be liable for compensating all damages actually caused by radiation sources. Their liability shall be based on the element of damage, and they may seek recourse from third parties for the compensation they have paid.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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Second: A claim for compensation shall not be heard after (10) ten years have passed since the accident.

Third: Subject to the provisions of Item (Second) of this Article, a worker in the field of radiation may claim compensation within (10) ten years starting from the date of his/her cessation of work.

#### ARTICLE

### 30

The Radiation Protection Centre of the Ministry of Environment, the Iraqi Authority for the Control of Radioactive Sources, and the National Oversight Authority for the Prevention of the Use of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons shall all be dissolved, and their rights, assets and obligations and their employees shall be transferred to the Authority established under the provisions of this law.

#### ARTICLE

### 31

Permits, licenses and authorizations granted by the Radiation Protection Centre, the Iraqi Authority for the Control of Radioactive Sources and the National Oversight Authority for the



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

Use of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons shall remain in force according to their terms until their expiry.

#### ARTICLE

## 32

The following shall hereby be repealed:

First: Law on Protection from Ionizing Radiation No (99) of 1980. Instructions issued thereunder shall remain in force insofar they do not conflict with the provisions of this Law, until such time as they are replaced or repealed.

Second: Coalition Provisional Authority (Dissolved) Order No. (72) of 2004 (Iraqi Authority for Radiological Control) and the role of procedures No (1) of 2006 issued thereunder shall remain in force insofar it does not conflict with the provisions of this law, until such time as it is replaced or repealed.

Third: Law on National Authority of Oversight for the Prevention of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons No (48) of 2012, and role of procedures No (1) of 2014 and the rules for implementing the provisions of treaties and conventions related to non-proliferation shall remain in force insofar as they do not conflict with the provisions of this law until such time as they are replaced or repealed.



## Laws

## Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

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### ARTICLE

## 33

The Council of Ministers may issue instructions to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this law.

### ARTICLE

## 34

This law shall come into effect as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**AbdulLatif Jamal Rashid**  
**President of the Republic**



**Laws**

**Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control**

**APPENDIX**

<b>S</b>	<b>Type of license</b>	<b>Official amount in Iraqi dinars</b>	<b>Private sector</b>
1.	Operating license for nuclear facilities and installations	public and mixed sector	
First:	The continued operation of nuclear facilities and installations, including research reactors, spent fuel storage facilities, uranium-235 or plutonium acquisition and use activities for nuclear fuel manufacturing, and other facilities related to the nuclear fuel cycle, as well as radioactive waste disposal and burial facilities.	(20,000,000) Twenty million dinars	
Second :	Operation of radioactive waste storage facilities and radioactive waste management and treatment facilities in preparation for final disposal	(1,000,000) One million dinars	(2,000,000) Two million dinars
Third:	Implementation of decontamination and decommissioning works for nuclear facilities and sites, including fees for granting licenses for radioactive decontamination works at sites and primary sites, and lifting regulatory control over the sites.	(1,000,000) One million dinars	(2,000,000) Two million dinars



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

S	Type of license	Official amount in Iraqi dinars	Private sector
Fourth:	Continuous operation of irradiation facilities (commercial product sterilization facilities, external beam radiation therapy facilities, accelerators, including facilities using high-energy radioactive sources in various industrial and medical irradiation applications) or nuclear medicine facilities using radioactive sources, gamma cameras, and contact therapy devices.	(1,000,000) One million dinars	(2,000,000) Two million dinars
2-	License to dispose of radiation sources		

### First: Radiation Generators

S	Type of license	Official amount in Iraqi dinars	Private sector
a.	Importing X-ray generators for medical, industrial, research purposes and other X-ray generators	(50,000) Fifty thousand dinars for each device.	(100,000) One hundred thousand dinars
b.	Owning and using X-ray generators For fixed and mobile industrial purposes	(250,000) Two hundred and fifty thousand dinars for each device.	(500,000) Five hundred thousand dinars for each device.
c.	Owning and using X-ray generators For medical, diagnostic, and interventional purposes		
	1. Computed tomography (CT) scanners, catheterization equipment, angiography, and angiography and Arc endoscopy	(500,000) Five hundred thousand dinars for each device..	(750,000) Seven hundred and fifty thousand dinars for each device.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

S	Type of license	Official amount in Iraqi dinars	Private sector
	2. General body imaging, fluoroscopy, and Diagnostic X-ray generators similar in technology	(250,000) Two hundred and fifty thousand dinars for each device.	(500,000) Five hundred thousand dinars. for each device.
	3. Bone densitometry equipment, mammography, lithotripsy, panoramic and sphenometric dental imaging, osteoporosis testing, and other similar diagnostic imaging equipment.	(250,000) Two hundred and fifty thousand dinars for each device.	(400,000) Four hundred thousand dinars for each device.
	4. Conventional dental imaging equipment and other similar diagnostic radiography devices.	(200,000) Two hundred thousand dinars for each device	(300,000) Three hundred thousand dinars for each device
d.	Importing or using X ray generator devices for security purposes (luggage and personal inspection devices) and equipment for inspecting goods, cars and trucks using low radiation energies (BV/ vehicles XPIM vehicles) or high radiation energies (M60, M45) and other systems operating with the same energy levels.	(100,000) One hundred thousand dinars for each device.	(250,000) Two hundred and fifty thousand Dinars for each device.



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

#### Second: Radioactive Sources

License type	Radioactive sources category(1)	Radioactive sources category(2)	Radioactive sources category(3)	Radioactive sources category(4)	Radioactive sources category(5)
a. Possession and use	1,000,000 One Million dinars	750,000 Seven hundred thousand fifty dinars	500,000 Five hundred thousand dinars	250,000 Two hundred thousand fifty dinars	125,000 One hundred thousand twenty five thousands
b. Import	500,000 five hundred thousand dinars	400,000 Four hundred thousand dinars	300,000 Three hundred thousand dinars	250,000 Two hundred thousand fifty dinars	200,000 Two hundred thousands
c. Transport	300,000 Three hundred thousand dinars	275,000 Two hundred and seventy five thousands dinars	250,000 Two hundred thousand fifty dinars	200,000 Two hundred thousands	150,000 One hundred and fifty dinars
d. Store	250,000 Two hundred thousand fifty dinars	200,000 Two hundred thousand dinars	150,000 One hundred thousand and fifty dinars	125,000 One hundred thousand twenty five thousands dinars	100,000 One hundred thousand dinars
e. Amendment of license	125,000 One hundred thousand twenty five thousands dinars	100,000 One hundred thousand dinars	75,000 Seventy-five thousand dinars	60,000 Sixty thousand dinars	50,000 Fifty thousand dinar
f. Re-export	125,000 One hundred thousand twenty five thousands dinars	100,000 One hundred thousand dinars	75,000 Seventy-five thousand dinars	60,000 Sixty thousand dinars	50,000 Fifty thousand dinar



**Third: Approval to Employ Persons in Radiation Fields**

<b>License type</b>	<b>radioactive sources category(1)</b>	<b>radioactive sources category (2)</b>	<b>radioactive sources category (3)</b>
a	For new workers in the radiation field, including annual personal exposure monitoring system fees for each worker.	(25000) Twenty –five thousand dinars for grants  10,000 Ten thousand dinars per film bag  (25,000) Twenty –five thousand dinars film bag carrier  (150,000) One hundred and fifty thousand Iraqi dinars per (TLD) flash memory disc with one carrier  (50,000) Fifty thousand Iraqi dinars TLD reading flash memory disc	(50,000) Fifty thousand dinars for grants  (25,000) Twenty-five thousand per film bag  (50,000) Fifty thousand dinars film bag carrier  (200,000) Two hundred Thousand dinar for each TLD flash memory disc with carrier for one-time use  (100,000) One hundred thousand dinars for reading TLD flash memory disc
b	Renewal of annual leave to work in the radiation field, including annual personal exposure monitoring system fees for each worker.	(10,000) Ten thousand dinars and (10,000) Ten thousand dinars per film bag	(50,000) Fifty thousand dinars and (25,000) twenty –five thousand dinars per film bag
c	Working as a radiation protection officer or qualified expert	(200,000) Two hundred thousand dinars	(400,000) Four hundred thousand dinars



**4. Certificate of Safety of Materials and Sites From a Radiological Aspect:**

License type	Radioactive sources category(1)	Radioactive sources category(2)	Radioactive sources category(3)
a	Radiation testing certificate, this includes a certificate of testing multiple samples using laboratory systems, certificate of testing trucks loaded with goods, or a certificate of safety from radioactive contamination for imported vehicles.	<p>Fifty Thousand dinars (50,000) per single certificate or for a single model with Gamma measurements.</p> <p>(75,000) Seventy-five thousands dinars for a single model Beta measurements.</p> <p>(150,000) One hundred and fifty thousand dinars for a single model with Alpha, KPA measurements.</p> <p>(50,000) Fifty thousand dinars per single truck loaded with imported goods or vehicles</p>	<p>(100,000) One hundred thousand dinars per single certificate or for a single model with Gamma measurements.</p> <p>(150,000) One hundred and fifty thousand dinars for a single model with Beta measurements.</p> <p>(200,000) Two hundred thousand dinars for a single model with Alpha, KPA measurements</p> <p>(80,000) Eighty thousand dinars per single truck loaded with imported goods or vehicles</p>
b	Calibration and evaluation certificate for equipment and supplies, (calibration certificate for laboratory analysis systems for radiation measurements, evaluation certificate for field radiation level measurements devices, quality assurance evaluation certificate for diagnostic and therapeutic X-ray machines, evaluation certificate for radiation protection equipment) (coats or any other equipment)	<p>(150,000) One hundred and fifty thousand dinars for laboratory gamma systems.</p> <p>(200,000) Two hundred thousand dinars for laboratory Alpha and Beta systems.</p> <p>(50,000) Fifty thousand dinars for each field device, X-ray machine and one piece of protective equipment</p>	<p>(200,000) Two hundred thousand dinars for laboratory gamma systems.</p> <p>(300,000) Three hundred thousand dinars for laboratory Alpha and Beta systems</p> <p>(100,000) One hundred thousand dinars for each field device, X- ray machine and one piece of protective equipment.</p>



## Laws

### Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

License type	Radioactive sources category(1)	Radioactive sources Category (2)	Radioactive sources Category (3)
c	Certificate of safety from radioactive contamination for sites suspected of contamination or scrap collection sites after their radiological correction.	(100,000) One hundred thousand dinars per site certificate.  (250,000) Two hundred and fifty thousand dinars per 1000 square meters for scrap collection site evaluation  (100,000) One hundred thousand dinars per dunam of site or per floor within a building	(250,000) Two hundred and fifty thousand dinars per site certificate  (400,000) Four hundred thousand dinars per 1000 square meters for scrap collection site evaluation  (200,000) Two hundred thousand dinars per dunam of site or per floor within a building



## Laws

## Law of the National Authority of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical, and Biological Control

### International Conventions and Treaties Related to Non-Proliferation

s	Treaty/ convention	Date of Iraqi's signature	Law
1	Treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT)	1968	Law (138) of 1969
2	Comprehensive Safeguards Conventions	1970	Entered into force 1972
3	Additional Protocol (AP)	2008	Law (52) of 2012
4	Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	2007	Law (56) of 2007
5	Biological Weapon Convention (BWC)	1972	Law (111) of 1975
6	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Convention (CTBTO)	2008	Law (88) of 2012
7	Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)	2014	Law (111) of 2012
8	International Convention for the Suppression of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT)	2012	Law (5) of 2012
9	Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)	2015	Ratified by the Iraqi government in 2015
10	Hague Code on the Prevention of Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)	2010	Council of Ministers' Resolution (257) of 2010