

The ICRP

The work of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) helps to prevent cancer and other diseases and effects associated with exposure to ionising radiation, and to protect the environment.

Since 1928, ICRP has developed, maintained, and elaborated the International System of Radiological Protection used world-wide as the common basis for radiological protection standards, legislation, guidelines, programmes, and practice.

ICRP is an independent, international organisation with more than two hundred volunteer members from approximately thirty countries across six continents. These members represent the leading scientists and policy makers in the field of radiological protection.

What is ICRP

ICRP has published more than one hundred reports on all aspects of radiological protection. Most address a particular area within radiological protection, but a handful of publications, the so-called fundamental recommendations, each describe the overall system of radiological protection.

The **International System of Radiological Protection** has been developed by ICRP based on

- i) the current understanding of the science of radiation exposures and effects
- and
- ii) value judgements.

These value judgements take into account societal expectations, ethics, and experience gained in application of the system.

ICRP is funded through a number of ongoing contributions from organisations with an interest in radiological protection.

What is ICRP

- **Main commission and 4 committees**
- **Committee 1: Radiation Effects.** Committee 1 considers the risk of induction of cancer and heritable disease (stochastic effects) together with the underlying mechanisms of radiation action; also, the risks, severity, and mechanisms of induction of tissue/organ damage and developmental defects (deterministic effects).
- **Committee 2: Doses From Radiation Exposure.** Committee 2 is concerned with the development of dose coefficients for the assessment of internal and external radiation exposure; development of reference biokinetic and dosimetric models; and reference data for workers and members of the public.
- **Committee 3: Protection in Medicine**
 - Committee 3 is concerned with protection of persons and unborn children when ionising radiation is used for medical diagnosis, therapy, or for biomedical research; also, assessment of the medical consequences of accidental exposures.
- **Committee 4 : Application of the Commission's Recommendations**
 - Committee 4 is concerned with providing advice on the application of the recommended system of protection in all its facets for occupational and public exposure. It also acts as the major point of contact with other international organisations and professional societies concerned with protection against ionising radiation.
- **Several task Groups :** Task Group 104: Integration of Protection of People and of the Environment in the System of Radiological Protection

What with the environment ?

- Committee 5 2001-2017
- This committee dedicated to environmental protection is suppressed.
- But each committee has to manage the environmental dimension within its own field to reach a global approach of the protection of the human being and the other species.
- For instance , the committee 3, in charge with the protection in the medical applications will cover the veterinary uses of radiation.