

Nuclear Contamination Act was adopted April 2006, as World Legislative Act #35 by the ninth session of the provisional World Parliament, meeting in Tripoli in conformance with Article 19 of the *Constitution for the Federation of Earth*. The Act was amended at the tenth session of provisional World Parliament, meeting June 2007 at Kara, Togo, West Africa.

Summary of an Act

World Legislative Act #35

An Act including initial provisions for transfer, reconstitution and integration of the World Health Organization and (International) Atomic Energy Agency:

Nuclear Contamination Risk and Cost Assessment

Short title:

Nuclear Contamination

- 1.** Mandates World Health Organization (WHO) to initiate, analyze, report and review all radiation research and recommend health based safety regulations. Requires health professionals who are not linked to nuclear industry to perform this review, rather than other scientists.
- 2.** Withdraws International Atomic Energy Association (IAEA) mandate to promote so-called "peaceful nuclear technologies". Prohibits conditionally nuclear technology promotion. Annuls 1959 agreement between IAEA and WHO that prohibits WHO from warning global public of radiological dangers. Reserves to provisional World Parliament at 11th session further review of 1959 letter of understanding. Prohibits international agencies and national authorities from interfering with work of health officials in measurement of deleterious effects of radiation and contamination (class 3 felony.) Authorizes WHO to send health professionals onto any nuclear facilities to make both clinical and radiological measurements. Requires WHO health professional display of identification. Disclaims International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) as viable agency. Warns public against pronouncements made by ICRP.
- 3.** Expands IAEA mandate to include monitoring reduction and abolition of all nuclear weapons in nuclear nations in cooperation with World Disarmament Agency and Enforcement System. Requires IAEA to assist World Disarmament Agency in all nuclear related activities. Requires World Disarmament Agency to include IAEA budgetary itemization in annual budget.

4. Amends mandate of United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) mandate to include monitoring of increasing levels of background radiation and nuclear emissions from reactors and nuclear accidents. Requires UNSCEAR budgetary reports. Assigns to World Health Organization responsibility to estimate risk. Requires World Health Organization to estimate costs.
5. Entrusts WHO for decisions, including projected cost estimation, relative to safety of farm land, food and water ingestion and refugee relocation.
6. Assigns World Ombudsus to investigate imprisonment of scientists and physicians who have spoken out on behalf of public health relative to radiation exposure. Requires Human Rights Commission to establish special rapporteur to work with World Ombudsmus and to project costs.
7. Requires Provisional Executive Cabinet to inform respective agencies of this Act .
8. Requires ongoing review of Act by Commission for Legislative Review, until Agency for Technological and Environmental Assessment together with World Health Organization certify safe resolution of nuclear contamination risk crisis.
9. Declares immediate entry into force.

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Attested : Eugenia Almand, JD, Secretary
Provisional World Parliament

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Derived from Recommendations: <http://www.iicph.org/docs/chernobyl.htm>
(Dr. Rosalie Bertell, PhD, Environmental Epidemiologist with special expertise in low dose radiation)