


### International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)

The Commission aims to make recommendations concerning basic frameworks for radiological protection and protection standards. The Commission consists of the Main Commission and four standing Committees (radiation effects, doses from radiation exposures, protection in medicine, and application of the Commission's recommendations).

(Reference) Dose limits excerpted from ICRP Recommendations

	1977 Recommendations	1990 Recommendations	2007 Recommendations
<b>Dose limits (occupational exposure)</b>	50 mSv/year	100 mSv/5 years and 50 mSv/year	100 mSv/5 years and 50 mSv/year
<b>Dose limits (public exposure)</b>	5 mSv/year	1 mSv/year	1 mSv/year



mSv: millisieverts

The International X-ray and Radium Protection Committee was established in 1928 for the purpose of protecting healthcare workers from radiation hazards. In 1950, the Committee was reorganized into the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP), which was assigned a significant role as an international organization that makes recommendations concerning basic frameworks for radiological protection and protection standards. In recent years, the Commission made recommendations in 1977, 1990 and 2007 (p.161 of Vol. 1, "Aims of the Recommendations"). When the ICRP releases its recommendations, many countries review their laws and regulations on radiological protection accordingly (p.171 of Vol. 1, "ICRP Recommendations and Responses of the Japanese Government").

ICRP Recommendations are based on wide-ranging scientific knowledge, such as that obtained through epidemiological studies on atomic bomb survivors, and its radiological protection system has been maintained since 1990 on the basis of its position that comprehensive estimation of deterministic effects (tissue reactions) and stochastic risks is basically unchanged.

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