

IRAQ REPORT

BAGHDAD GROUP



Iraq In General

- Iraq officially the Republic of Iraq is a country in Western Asia, the capital of Iraq is Baghdad, bordered by Turkey to the north, Iran to the east, Kuwait to the southeast, Saudi Arabia to the south, Jordan to the southwest, and Syria to the west. The capital, and largest city, is Baghdad. The main ethnic groups are Arabs and Kurds; others include Assyrians, Turkmen, Shabakis, Yazidis, Armenians, Mandeans, Circassians. Around 95% of the country's 36 million citizens are Shia or Sunni Muslims, with Christianity, Yarsan, Yezidism, and Mandeanism also present. Iraq is divided into 19 counties and the provinces in turn are divided into districts and to other divisions of lesser known aspects. The number of districts of Iraq's judgment is 120.

- The estimated number of Iraq's population in 2016 of about 37,547,686 people, and the percentage of Arabs from 75% to 80% of the Iraqi people.
- Geographically, Total area: (437,072 sq km) land area: (432,162 sq km) water: (4,910 km).
- Iraq's economy is entirely dependent on the oil sector, where 95% of Iraq's total income of hard currency.

The main industries in Iraq:

- Industry is divided Iraq into two main types:
- 1. extractive industries.
- 2. manufacturing industries:
 - a. the food industry.
 - b. textile and leather.
 - c. the building materials industry.
 - d. the chemical industry.
 - e. basic metal and electrical industries.

Iraq/Gross domestic product GDP

- in approximately is 229.3 billion USD (2013), that is the last statistical from the center statistical organization.

illustrate OSH context in Iraq:

- Is applied to the illustrate OSH context of occupational safety and health in Iraq through the National Center for Occupational Health and Safety, which is the governmental responsible for applying OSH. Through to take the lead in occupational safety and health services to the social protection of high quality within a sustainable system and a just and comprehensive an efficient and flexible.

The purpose of the National Centre for Occupational Health and Safety..

with the support of the Occupational Safety and Health's system Based on: -

- Contribute with relevant institutions in the country.**
- compatibility with the needs of workers and private enterprises.**
- securing equity and social justice.**
- active participation in the social and economic development.**

Occupational Safety and Health Legislations..

1) LAWS

- Decision number 552/1981 concerning establishment of the national center for occupational safety and health.
- New labor law was adopted in 2015 includes two chapters on OHS.

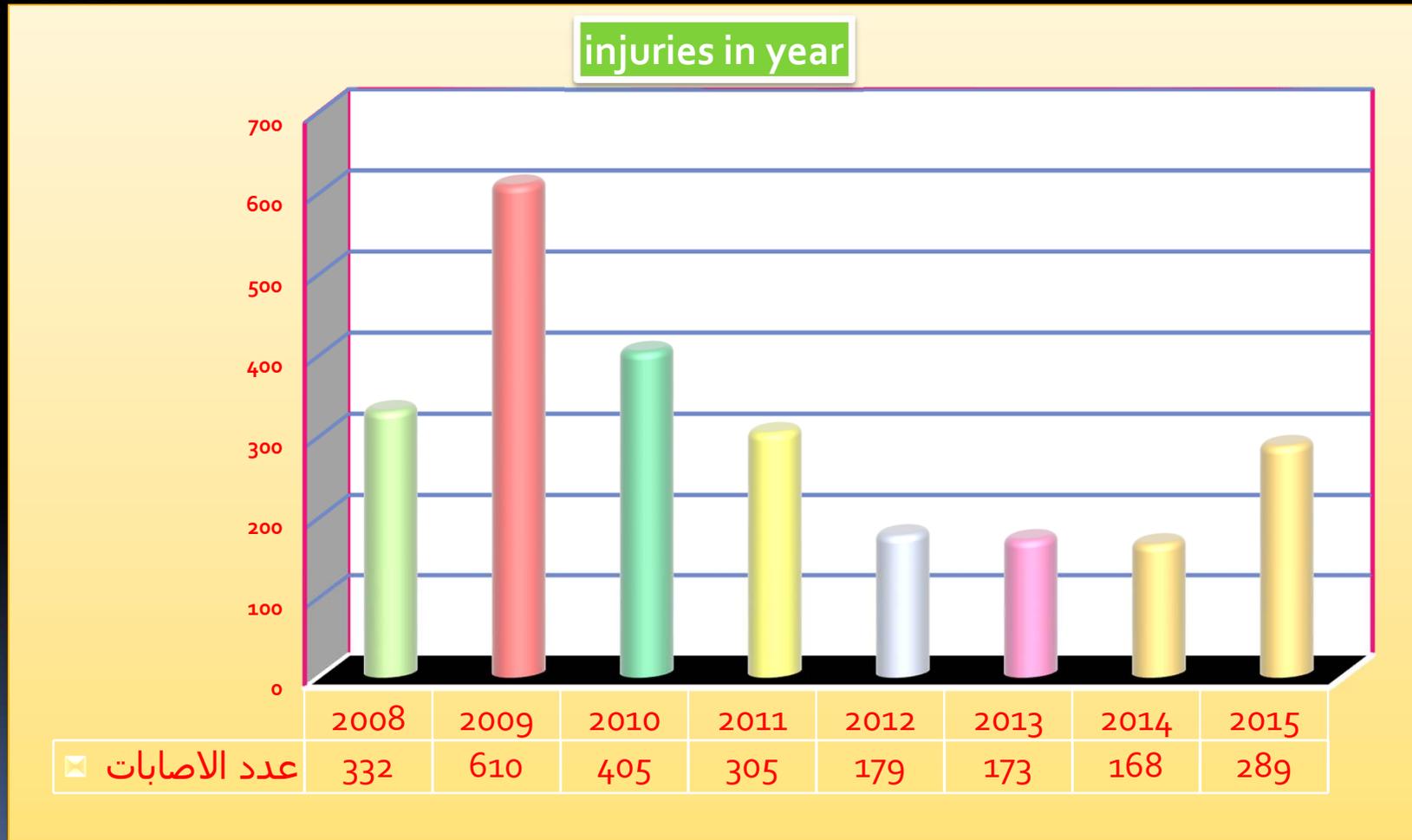
2) Law number 6/ 1988 National committee of occupational safety and health .

- Public health law number 89/1981.
- Environmental protection law number 3/1997.
- Employee's health impairment law number 11/1999.
- Workers' retirement and social security law number 39/1971
- Risk allowance law number 380/1989 .
- Law of ministry of labor and Social Affairs number 8/2006 .
- Instructions functions and divisions of the National Center for Occupational Health and safety (3) of 2009

Regulations

- **Occupational safety and health regulation number 22/1987.**
- **Chemical carcinogens regulation number 2/1984 .**
- **Asbestos regulation number 1/2002 .**
- **Aromatic benzene regulation number 6/1993 .**
- **Factory inspection regulation number 74/1968 .**
- **Pesticides regulation number 2/1990 .**
- **Chemical safety regulation number 4/1989.**
- **Ascral oil regulation number 6/1986.**
- **Vibration regulation number 7/1993.**
- **Occupational diseases regulation number 9/2000.**
- **Harmful and heavy duty jobs regulation number 14/1987.**
- **Child labor regulation number 19/1987.**
- **Occupational accident regulation number 10/2000.**

Statistics showing injuries professional work the public and private sectors for the years (2008- 2015) as below:



Participants' duties:

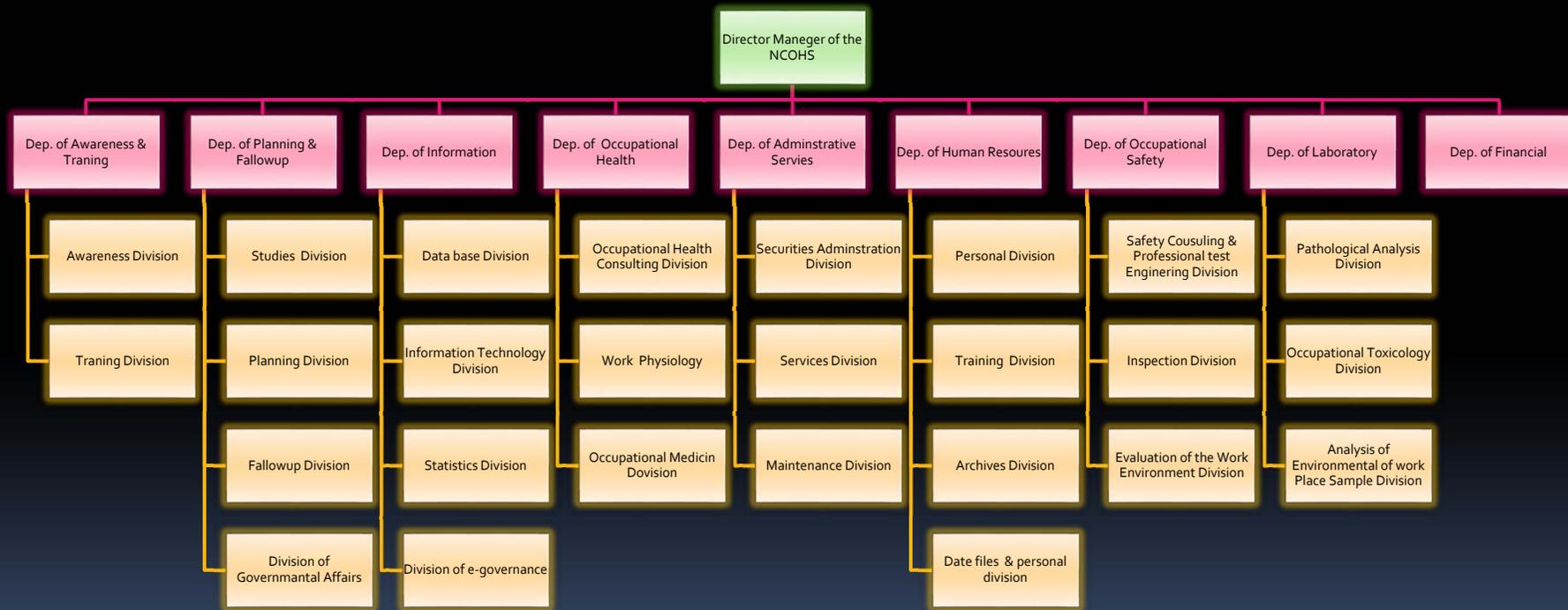
The activities and functions of the basic center include:

- **Monitoring and Inspection.**
- **awareness, education and training.**
- **Medical surveillance.**
- **Consulting and research.**

Goals of the our center involved with ..

- For workers: the provision of social services for workers exposed to occupational hazards, For companies: the protection of the workforce and motivate them for greater productivity**
- For society: to participate in the social security and economic development**

Structure and system of our organization (the national center for occupation health and safety), as shown in graph below:



participants' duties:

- we are in Department of the Occupational Safety conducted to inspection visits to all the economic activities to follow-up the occupational health and safety application and conditions in these activities. there are also coordinate with the representatives of all ministries. There are ongoing meetings with them and they are provided with publications and posters continuously. Public works sectors having more cooperation with us to reflect statistics than the private works sectors. We confirm all work sectors to fill the special form of these statistics within our field visits to these work sectors, also to sure identifying types, causes to be addressed and not to be repeated.

the major challenges in carrying out of our duties, and how we can solve it:

1. Inefficiency measuring devices pollutants work that the existing old environment made the same read very limited, especially given that the sensors are used, ending the validity and unfit for work, so the solution to this problem is a physical lab inauguration equipped with all appliances and technical equipment are the calibration and maintenance setups where we hope to help us in this side.
2. The shortage of human resources with a specialization in the field of occupational safety and health of engineers, technicians and inspectors, specialists in sanitation work environment as a result of the lack of outcomes in higher education for the terms of reference of occupational safety that are at a high technical level and in sufficient numbers to cover the business segments for the detection of pollutants work and risks, and promote a culture of environment preventive safety in the community, and this is what we achieved with the Ministry of Higher Education and scientific research.
3. Weak social culture to grasp the importance of preventive awareness and commitment to the requirements of occupational health and safety in the work environment and that return class basis of the lack of media coverage, which shows the importance of this subject and the negative effects resulting from it, **As we have introduced occupational safety in the curriculum vocabulary.**

current overall setback of Iraqi occupational safety and health management

- **Although the history of the National Centre for Occupational Health and Safety since 1981 that the reality of Occupational Safety and Health did not live up to the required, as in other countries the level is due to the circumstances faced by the country, but we did not stand idly by and always strive to the advancement of the Occupational Health and Safety in Iraq During this training program by your agency and we hope to be a good and a strong start to build a professional health and safety integrated.**



Thank you