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Al-Waqai' Al-Iraqiyya

الوقائع العراقية

وەقایعی عیراقی

الجريدة الرسمية لجمهورية العراق

رۆژنامەی فەرمی کۆماری عیراق

تصدر عن وزارة العدل

وەزارەتی دادەری دەکات



Legislation

No. 1

Law of the National Nuclear, Radiological, Chemical and Biological Regulatory Commission

No. (1) of 2024

الهيأة الوطنية للرقابة النووية والإشعاعية والكيميائية والبايولوجية

Translated in

Ministry Of Justice

Iraqi Official Gazette Department

Translation Section

2026

Disclaimer

The translation Section responsible for translating this law substituted a number of terms, including non-specialized ones, at the of the body requesting the translation (the Nuclear, Radiological, Chemical, and Biological Regulatory Authority). The Authority maintained that these terms are in common use within the nuclear, radiological, chemical, and biological fields and that the aim is to ensure alignment with global regulations in this field. For example:

1. ***The term "commission" was selected based on the opinion of the relevant legal authority, It had been translated by us as: ''Authority''.***
2. ***In the Arabic text of the law, in the title, the term (Regulation) appears as a noun; however, it has been changed to the adjective (Regulatory) at the request of the party requesting the translation of the law, on the grounds that its use as an adjective is common practice globally.***
3. ***The Translation Section do not agree to replace the term (Head) with (Chairman) because it's terminological unsuitability. The National Commission of the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical and Biological Control insisted on this replacement, arguing that the term (Chairman) is the one commonly used in the Nuclear, Radioactive, Chemical and Biological field. Consequently, the amendment was made based on their justification.***

Translators

دائرة الوقائع العراقية قسم الترجمة

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 NUCLEAR, RADIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL REGULATORY COMMISSION 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: Commission: The National Nuclear, Radiological, Chemical and Biological Regulatory Commission.

Second: Agency: The International Atomic Energy Agency.

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

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

transportation, distribution, selling, lending, mandating, usage, operation, maintenance, possession, re-usage, commissioning or de-commissioning, treating the remediation of contaminated sites and dismantling of the nuclear facilities, management of radioactive waste or disposal of it, discharge of effluents to the environment or any action identified by the Commission in accordance to the adopted standards.

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

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

Seventh: Commissioning: 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 manufacturing and assembling the components of the engineering facility, conducting building and civil construction works, installation of the components and equipment and conducting relevant tests.

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

Tenth: De-commissioning: 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 is not including the radioactive waste repository that is closed and not be de-commission.

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: Emplacement of radioactive waste in an appropriate facility without the intention of retrieval.

Fourteenth: Emergency: An non-rotten 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 hazard.

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 management facilities.

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

Seventeenth: Inspection: Procedures of examination, monitoring, surveillance, measurement or testing undertaken to evaluate the structures, systems, components and assets of nuclear, radioactive, chemical and biological materials, and assessing operational activities, technical and organizational processes, procedures and the protection and competence of workers.

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

Nineteenth: Maintenance: An 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 special fissionable material of plutonium (239) and uranium (233), uranium enriched with either isotopes (233) or (235) and any material containing one or more of these isotopes, as well as the source material uranium containing mixture of accruing-in-nature isotopes, uranium depleted of the isotope (235), thorium and any of the aforementioned materials in the form of a metal or alloy, a chemical compound or a concentrated material 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 proper operating conditions or preventing accidents or mitigating their consequences, thereby protecting workers, the public and the environment from radioactive risks.

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, method of production or whether being produced in facilities, warehouses or any other place.

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

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

Twenty-Seventh: Radiation Protection: Measures taken to limit the effects of exposure to or contamination with ionizing radiation.

Twenty-Eighth: Radioactive Source: A material containing radioactive isotopes or their compounds in solid, liquid or gaseous forms (closed or open) emitting ionizing radiations that may result in radioactive exposure.

Twenty-ninth: Radioactive Materials: Materials categorized by the Commission as subjected to the regulatory control because of its radioactivity.

Thirtieth: Nuclear Facility: A reactor, critical system, conversion station, fabrication 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 conventions related to preventing proliferation.

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

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: Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials: Any radioactive material existed in the natural environment not containing 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: Transit: 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.

ARTICLE 2

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

دائرة الوقائع العراقية / قسم الترجمة

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.

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 Commission called the (the National Nuclear, Radiological, Chemical and Biological Regulatory Commission) 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 Chairman of the Commission or his/ her designee.

Second: The headquarters of the Commission 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 Commission shall undertake the following:

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 regulated activities 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:

a. Nuclear materials;

b. Radioactive sources;

c. Radioactive waste;

d. Workers in radiation fields.

Fifth: Proposing to join conventions and conclude memoranda of understanding to achieve the Commission's objectives.

Sixth: Proposing regulatory legislation related to the work of the Commission.

Seventh: Establishing safety controls and initial assessments for nuclear and radiological activities, licensing, inspection and correction.

Eighth: Taking radiation protection measures, including exceptions, exemptions, clearance (The translator's opinion is (lifting) instead of (clearance) suggested by the body requesting the translation of the law) of controls and granting licenses and their conditions, doses and their limits, trans-

boundary effects resulting from radiation and permissible limits of radioactive releases into the environment.

Ninth: Establishing nuclear and radiological safety controls, including radiation sources and radioactive materials, facility safety and decommissing, 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.

Fifteen: Cooperation with international organizations, agency 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 regulated activity is not diverted to purposes other than those stipulated in this law.

Eighteenth: Establishing controls for declaration on regulated activities.

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

Twenty-second: Developing means to protect workers, the environment and society from the risks resulting from the application of regulated 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: Following up 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.

ARTICLE 6

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

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

Third: The Chairman of the Commission 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 Commission 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 Chairman of the Commission shall exercise the following powers:

First: Implementing the Commission 's policies and strategies.

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

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

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.

دائرة الوقائع العراقية / قسم الترجمة

SECTION THREE

COMMISSION'S BOARD

ARTICLE 8

First: The Commission shall have a board called the " Commission's Board," composed of:

a. Head of the Commission **Chairman**

b. Assistant Head of the Commission **A member and deputy Chairman**

c. The Directors of the Directorates **Members**

d. Five individuals with expertise and specialization, appointed by the Council of Ministers upon nomination by the Chairman of the Commission, for a term of four (4) years, renewable. **Members**

دائرة الوقائع العراقية / قسم الرقمنة

Second: The (Commission) Board may invite whomever it deems to have expertize 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 Chairman of the Commission shall appoint one of the Commission'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 Commission shall exercise the following powers:

a. Approving the Commission's general policy, setting its strategy and developing its annual plan.

b. Adopting regulatory instructions.

c. Approving the Commission's annual budget.

d. Ratifying draft agreements and memoranda of understanding between the Commission and national and international institutions relevant to the commission's work, in accordance with the law.

e. Adopting the Commission's annual report

f. Monitoring the Commission'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 Chairman of the Commission shall have full administrative and financial powers to manage the Commission.

دائرة الوقائع العراقية / قسم الترجمة

SECTION FOUR

THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE COMMISSION

ARTICLE 10

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

دائرة التشريع العراقية قسم الترجمة

SECTION FIVE

DEALING WITH THE 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, decommissioned, 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.

ARTICLE 12

The import or introduction of any type of radioactive waste is not generated in Iraq, for the purpose of disposal (The translator's opinion is (burying) instead of (disposal) suggested by the body requesting the translation of the law) or storing it within the Republic of Iraq, shall be prohibited.

ARTICLE 13

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

دائرة الوقائع العراقية / قسم الترجمة

ARTICLE 14

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

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 (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.

دائرة الوقائع العراقية/ قسم الترجمة

SECTION SIX

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 15

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

دائرة الوقائع العراقية قسم الترجمة

ARTICLE
16

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

دائرة الوقائع العراقية/ قسم الترجمة

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 Chairman of the Commission, 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.

ARTICLE 18

Employees of the Commission 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.

ARTICLE 19

Employees of the Commission 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 Commission and the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission 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 active service before or after the enactment of this law in government departments, the public, private or mixed sectors, shall be added to their pensionable service purposes.

دائرة الوقائع العراقية / قسم الترجمة

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

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 Commission and a decision by the Chairman of the Commission, 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 Commission and a physician specializing in the field of radiation. The committee shall undertake the following:

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 Commission 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.

دائرة الوقائع العراقية/ قسم الترجمة

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 Chairman of the Commission:

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.
2. The detection 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 Commission.
4. Employment of workers not licensed by the Commission
5. Obstructing periodic or surprise inspections conducted by the Commission'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 unlicensed 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 Commission 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.

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 Commission'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 Commission regarding civilian activities he/ she engages, related to the production, supplying, 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 Commission.

Third: Refrains from providing the Commission 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 Commission.

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. Deals 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, discharges 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-dangerous radiation sources classified up to (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.

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 Agreement and Equipment covered by Annex second of the Additional Protocol to a State not party to the Agreement or the Protocol.

دائرة الوقائع العراقية / قسم الترجمة

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.

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 Radioactive Source Regulatory Authority, and the National Monitoring 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 Commission established under the provisions of this law.

دائرة الوقائع العراقية / قسم الترجمة

ARTICLE 31

Permits, licenses and authorizations granted by the Radiation Protection Centre, the Iraqi Radioactive Source Regulatory Authority and the National Monitoring Authority for the Prevention of the 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 Commission (Dissolved) Order No. (72) of 2004 (the Iraqi Radioactive Source Regulatory Authority) 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.

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Third: Law on the National Monitoring Authority for the Prevention of the Use 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.

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

APPENDIX

S	Type of license	Official amount in Iraqi dinars	Private sector
1.	Operating license for nuclear facilities and installations	public and mixed sector	
First:	The continuous operation of nuclear facilities and installations, including research reactors, spent fuel storage facilities, uranium-235 or plutonium possession and use activities for nuclear fuel fabrication, and other facilities related to the nuclear fuel cycle, as well as radioactive waste landfill and disposal.	(20,000,000) Twenty million dinars	
Second:	Operation of radioactive waste storage facilities and radioactive waste pre-disposal management and treatment facilities.	(1,000,000) One million dinars	(2,000,000) Two million dinars
Third:	Implementation of decommissioning and dismantling works for nuclear facilities and sites, including fees for granting licenses for radioactive decontamination works at sites and primary sites, and release of site from regulatory control.	(1,000,000) One million dinars	(2,000,000) Two million dinars

S	Type of license	Official amount in Iraqi dinars	Private sector
Fourth:	Continuous operation of irradiation facilities (commercial product sterilization facilities, external beam radiotherapy facilities, accelerators, including facilities using high-activity radioactive sources in various industrial and medical irradiation applications) or nuclear medicine facilities using radioactive sources, gamma cameras, and brachytherapy devices.	(1,000,000) One million dinars	(2,000,000) Two million dinars
2-	License to deal with 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 C-arm	(500,000) Five hundred thousand dinars for each device..	(750,000) Seven hundred and fifty thousand dinars for each device.

S	Type of license	Official amount in Iraqi dinars	Private sector
	2. Radiography, screening, fluoroscopy devices 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 cephalometric dental imaging, osteoporosis testing, and other similar diagnostic X-ray generators.	(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.

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	1,000,0000 One Million dinars	750,000 Seven hund red fifty thousand dinars	500,000 Five hundred thousand dinars	250,000 Two hundred fifty thousand dinars	125,000 One hundred 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 fifty thousand 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 fifty thousand dinars	200,000 Two hundred thousands	150,000 One hundred and fifty dinars
d. Store	250,000 Two hundred fifty thousand dinars	200,000 Two hundred thousand dinars	150,000 One hundred and fifty dinars	125,000 One hundred twenty five thousands dinars	100,000 One hundred thousand dinars
e. Amendment of license	125,000 One hundred 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 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

License type	radioactive sources category(1)	radioactive sources category (2)	radioactive sources category (3)
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 badge (25,000) Twenty –five thousand dinars film badge holder (150,000) One hundred and fifty thousand Iraqi dinars for each Thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) with holder, for one time (50,000) Fifty thousand Iraqi dinars for each Thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) disk reading	(50,000) Fifty thousand dinars for grants (25,000) Twenty-five thousand per film badge (50,000) Fifty thousand dinars film badge holder (200,000) Two hundred Thousand dinar for each Thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) with holder, for one time (100,000) One hundred thousand dinars for each Thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) disk reading
b	Renewal of annual license for working 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 badge	(50,000) Fifty thousand dinars and (25,000) twenty –five thousand dinars per film badge
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:

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.	Fifty Thousand dinars (50,000) per single certificate or for one sample with Gamma measurements. (75,000) Seventy-five thousands dinars for one sample Beta measurements. (150,000) One hundred and fifty thousand dinars for one sample with Alpha, KPA measurements. (50,000) Fifty thousand dinars per single truck loaded with imported goods or vehicles	(100,000) One hundred thousand dinars per single certificate or for one sample with Gamma measurements. (150,000) One hundred and fifty thousand dinars for one sample with Beta measurements. (200,000) Two hundred thousand dinars for one sample with Alpha, KPA measurements (80,000) Eighty thousand dinars per single truck loaded with imported goods or vehicles
b	Calibration and evaluation certificate for device and equipment, (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) (Aprons and Barriers or any other equipment)	(150,000) One hundred and fifty thousand dinars for laboratory gamma systems. (200,000) Two hundred thousand dinars for laboratory Alpha and Beta systems. (50,000) Fifty thousand dinars for each field device, X-ray machine and one piece of protective equipment	(200,000) Two hundred thousand dinars for laboratory gamma systems. (300,000) Three hundred thousand dinars for laboratory Alpha and Beta systems (100,000) One hundred thousand dinars for each field device, X- ray machine and one piece of protective equipment.

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

الموقع الرسمي لوقائع العراقية قسم الترجمة

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