



Official Gazette of Iraq

Public Health Law

With Its Amendments

No. (89) Of 1981

قانون الصحة العامة مع تعديلاته

Translated in

Ministry Of Justice

Iraqi Official Gazette Department

Translation Section

2020



Laws

Resolution No. 1057

In the name of the people Revolutionary Command Council

Based on the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article (42) and Article (52) of the Interim Constitution, the Revolutionary Command Council decided in its session held on 8/ 8/ 1981 to issue the following law:

Public Health Law

No. (89) of 1981

Section One

General goals and Administrative Organizations

Chapter One

General goals

Article 1

Full health fitness, physically, mentally and socially, is a right guaranteed by society to every citizen, and the state shall provide the requirements to enjoy it to enable the citizen to participate in building and developing society.



Laws

Article 2

The Ministry of Health's agencies shall be responsible for organizing the work in the health sector and take the necessary measures to accomplish their tasks in full, and it shall be specifically responsible for:

- First: Preparing an accurate plan and providing the material and human requirements to complete it to ensure the provision of integrated health services.
- Second: The optimal use of workforce in the health sector, and maintaining the necessary number and the level necessary to complete the health plan for each institution, paying attention to their training and renewing their information, ensuring the stability as personnel in their work sites and benefiting from the latest scientific and technological achievements.

Article 3

Working with other relevant bodies to create a citizen who is physically, mentally and socially healthy and free from diseases and disabilities, adopting preventive health services as a base and anchor for their plans, by the following means:

- First: Establishing and managing health institutions and centres and developing them throughout the country, and contributing to raising the health level of other Arab countries.
- Second: Combating and controlling communicable diseases, preventing their infiltration from outside the country into it, and vice versa, or from one place to another in it, and limiting their spread to Iraqi lands, waters and air.
- Third: Taking care of family health and caring for motherhood, childhood and old age.
- Fourth: Caring for school health.
- Fifth: Raising the nutritional level for all people.



Laws

Sixth: Laying down health controls, specifications and conditions for factories and public stores, granting licenses to practice the work in them, and monitoring the application of those controls, specifications and conditions.

Seventh: Caring for the health of workers in factories and public stores, raising their health level and protecting them from occupational hazards, diseases and work accidents.

Eighth: Protecting and improving the environment, developing and preserving its components and working towards preventing its pollution.

Ninth: Instilling health education and spreading health and environmental awareness by all means.

Tenth: Caring for psychological and mental health and providing the environment and services those guarantee them.

Eleventh: Providing medicines, serums, vaccines, injection solutions and various medical supplies.

Twelfth: Working towards integrating the pharmaceutical industry and advanced medical requirements in accordance with the principle of economic integration in the Arab world.

Thirteenth: Mainstreaming the services of medical rehabilitation centres, physiotherapy and industrial limbs at the country level.

Fourteenth: Spreading health and vocational education, raising the scientific level of workers, developing medical and primary studies, and encouraging scientific research in health, environmental and technical matters.

Fifteenth: Organizing and monitoring the practice of the medical and health professions in coordination with the competent syndicates.



Laws

Chapter Two Administrative Regulations Branch One Council of the Ministry

Article 4

First: A council called (the Council of the Ministry of Health) shall be established in Baghdad, headed by the Minister of Health, and its composition and functioning shall be determined by the law of the Ministry of Health.

Second: The council shall be concerned with:

- a. Planning a health, preventive, environmental and remedial policy and all what related to public health in the country.
- b. Taking the necessary recommendations regarding the implementation of the health policy in the country.
- c. Monitoring and following up the implementation of health plans.
- d. Issuing directives to ensure developing the health services and raising the level of workers in them.
- e. supervising the works of health councils in the provinces.



Laws

**Branch Two
Provincial Health Council**

Article 5

Repealed.

**Section Two
Preventive Health
Chapter One
Basic Health Services
Branch One
Care of Maternity, Childhood and
Family Health**

Article 6

Motherhood, childhood and family health care aims to fulfil the duty of society and the state towards the mother and child since his/ her formation as a foetus.



Laws

Article 7

The Ministry shall seek to achieve its goals in the field of care of maternity, childhood and family health by the following means:

First: Working towards covering the country with healthy centres for care of maternity, childhood and family health.

Second: Conducting the necessary medical examinations on the applicants to marry to make sure of their eligibility and safety and providing them with a health certificate.

Third: Preparing the wife to be healthily and psychologically ready to assume her future role and responsibilities as a mother.

Fourth: Keeping track of the health of the pregnant woman and her foetus with continuous periodic examinations and rehabilitating her nutritionally.

Fifth: Guiding the family to give a reasonable period of time between a pregnancy and another, in accordance with what is required by the health of the mother, child and family.

Sixth: Conducting regular checks on the child to verify his/ her growth, preserve his/ her health, and guiding the mother about the food that must be provided to her child during his/ her growth period.

Seventh: Obliging the citizen to conduct periodic vaccinations in accordance with instructions issued by the competent health authority.

Article 8

First: The health authority shall be obtained to open nurseries in accordance with instructions shall be issued for this purpose.

Second: The health authority shall exercise regular supervision of the nurseries to ensure that the required conditions and the safety of workers are met.



Laws

Branch Two School Health Services

Article 9

School health aims to:

First: Providing a healthy environment suitable for study.

Second: Providing preventive health services for children, pupils, students and those working with them.

Third: Including health and environmental aspects in the curricula and through the educational process.

Article 10

The Ministry shall seek to achieve its goals mentioned in Article (9) of this law by the following means:

First: Covering the country with school health centres and developing them.

Second:

- a. Conducting medical examinations for applicants to nurseries, kindergartens, schools, institutes and colleges.
- b. Conducting the primary vaccinations for those who were not previously immunized and the revitalizing vaccinations in nurseries, kindergartens, schools, institutes and colleges.

Third: Conducting periodic checks and swabs to ensure the safety of pupils and workers next to them and that they are free from diseases.



Laws

Fourth: Conducting periodic examinations of students' teeth, eyesight and hearing and straightening them. The pupil shall be provided with orthopaedic eyeglasses or hearing aids for free.

Fifth: Confirming all the results of periodic checks and vaccinations in the health notebooks provided by the Ministry of Health, free of charge, when the child or pupils is enrolled for the first time in nursery, kindergartens or elementary schools.

Sixth: Monitoring the feeding of children and pupils and health supervision of stores which prepare and present the meals provided to them, as well as monitoring the school shop.

Article 11

Preventive school health services shall include all nursery and kindergarten children, elementary school pupils, high school students, institutes and colleges, as well as members of these educational institutions and their internal departments.

Article 12

The approval of the health authority shall be obtained for the validity of the building and its site before taking it as a nursery, kindergarten, school, educational institution or a student dormitory.

Article 13

The health authority shall supervise the health of the nurseries, kindergartens, schools, educational institutions and student dormitories through field visits to ensure that the health conditions specified in the instructions are still available.



Laws

Branch Three Sight and Hearing Protection

Article 14

First: The Ministry shall be concerned with opening medical centres to care for the eye, straightening the eyesight, correcting the strabismus, preventing blindness and combatting communicable eye diseases.

Second: The Ministry undertakes training the administrations of the nurseries, kindergartens, schools, and their educational and teaching bodies to check the visual acuity and degree of hearing and providing the necessary medical supplies necessary for this.

Article 15

Each of the parents or the person caring for the child is responsible for taking care of his/ her hearing and sight during his/ her childhood.



Laws

Branch Four Tooth Protection

Article 16

Working towards opening dental health institutes, preventive and curative dental care centres in accordance with a plan prepared by the Ministry of Health Council to ensure the provision of free services to all citizens throughout the country with the aim of achieving the maximum stages of preventive and curative integration.

Article 17

Both parents and the person caring for the child shall be responsible for caring for his/ her teeth during childhood.

Article 18

First: The child's teeth shall be examined when he/ she enrolls in nurseries, kindergartens and elementary schools for the purpose of ensuring their safety and normal growth.

Second: Periodic checks shall be conducted during the mandatory study stage.

Article 19

The competent authorities in the ministries shall conduct research in the light of the tests that they conduct to find out the causes of diseases that affect teeth to combat them.



Laws

Article 20

The Ministry and the competent authorities shall work towards educating citizens in the field of dental health and providing them with insight into the causes of dental diseases and how to prevent them, in all media and health education

Article 21

The Ministry shall work in cooperation with the Ministry of Education towards distributing brushes and toothpastes for nurseries and kindergarten pupils and the first and second years in elementary schools, free of charge, with a view to accustoming them to cleaning their teeth in the correct healthy ways.

Branch Five Nutrition

Article 22

Complete and healthy food contributes to building citizen's health and integration into physical and mental development.

The Ministry shall work in cooperation with the relevant authorities to achieve this goal by the following means:

First: Working towards collecting information about the nutritional status of citizens and diagnosing the nutritional deficiencies they suffer from.



Laws

Second: Setting the food policy, in cooperation with other relevant ministries, for the purpose of providing quality and complete food to all citizens.

Third: Determining the food additives that can be used and determining the proportions of adding them to the foodstuffs.

Fourth: Monitoring food contamination and determining the amount of legally permissible limits for different pollutants in foods.

Fifth: Approving the addition of nutritional elements such as vitamins, minerals, proteins, amino acids and others to foods for the purpose of raising their nutritional level and determining the proportions of these additives.

Sixth: Working towards directing and guiding citizens on healthy nutrition.

Seventh: Working towards providing nutritional care for children, pregnant women, lactating mothers and the elderly in order to prevent or treat malnutrition.

Eighth: Carrying out technical supervision of the nutritional contents of the meals provided in nurseries, kindergartens, schools, factories, hospitals, elderly care and convalescence houses and other stores specified by instructions issued by the Ministry.

Branch Six Health education

Article 23

Health education is a mainstay in preventing various diseases, preserving public health and developing the healthy cultural level of society in order to make the citizen positive and creative one, so that he/ she can contribute to the development and progress of society. To this end, the Ministry is working towards:

Firs: Issuing various flyers and posters.

Second: Preparing and screening healthy films.



Laws

Third: Holding meetings, seminars and studies for various sectors of society in cooperation with the relevant ministries, public and grassroots organizations.

Fourth: Benefiting from educational curricula and various media.

Branch Seven Psychological, Mental and Neurological health

Article 24

Starting from the basic principle of physical and mental integration in an interacting unit for the formation of natural health, and the right of the citizen to enjoy this health in both its physical and psychological aspects, the Ministry is concerned and committed to pursuing a health policy that shall provide the necessary health services, both preventive and curative, in order to achieve the largest possible amount of the need of the citizen and his/ her community to enjoying natural and effective mental health, and to that end, the Ministry shall be responsible for:

First: Establishing the preventive and curative institutions adequate and necessary to providing psychological, mental and neurological health services for citizens.

Second: Providing preventive services in the field of mental health in the various stages of citizen's development from birth to old age.

Third: Providing the necessary health care and appropriate treatment for the following cases:

- a. Mental retardation
- b. Senile dementia
- c. Epilepsy.



Laws

This shall be in cooperation with the relevant ministries, considering that the problems of these groups go beyond the health aspects.

Branch Eight Public Health Laboratories, Laboratories and Research Centres ⁽¹⁾

Article 25

The Ministry shall work towards establishing a central public health laboratory in Baghdad and public health laboratories in all province centres of the country.

Article 26

The Central Public Health Laboratory shall undertake:

First: Setting model standards for public health laboratory examinations in the country's provinces.

Second: Conducting the necessary biological, chemical and physical examinations on food, water, beverages, medicines, medical preparations, cosmetics and other raw materials that are used in their manufacture, as well as their preservation containers, to be determined in accordance with instructions before they are removed from the customs or from the factory to determine their validity for consumption or human use.



Laws

In the event of their validity, the laboratory shall provide stakeholders in the socialist, mixed or private sector with a health certificate that enables them to dispose of these materials. In case they are not valid for human consumption or use, they shall be destroyed and the stakeholders shall bear the expenses of the destruction or they shall be allowed to be re-exported to the supplier outside Iraq. ⁽²⁾

Third: Conducting investigations and laboratory researches on imported materials produced locally to know the extent of their impact on the health of citizens and to submit reports thereon to the Ministry.

Article 26 Bis ⁽³⁾

Research centres and licensed laboratories, in accordance to the laws in force, shall carry out the following:

First: Conducting the necessary biological, chemical and physical researches and studies on food, water, beverages, medicines, medical preparations, cosmetics and other raw materials that go into their manufacture, as well as their conservation vessels.

Second: Conducting investigations, researches, and laboratory and clinical studies on imported and locally produced materials and innovations with a medical relevance to find out the extent of their impact on human's health and the level of their concentration in his/ her blood in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister.

Article 27

The General Health Protection Directorate may approve to exclude taking out the materials that have been tested by laboratory from the customs possession before granting their owners the health certificate stipulated in Article (26) of this law with a pledge certified by the notary public not to dispose of them, and to be stored under the direct supervision of the competent



Laws

authority, and the place of storage shall be sealed with red wax until the result of the laboratory examination appears.

Article 28

Public health laboratories shall undertake periodic checks for:

First: All food, drink, medical and pharmaceutical preparations offered to citizens to determine their validity for consumption or human use, provided not to harm the public health.

Second: Operating theatres, their workers, devices, materials, furniture and everything that is in the operating theatres and their extensions.

Third: Workers in the food industries and in distributing, transferring, selling or presenting their products in public stores to ensure that they are free of diseases or carrying their pathogens.

Fourth: Chemical industry workers to ensure their safety.

Fifth: Cosmetic preparations and pesticides to determine their validity for use, provided not to harm the public health.

Article 29

The results of the tests performed by public health laboratories shall be reliable. In the event of an objection, the medical test shall be repeated in the Central Public Health Laboratory, and the results of the examination shall be final.

Article 30

Expanding the establishment of environmental laboratories that conduct various physical, chemical and biological laboratory tests to investigate water, air and soil pollutants.



Laws

Article 31

The Institute of Endemic Diseases and its directorates shall examine arrivals to the country to work towards ensuring that they are free of communicable and endemic diseases in the country and providing them with certificates proving their safety.

Chapter Two Health control

Article 32

Ensuring the availability of health conditions and rules in public fields is to protect the health and safety of citizens and the environment.

The fulfilment of these health conditions and rules is a duty of the owners of public stores and those responsible for them.

Accordingly, health control shall be exercised by the Ministry of Health agencies throughout the country on a continuous basis, day and night, over these stores to ensure the implementation of the provisions of this law.

Article 33

Any public store, whether it is affiliated with the socialist, mixed or private sector may not be established or opened, except after obtaining a health license from the competent health authority, and it shall be determined by the instructions of the public stores subject to the provisions of this law.



Laws

Article 34

For granting a health license, the following general conditions shall be required:

First: The health conditions set by the Ministry of Health shall be available in the shop, in accordance with the instructions shall be issued for this purpose.

Second:

- a. Both the license holder and the public store workers shall obtain a health notebook that supports his/ her safety from communicable diseases and his/her freedom from pathogenic germs after conducting clinical, laboratory, radiological examinations and the necessary vaccinations for him/ her, and he/ she shall be subject to periodic checks.
- b. In the event that the license holder is a department of the state and socialist and mixed sectors, these departments shall appoint one of their affiliates to be responsible for the public place, and he/ she shall be subject to the provisions of this law. These provisions shall also apply if the department entrusts the management of the public store to a contractor.

Third: The availability of a suitable space depending on the nature of the work for which the public store is established shall be required, and this space shall be defined for each type of public store by instructions shall be issued by the Ministry and published in the Official Gazette.

Article 35

The competent health authority shall undertake the following:

First: Monitoring imported and locally produced food and ensuring its validity for human consumption.



Laws

Second: Controlling food processing stores, this control includes food preparation, storage and sale and transport stores.

Article 36

The competent health authority may stipulate the meeting special conditions related to health and the environment. These conditions shall be specified by instructions issued for this purpose and published in the Official Gazette.

Article 37

The health license for the public store and the health notebooks for its workers shall be renewed annually after on-site re-inspection of the store and conducting the tests stipulated in Item (Second) of Article (34) of this law.

Article 38

First: Street vendors shall be subject to a health license and they shall be required to obtain a health notebook in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Second: For the purposes of this law, the street vendor means every person moving or in a fixed store offering foodstuffs for sale not covered by the provision of Item (Third) of this Article, provided that he/ she does not own a public store, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Third: Street vendors who sell meat or meat products and other perishable foodstuffs shall be subject to control in accordance with the instructions shall be issued by the health authority.



Laws

Article 39

Public baths shall be subject to the supervision of the Ministry of Health in accordance with instructions shall be issued by the Ministry to ensure health conditions therein.

Article 40

First: Public swimming pools should be established in a manner that ensures continuous circulation of water between the filtration and sterilization devices and the swimming pool, with ensuring that the water of the basin is not contaminated in any way, and this should be confirmed by conducting periodic laboratory tests.

Second: Preparing everything that shall ensure public health and safety for swimming pool goers such as locker rooms, bathrooms and those working in them.

Third: The dirty water pools and their open streams shall be no less than thirty-five meters distance from the edge of the pool.

Article 41 ⁽⁵⁾

First: The mixed and private sectors may not import or produce chemicals and preparations used for medical, industrial or agricultural purposes, as well as dyes, cosmetics or pest control, unless the producing or importing authority provide the competent authority in the ministry with an adequate explanation of the pathological symptoms of poisoning as a result of eating these materials mistakenly or exposing to them and their methods of treatment, and get the mentioned competent authority's approval.

Second: The state departments and the socialist sector that produce or import chemical materials and preparations used for medical, industrial or agricultural purposes, as well as dyes, cosmetics or pest control shall provide the competent authority in the



Laws

ministry with adequate explanation of the compounds of those substances, pathological symptoms resulting from poisoning and their methods of treatment before trading.

Article 42⁽⁵⁾

First: Importing, producing or selling the materials mentioned in the Paragraph (First) of Article (41) of this law shall not be permissible, unless after obtaining a license to do so from the Ministry in accordance with the instructions shall be issued by it for this purpose.

Second: The competent health authority may control the materials mentioned in Paragraphs (First) and (Second) of Article (41), in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry for this purpose.

Article 43

The competent health authority may grant the owner of the licensed public store before the enforcement of this law a period of no more than one year to complete the health conditions mentioned in the Ministry of Health's instructions to implement this law, and when these conditions are not met during the grace period, the public store shall be closed and the leave shall be abolished.



Laws

Chapter Three Combating Communicable Diseases

Article 44

Communicable disease is a disease caused by infection with an infectious agent or the toxins generated by it, which results from the transmitting of that agent from the source to the host, directly or indirectly.

Article 45

Communicable and endemic diseases covered by the provisions of this law shall be specified by instructions issued by the Minister of Health or whomever he/ she authorizes.

Article 46

First: The Minister of Health or whomever he/ she authorizes may declare, in a statement issued by him/ her, that any city or any part thereof is affected by one of the diseases subject to the International Health Regulations.

Second: The effective authorities in this case may take all necessary measures to prevent the spread of the disease, and in this regard, they may:

- a. Restrict the movement of citizens within the affected area and entering or leaving it.
- b. Close public places such as cinemas, cafes, cabarets, restaurants, hotels, bathrooms, and any other public place subject to health license and supervision,



Laws

as well as educational institutions, factories, projects, state departments and socialist, mixed and private sector.

c. Prevent the sale of food, beverages, refreshments and ices and transport them from one area to another, and destroy polluted ones.

d. Isolate, control and transport the animals and goods.

Third: The Minister of Health may assign any of the medical and health professions to provide medical services to citizens when epidemics occur and in emergency situations and for the periods required by those accidents and cases. ⁽⁶⁾

Article 47

The Minister of Health or whomever he/ she authorizes may announce, in a statement issued by him/ her when one of the diseases subject to the International Health Regulations is spread, laying hand on any means of transportation and any official building and inviting any person to participate in the health control campaign, provided that the statement determines the period of its validity and pays the owners of private means of transport and people wages determined by the health authority based on the tariff for determining the wages in force in the affected area.

Article 48

The Minister of Health may issue instructions regarding measures to be taken to combat communicable and endemic diseases that afflict both humans or humans and animals together, or limit the spread or prevention of their entry into the country in accordance with their nature in cooperation with other competent authorities.



Laws

Article 49

The competent health authority may lay hand on plants, animals, and materials suspected of being embracing of communicable or endemic diseases, transmitting of their causes or having a role in their spread, and after the suspected case is proven, it shall be destroyed under the supervision of a committee formed by the ministry for this purpose.

Article 50

The attending or autopsying doctor and every citizen suspects the existence of a disease that is subject to the international health regulations or suspects existence of a death because of it shall immediately inform the nearest state health institution of the case, and this institution shall take the necessary immediate measures, including informing the competent health authority in the ministry.

Article 51

The health authority, with the approval of the minister or whomever he/ she authorizes, when aware of the existence of any communicable or endemic disease or suspicion of its existence, may enter the houses and public stores or any other place for the purpose of health inspection and examination of people to ensure that they are free of the disease, and may take samples for laboratory analysis from those in contact with the patient or suspects, spraying pesticides and chemicals of all kinds inside and outside houses, apartments, residential buildings and any other public place.



Laws

Article 52: Provisions related to the article

First: When a person is suspected of being a carrier of a pathogen or in the incubation stage of a communicable disease, including diseases that are subject to the international health regulations, the health authority may take measures to ensure monitoring, isolating or quarantining him/ her for the purpose of his/ her examination to ensure that he/ she is free from pathogenic microbes and treating him/ her when it is proven that he/ she carries these microbes or infected with the disease until safe from it.

Second: Free meals shall be provided to the isolated or quarantined people in accordance with the provisions of this law in a hospital or any other place designated by the health authority as quarantine.

Article 53

First: People who are sick with gastro-intestinal bacteria shall be prevented from working or continuing in work in places where food, beverages and refreshments are manufactured, prepared, packaged, stored, transported and sold, as well as workers in water projects, swimming pools and ice factories.

Second: The competent health authority shall, upon laboratory confirmation of the worker's affliction with pathogenic microbes, notify the employer of this in writing in order to prevent the infected person from working. The latter may not practice his/ her work unless it is proven that he/ she is free from these microbes, and both the worker and the employer shall be legally responsible for implementing this.



Laws

Article 54

The person with one of the communicable diseases shall be prevented from working in the educational institution or the workplace for the period specified by the competent health authority in each infection case, and the administrative head shall be responsible for implementing the orders of the health authority.

Article 55

If a person dies of a communicable disease subject to the International Health Regulations, his/ her furniture and clothes that he/ she used during his/ her illness may not be sold, and shall be destroyed by the competent health authority.

Article 56

First: The Minister of Health shall issue a statement to be published in the official Gazette specifying the persons bound by periodic vaccinations by the competent health authority or a physician authorized to practice the profession and they shall be provided with a certificate confirming this.

Second: any person may be exempted from the vaccination mentioned in (First) of this article for pathological causes, in accordance with a medical report issued by a medical committee or by two doctors who are authorized to practice the career.



Laws

Article 57

The specialized health committee may request the filling of swamps, changing the course of waterways, removing impurities and sources of medicinal insects in cooperation with the concerned authorities.

Chapter Four Transferring the Funerals and Burying the Dead

Article 58

First: Funerals may be entered into the territory of the Republic of Iraq with a view to burying or passing through it, in accordance with the following conditions:

- a. The funeral shall be entered or passed through the official border crossing points of the country, whether they are sea, air or land, which shall be designated by health authorities.
- b. Death certificate and a transfer permit shall be accompanied by the funeral, including the name, surname, age of the deceased, place, date and cause of death issued by the competent health authority at the place of death or the place of burial in the case of opening the grave and take outing the corpse, and written in the language of the country from which it is issued or in one of the Arabic, English or French languages



Laws

to be certified by the Iraqi consulate or whoever acts for it in the country from which the funeral is transferred.

- c. Obtaining the approval of the Directorate of Public Health Protection by the Iraqi Mission in that country or whoever acts for it for entering the funeral or passing it in the territory of the Republic of Iraq before freighting it.
- d. The corpse shall be placed in a metal coffin previously covered its bottom with a layer of five centimetres thickness of absorbent material (such as charcoal, sawdust or charcoal powder) in addition to an antiseptic substance.
- e. In the event of death due to a communicable disease, except for diseases subject to the International Health Regulations, the corpse shall be wrapped with cloth saturated with antiseptic solution, and the metal coffin shall be tightly locked by welding in the presence of the Iraqi consul or his/ her representative and placed inside a wooden box and fixed in a tight manner, and the thickness of this wooden box shall be two centimetres, and its sides shall not be permeable to the liquids, and its closure shall be controlled by means of spiral screws, and the wooden box shall be sealed with the seal of the Iraqi consulate or its representative.

Second: The carrier shall freight back the funeral out of the Iraqi Republic at its expense if it does not meet the conditions listed above, and the person who drives the means of transport shall be responsible in this case.

Third: The provisions mentioned in Item (First) of this Article shall be taken into consideration when the funeral is transferred from inside the country to outside it, provided that the approval of the embassy of the country to which the deceased belongs or to which the deceased to be transferred and the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the procedures provided for in Paragraph (d) of the Item (First) of this article shall be applied, in the presence of the representative of the consulate of the country to which the corpse to be transferred, and the wooden box shall be sealed with its seal, and the seal of relevant health department in the country.



Laws

Article 59

The corpse of a person who died due to one of the diseases subject to the International Health Regulations may not be transferred, except after the lapse of two years from the date of the burial, and provided that a special permit is obtained from the health authority.

Article 60

First: Transferring a funeral from one city to another within the country without a death certificate shall not be permissible.

Second: The funeral may be transferred inside the country if the burial takes place within a maximum period of (36) hours from the time of the death, provided that the cause of death is not a disease subject to the international health regulations or a communicable disease designated by the health authority with a statement shall be issued for this purpose. The transport of a funeral that has been delayed due to forensic medicine procedures may be excluded by a permit issued by a competent judicial authority due to the preservation of the corpse in the refrigerators for the preservation of the dead.

Third: A buried corpse may not be transferred unless a period of not less than one year has passed since its burial.

Article 61

A fee of one hundred dinars or its equivalent in foreign currency shall be levied for every foreign corpse to be buried in the country and a fee shall be levied by the Iraqi consulate abroad or its representative for an official receipt attached to the documents related to the



Laws

funeral's transfer, and the fee may be levied by the health authority specified in the instructions issued for this purpose.

Article 62

A corpse may not be buried except with a death certificate organized in accordance with the law after being examined by the attending doctor or by a doctor in a health institution to verify the authenticity of the death and the identity of the deceased based on the identity card or any other official document, and the copy of the persons concerned with the death certificate shall be considered a permit for burial.

Article 63

If the death occurred due to a disease subject to the International Health Regulations or one of the communicable diseases designated by the competent health authority through a statement, the corpse may not be buried in this case by their relatives, and the competent health authority in cooperation with the mayoralty or the municipalities shall bury it in the places designated for this purpose in the cemetery of the city where the death occurred.



Laws

Chapter Five Drinking Water

Article 64

The approval of the competent health authority on the validity of the drinking water sites and their outlets shall be obtained in the study and design stage of the drinking water supply project, provided that information on the quality of the water source at the outlet point based on government laboratory tests is provided.

Article 65

The health authority shall agree to the validity of the site and the method of filtering used in the project in cooperation with the state departments concerned in the liquidation and in light of the contents of the water source at the outlet point, provided that the filtering methods include treatment of biological, chemical and physical pollutants.

Article 66

Iraqi or international standards shall be adopted to determine the quality of drinking water and its suitability for human consumption in all drinking water projects in the country.

.



Laws

Article 67

First: Every new drinking water filtration project shall contain an integrated laboratory for microbiological, chemical and physical testing to determine the efficiency of the filtering stages and to ensure that the water supplied matches the specifications in the country.

Second: The party responsible for the existing drinking water projects shall work on opening an integrated laboratory as mentioned in the above paragraph of this article during a period specified by the health authority with special instructions, provided that the projects are equipped with basic laboratory devices (devices for measuring muddiness, residual chlorine, PH number, etc.) within six months from the date of publication of this law in the Official Gazette.

Third: The agencies responsible for supplying drinking water shall be obligated to provide the health authority in the area with the results of the tests they conduct for drinking water.

Article 68

Public health laboratories and environmental laboratories in all centres of provinces shall conduct periodic checks related to the quality of the supplied water and ensure that they conform to the specifications approved in the country.

Article 69

In case the water does not meet the specifications approved in the country, the authority responsible for running the project shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the water conforms to the specifications.



Laws

Article 70

The health authority's approval of the quality of the chemicals used in the filtering stages shall be obtained.

Article 71

The approval of the health authority for the various agricultural, industrial and human sites of disposing the wastewater to the water source shall be obtained, in order to ensure controlling the water quality in the areas of outlets of the drinking water purification projects.

Article 72

The state departments, the socialist sector and others shall be obligated to provide the health authority with all information related to the existing water outlets, drainage points, what is planned in the area, the quantities and contents of water discharged to water sources and their biological, chemical and physical concentrations, provided that these concentrations do not exceed the permissible limits that are determined by the health authority as well as the nature of the movement of water in the source.



Laws

Chapter Six Housing and Raising Animals in Residential Neighbourhoods

Article 73

- First: Harboursing and raising animals, including poultry, in residential neighbourhoods, in numbers that exceed the limits of family or personal use shall be prohibited.
- Second: A declaration determines the residential neighbourhoods covered by the provision of Item (First) of this Article shall be issued by the Minister of Health.
- Third: The owners of the animals covered by the above-mentioned Item shall deport their animals within three months from the date of publishing the statement in the Official Gazette.
- Fourth: If the owners of animals and poultry do not deport their animals during the mentioned period, the health authority shall decide to seize and sell them through the administrative authority in the area. The owners of animals and poultry may claim the price after deducting the expenses and costs from it, and that within a period of six months from the date of their sale, and upon the expiration of this period and with no follow-up, the price shall be considered as revenue for the treasury.



Laws

Chapter Seven Rodent Control

Article 74

The Ministry shall work towards setting an annual program to control rodents within its plan to control common diseases between humans and animals, because of the risk of rodents to human health and the environment, and to avoid the major economic damages caused by rats and mice.

Article 75

The Ministry and other entities shall be responsible for conducting researches and experiments in their own laboratories for rodent control, and the Ministry shall set technical instructions related to its control of rodents throughout the country, and the state departments, socialist sector and other parties shall be committed to implement its provisions.

Article 76

Public stores belonging to the departments and the socialist, mixed and the private sectors state shall control rodents (mice and rats) in accordance with the Ministry's instructions and under its supervision.



Laws

Article 77

The Ministry shall carry out free-of-charge control of rodents in residential areas with a high density of rodents. Those charged with controlling the rodents, after showing their own official IDs may enter residential houses and apartments there for this purpose only. The occupants of these residential houses and apartments shall facilitate the task of those in charge of rodent control process and cooperate with them.

Article 78

First: A building permit shall not be granted for any public store, except after making sure that the building specifications and the means to protect it against entry of rodents are introduced in accordance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Health.

Second: The engineer supervising the construction, if any, shall be responsible for violating the regulations for controlling rodents.



Laws

Section Three Therapeutic Health Institutions Chapter one State Curative Health Institutions

Article 79

The Ministry shall work towards providing integrated curative health services to patients in the health institution and those who visit the outpatient clinics, and developing these services through tests, diagnostics and treatment in a way that keeps pace with modern scientific developments in this field.

Article 80

The head of health or the head or the director of the curative health institution shall exercise the following powers:

First: Appointing the appropriate working hours and working times in the institution in accordance with the law.

Second: Specifying the types and amounts of foods provided to patients in the health institutions in accordance with the schedule specified by instructions to be issued by the Ministry and published in the Official Gazette, and approving the additional foods recommended by the attending doctors and other necessary materials.

Third:



Laws

- a. Determining who should remain in the institution after official working hours, provided that they are given food for free or a cash allowance to be determined in coordination with ministry of finance.
- b. Resident doctors, senior resident doctor, gradation zone doctors, nursing staff and health professionals who are covered Who are covered by the laws of the Ministry of Health and Environment on in the medical watch duty and staying in hospitals for more than (12) twelve hours shall be excluded from the Para (a) of this item and cash allowance shall be disbursed for them. ⁽⁷⁾

Article 81

First: Treatment, laboratory analyses, radiological examinations and other tests shall be free of charge for the occupants of the free rooms in the state's health institutions.

Second: The Ministry of Health may levy from the people who visit the curative health institutions of the state and the occupants of the rented rooms in them fees shall be determined by the regulation issued under this law.

Article 82

The doctor of the hallway shall sign the daily forms organized by the nurse regarding the number of patients present in the hallway, confirming the correctness of their number, for the purpose of dispensing food and medicine to them.



Laws

Chapter Two Non-governmental Health Institutions

Article 83 Bis

Article 84 Bis

Article 85 Bis

Article 86 Bis

Article 87 Bis

Article 88 ⁽⁸⁾

The Ministry may grant a license to open a private laboratory for those who specialize in pathological analyses from those who are licensed to practice the career in the specialized syndicate, and those are not licensed to practice the career those do not have a specialized syndicate, each in their field of specialization, and for doctors, pharmacists and graduates of the College of Science in the relevant scientific branches, who have successfully completed a training course in pathological analyses for a period of not less than one year and practically practiced the career after the course for a period of at least one year, provided that the



Laws

laboratory is opened in the province in which they work, in accordance with instructions to be issued by the Ministry, these instructions shall specify the conditions for granting the license, health conditions that must be available in the store, the fees for laboratory tests and the types of tests performed.

Article 89

First: The Ministry of Health shall, by instructions, and in coordination with the concerned syndicate, determine the health conditions that must be met in the place of practice for those with medical professions (doctor, dentist, veterinarian and pharmacist) and the laboratory.

Second: The concerned syndicate shall ensure that the conditions required to be mentioned in Item (First) of this Article are met before granting license to establish a workplace for practicing the profession.

Third: The inspection bodies of the Ministry of Health, together with the representative of the concerned syndicate, shall monitor the availability of conditions in clinics, laboratories, pharmacies and licensed stores before and after this law comes into force and periodically to ensure their validity.

Fourth: The Minister of Health or his/ her representative may close the clinic or shop covered by the provisions of this law when the required health conditions are not met.



Laws

Section Four
Organizational and penal provisions
Chapter one
Regulatory provisions
Branch One
Inspection

Article 90

The specialized health authority periodically shall take monthly swabs from the operating theatre, surgical instruments and furniture used in them and the rooms attached to them to ensure that they are free of germs that may lead to wound contamination. In the event that pollution is proven, the health authority shall close the operating theatres and their accessories and suspend the work in them to carry out sterilization, and they shall not be opened until after making sure of their safety

Article 91

The management of the health institution shall be committed to the following:

First: Keeping a record of incoming patients that includes the following information, provided that it provides the health authority with matching lists at the end of each month:

- a. The patient's monthly and yearly serial number, along with the room and bed number.
- b. The patient's full name and full address.
- c. The date of entry to the health institution.
- d. Diagnosis of the disease.
- e. Type of treatment and its outcome.



Laws

f. The date of his/ her departure from the institution or the date of his/ her death, along with stating the causes of death.

Second: Keeping a record of the surgeries that take place in the health institution recording the type, date and outcome of the surgery, the name of the surgeon, the assistant doctor and anaesthetist, and fixing their signatures in the record. The health institution shall provide the competent health authority with monthly lists that include this information.

Third: Keeping a record of inspection notes.

Fourth:

- a. A medical record shall be organized for each patient lying in the hospital containing the data provided in Item (First) of this article, provided that it signed by the attending physician, and all the patient's medical documents shall be attached to it.
- b. A surgery may not be performed, except with the consent of the patient himself/ herself, if the patient is conscious, or one of his/ her relatives accompanying him/ her if the patient is unconscious or a minor. Exceptions shall be made from this in the event that the patient's life is exposed to death or danger when surgery's procedure is delayed, then, the surgery may be performed to save the patient's life without the aforementioned consent.



Laws

Branch Two Statistics

Article 92

The competent statistics authority in the Ministry of Health shall undertake the following:

First: life statistics, which includes:

- a. Birth registration for Iraqis and others.
- b. Deaths registration for Iraqis and others.
- c. Dead births registration.
- d. Registration of marriage and divorce cases.
- e. Statistical research related to life and population statistics.

Second: Health statistics, which includes:

- a. Statistics of patients in the health institutions.
- b. Statistics of patients who visit health institutions classified in accordance to gender, age and provinces for all diseases.
- c. The workforce working in health institutions includes:
 1. Those with medical professionals.
 2. Those with health professions.
 3. Other auxiliary cadres.
- d. The enumeration of health institutions in all their categories and specialties, including the number of beds, bed occupancy days and the number of times the bed occupied each year.
- e. Statistics of researches and health check-ups.
- f. Issuing periodic health bulletins.
- g. Statistics of surgeries, their types and their initial results.

Third: preventive medicine statistics, which include:



Laws

- a. Issuing monthly and annual bulletins for communicable and infectious diseases, classified in accordance to sex, age and provinces.
- b. Statistics of vaccinations.
- c. Statistics of laboratory tests.
- d. Statistics of endemic diseases.
- e. Various other statistics as needed.

Fourth ⁽⁹⁾:

- a. Issuing a health notebook its form, content and how it is organized and distributed shall be specified in accordance to instructions issued by the Ministry.
- b. The health authority or midwife shall provide each child free-of- charge health notebook when it/ she organizes the birth certificate, in accordance with the provisions of the Birth and Death Registration Act.
- c. The parents or their legal representative shall keep the health notebook until its owner reaches the age of majority or full eligibility.
- d. When the health notebook is lost or damaged, another notebook shall be organized after levying an amount of ten dinars from the holder of the notebook or his/ her parents or whoever represents them legally if he/ she is a minor or his/ her equivalent, and this amount shall be doubled when the loss or damage is repeated.
- e. When visiting the health institution without the health notebook, an amount of half a dinar shall be levied, in addition to the legally prescribed fees.

Article 93

First: The competent authority in the Ministry, in coordination with the competent syndicate, shall register those with health professions and grant them a practice license which shall be renewed annually, as well as a workplace license, in accordance with instructions issued by the Ministry.

Second: The competent health authority, with the approval of the minister or whomever he/ she authorizes, and in coordination with the competent syndicate, may inspect the workplaces and houses that health professionals and other auxiliary cadres take to



Laws

exercise their professions, in search of the presence of medicines, machines or equipment used in contravention of the requirements to practice the profession.⁽¹⁰⁾

Branch Three Medical committees

Article 94

First: The Minister of Health shall establish medical committees for the following purposes:

- a. Examining persons nominated for service in the state departments and the socialist sector.
- b. Pensioning off the employee or worker and indicating his/ her suitability for service.
- c. Estimating the degree of disability and damage.
- d. Medical treatment outside the country.
- e. Studying medical reports issued from outside the country for support or rejection.
- f. Estimating the health, psychological and mental conditions of the people referred to it from official authorities.
- g. Examining driving license applicants and renewing the license.
- h. Examining students applying to colleges and institutes.
- i. Any purposes as required.

Second:

- a. appellate medical committees shall be formed by a decision of the minister to consider the received objections to decisions mentioned in Item (First) of this Article.
- b. It may be objected to the decisions of the medical committees mentioned in Item (First) of this article within thirty days from the date of notification.
- c. The decisions of the appellate committees shall be final.



Laws

Third: The formation of the medical and appellate committees and their powers shall be determined by instructions issued by the Minister and published in the Official Gazette.

Article 95

The Minister of Health may issue instructions specifying how to grant sick leaves and the medical reports issued within the country by physicians and dentists in their private clinics and non-governmental health institutions.

Chapter Two Punitive provisions

Article 96

First: ⁽¹¹⁾

- a. The owner of the store subject to the license or health control, when violating the provisions of this law, regulations, instructions or declarations issued pursuant to it, shall be punished with an immediate fine not exceeding 250,000 two hundred and fifty thousand dinars, or closing the shop for a period not exceeding 90 ninety days or both, and that by a decision of The Minister or whomever he/ she authorizes.
- b. The authorized health monitoring agencies may confiscate foodstuffs, cosmetics, detergents and materials used in their manufacture, and those prohibited to be handled in the local market or those entered Iraq illegally.



Laws

- c. The agencies stipulated in Paragraph (b) of this Item may confiscate the materials, devices, equipment, manufactured tools and machines that are used for the manufacture, processing and preparation of foodstuffs, cosmetics and detergents in case of repeating the violation of health conditions or failure to obtain the required health license.
- Second: The person covered by the provisions of Item (First) of this article shall be prohibited from practicing his/ her profession in his/ her workplace until the reasons that led to its closure are removed.
- Third: The owner of the store object to the decision of closure before the appellate committee which the Minister of Health shall establish for this purpose. The objection shall be submitted through the health authority that issued a decision of closure, and the latter shall send the objection, accompanied by the case's Initial documents, within five days from the date on which the objection is registered with it, and the decision of the committee shall be final.
- Fourth: The report submitted by the health team that carries out the on-site health inspection shall be considered sufficient evidence for conviction, unless evidence is established to the contrary.
- Fifth: Courts shall refrain from hearing cases arising from orders issued under the provisions of this law to close stores subject to health license or control or to destroy foodstuffs for public health reasons.

Article 97

- First: An Appellate Committee will be formed in the Baghdad province centre headed by the technical deputy director of Public Health Protection and the membership of two workers in the preventive and environmental institutions chosen by the Minister of Health.
- Second: An appellate committee shall be formed in the centre of each province headed by the technical assistant head of the province's health and the membership of two workers in preventive and environmental institutions chosen by the Minister of Health.



Laws

Article 98

The health authority shall exercise the power to close the stores subject to health control, without being bound by the provisions of the Labour Law or any other law. The closing of the store, in accordance to the provisions of this law, shall not prejudice the legal obligations of the owner of the store towards his/ her workers stipulated in the laws, regulations and instructions.

Article 99: Provisions related to the article

First: Without prejudice to any more severe punishment stipulated by the law, anyone who violates the provisions of this law, regulations, instructions or declarations issued pursuant to it, shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of no less than one month and not exceeding two years, and in the event of a repeat of the violation, he/ she shall be punished with imprisonment and final abolishment of his/ her health license.⁽¹²⁾

Second: The employee violating the provisions of this law shall be referred to the courts without permission from the competent minister.

Article 99 Bis

First: The ownership of the property confiscated in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of Item (1) of Article (96) shall be devolved to the Ministry of Health.⁽¹³⁾

Second: The Ministry shall sell, at the value estimated by it, the confiscated materials devolved to it in accordance with Item (First) of this Article to the state departments in case they need it, otherwise, it shall sell to citizens in accordance with the provisions of the Law of Selling and Renting State Property No. 32 of 1986.

Third: Amounts collected from sales that are made under Item (Second) of this Article shall be distributed in accordance with the following percentages:



Laws

- a. (10%) ten percent for the informant and in the his/ her absence, this percentage shall be added to the percentage stipulated in Paragraph (b) of this Item.
 - b. (50%) fifty percent of workers for health control, the center of the ministry and the centers of concerned health departments.
 - c. (10%) ten percent for the supporting participating agencies of employees of the Ministry and others, with health supervision in the confiscation process.
 - d. (10%) ten percent for the purchase and maintenance of cars, devices and equipment used by health monitoring agencies.
 - e. (20%) twenty percent for the final revenue for the state treasury.
- Fourth: The amounts of the fines imposed in accordance with Paragraph (1) of Item (1) of Article (96) of the Law shall be distributed in accordance with the following percentages:
- a. 75%, seventy-five percent as incentives for workers in health control, the ministry's center and the centers of the relevant health departments.
 - b. 25% twenty-five percent as a final revenue for the state treasury.
- Fifth: The Minister shall issue instructions for distribute the incentives stipulated in Item (3) and Paragraph (a) of Item (Fourth) of this Article, this instructions shall include the basis for distributing them and determining those covered by them and cases of deprivation thereof.

Article 100

The minister of health may immediately abolish the health license and close the public store when there is evidence of pollution in the environment that threatens the safety and health of citizens in that store, without being bound by the provisions of the Labour Law or any other law.



Laws

Chapter Five Final Provisions

Article 101

First: The forensic medical department shall dissect the corpse sent to it from a police station or investigating authority, to indicate the cause of death and give the necessary report about that to the competent official authority.

Second: The corpse of the deceased shall be delivered to his/ her relatives after the autopsy, and it shall be delivered without autopsy in the event that a decision is received from the investigating judge that the autopsy is not required.

Third: If the doctor suspects that the patient's injury is due to a criminal act, whether or not it leads to his/ her death, he/ she shall inform the nearest police station after treating the injured, and in the event of his/ her death, the corpse shall be referred to the forensic medical department for autopsying it to explain the cause of death.

Fourth: If a person referred by the police to a health institution dies, the institution shall send the corpse to forensic medical department and inform the centre that referred the corpse about the death.

Fifth:

- a. If any of the deceased's relatives does not visit the forensic medical department to receive the corpse within a period of two months from the date the corpse is received by this department, the mayoralty and Municipalities in the provinces shall, upon the request of the mentioned department, send a letter containing the full name of the deceased and the investigative body that sent the corpse for burying it in the public cemeteries, and the grave shall be marked so that the corpse can be taken out from it when needed.



Laws

- b. The corpse of the unidentified deceased shall not be buried except after photographing it and taking its fingerprints by the competent investigation authority.

Article 101: Bis

First: If any of the deceased's relatives does not visit the hospital to receive the corpse within 72 seventy two hours from the date of death or the hospital's receipt of the corpse, the corpse shall be embalmed on site by one of the medical colleges and kept in the hospital for a period of 15 fifteen days. If the relatives of the deceased do not visit the hospital during this period, the hospital shall deposit the corpse of the deceased with the College of Medicine accompanied with all information related to it, to be kept there without disposal for a period of 90 ninety days.

Second: The hospital shall keep the corpse of the non-Iraqi deceased for a period of 72 seventy two hours from the date of death or receiving it, unless any of the deceased's relatives visits it for receiving the corpse, and the hospital then shall deliver it to one of the medical colleges, provided that the approval of the embassy of the country of the deceased's nationality is obtained, and the corpse shall be embalmed in that college. The corpse may not be disposed of, except after 180 hundred and eighty days have passed since the date of death or its receipt.

Third: The hospital shall, in the two cases stipulated in Items (First) and (Second) of this article, fix the necessary information related to the identity of the deceased, the cause of death and all civil and pathological information, and it shall photograph the body, and take its fingerprints with the assistance of the competent authorities.

Fourth: After the expiration of the period stipulated in the Items (First) and (Second) of this article without visiting any of the deceased's relatives to receive the body, the college of medicine may request to benefit from it for scientific purposes.

Fifth: The Baghdad mayoralty and Municipalities shall, upon the request of the hospital or the college of medicine, bury the corpse in the public cemetery in accordance to the deceased's religion.



Laws

Sixth: The College of Medicine shall maintain organized records that are subject to inspection, they shall include the information on each corpse it receives, the death certificate, the source of the corpse and all civil and pathological information, with a copy of fingerprints and personal photos.

Seventh:

- a. The attending doctor may request autopsying the corpse of a deceased patient who is lying in a teaching hospital if he/ she is unable to diagnose the deceased's pathological condition after performing the required tests in order to investigate the cause of death.
- b. The request shall be submitted to a medical committee formed by the hospital director with three specialist doctors in the hospital to obtain its approval for the autopsy.
- c. In the event that the committee stipulated in Paragraph (b) of this Item approves the autopsy procedure, written approval shall be obtained from the deceased's relatives of the first or second degree and informing the judicial authority of the procedures that are taken.
- d. The corpse's autopsy shall be carried out by a specialist in histopathology and a forensic doctor, and they shall present a full report on the incident to the aforementioned committee, edit the death certificate and inform the judicial authority of the outcome.
- e. The college of medicine and the teaching hospital shall hold a weekly scientific symposium to study the reports of the incident, for the benefit of doctors and students of medical colleges.

Article 102

First: The following laws shall be repealed:

1. Law of combatting bilharzia and its vector snails, No. 38 of 1952.
2. Public Health Law No. 45 of 1958.
3. Law on Combatting Communicable Diseases No. 121 of 1963.
4. Funeral Transfer Law No. 52 of 1967.

Second: The regulations, instructions and declarations issued pursuant thereto shall continue to be valid until they are amended or repealed.



Laws

Article 103

First: The following regulations shall be repealed:

- Air Navigation Health Outpost Regulation No. (32) Of 1932.
- Health Outpost Regulation in Basra Port No. (54) Of 1935.
- Health Outpost for borders Regulation No. (69) Of 1936.
- The Employment in Public Stores Regulation No. (6) Of 1937.
- Prevention of transmission of septic diseases by shaving, hair cutting and Makeup Regulation No. (2) Of 1939.
- Home Health Needs Regulation No. (1) Of 1939.
- Malaria Combat Formations Regulation No. (10) Of 1941.
- Administration for Prevention Institutions Regulation No. (75) Of 1941.
- Non-Governmental Health Institutions Regulation No. (68) Of 1956.
- Governmental Health Institutions Regulation No. (56) Of 1957.

- Health Council Duties in Districts Regulation No. (10) Of 1964.

Second: The instructions and declarations issued pursuant to them shall continue to be applied until they are amended or repealed.

Article 104

Any legal text that contradicts the provisions of this law within its scope of objectives shall not be applied.

Article 105

Regulations, instructions and declarations may be issued to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of this law.



Laws

Article 106

This law shall be enforced sixty days after the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Saddam Hussein
Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council.



Laws

References

1. Eighth Amendment to the Public Health Law No. (54) Of 2001; Article (1).
2. Ibid; Article (2).
3. Ibid; Article (3).
4. Third Amendment to the Public Health Law No. (53) Of 1986; Article (1).
5. Ibid; Article (2)
6. Eighth Amendment to the Public Health Law No. (54) Of 2001; Article (4).
7. First Amendment to the Public Health Law No. (20) Of 1921; Article (1).
8. Sixth Amendment to the Public Health Law No. (1) Of 1988; Article (1).
9. Fourth Amendment to the Public Health Law No. (38) Of 1987; Article (1).
10. Second Amendment to the Public Health Law No. (10) Of 1985; Article (1).
11. Eighth Amendment to the Public Health Law No. (54) Of 2001; Article (5)
12. Eighth Amendment to the Public Health Law No. (54) Of 2001; Article (61).
13. Ibid; Article (7)
14. Ibid; Article (8)