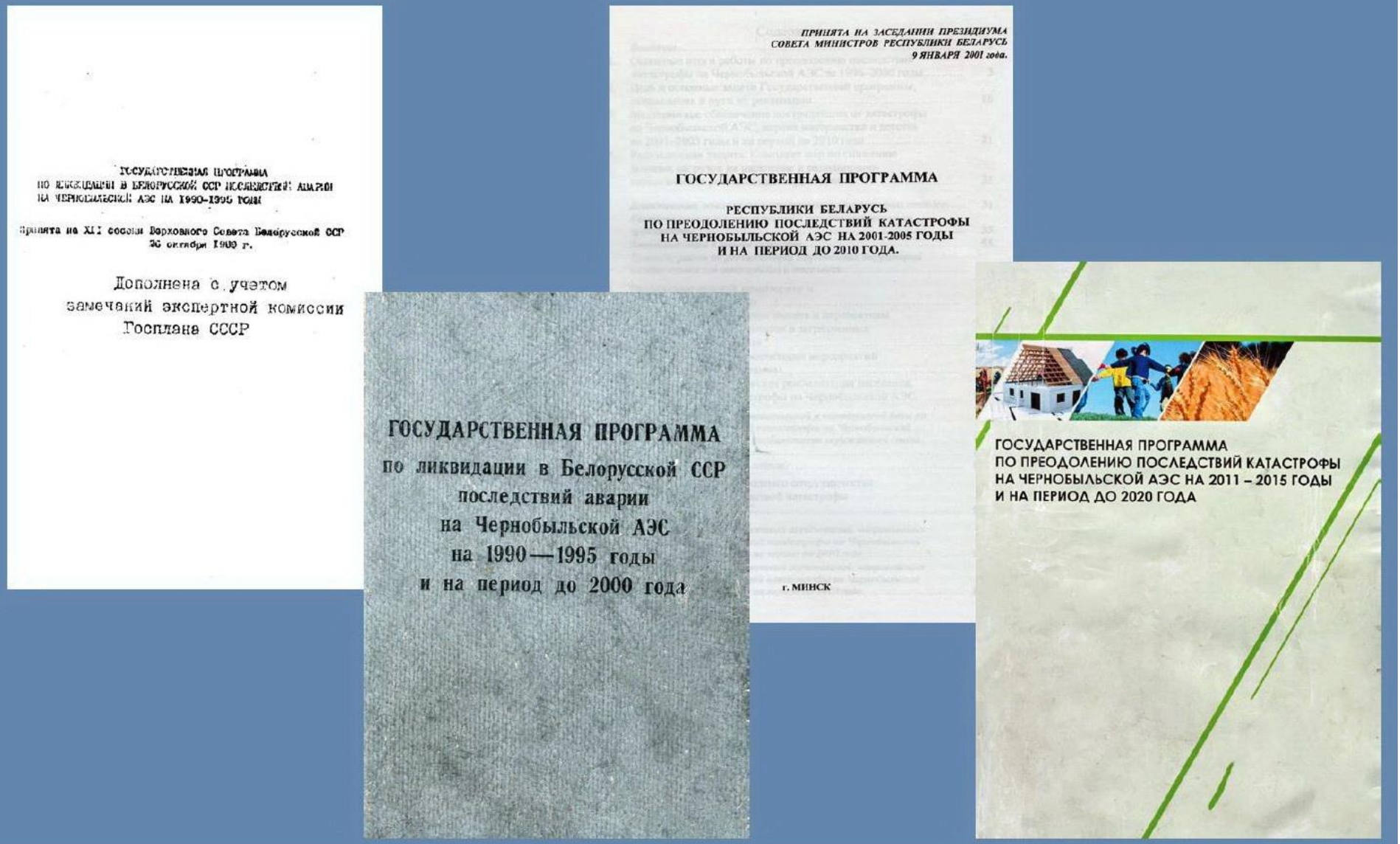
Overcoming the consequences of the catastrophe at the Chernobyl NPP in the Republic of Belarus based on science

Piotr Nikalayenka, Deputy head of the Department for Mitigation of the Consequences of the Catastrophe at the Chernobyl NPP of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus

National Chernobyl Programs



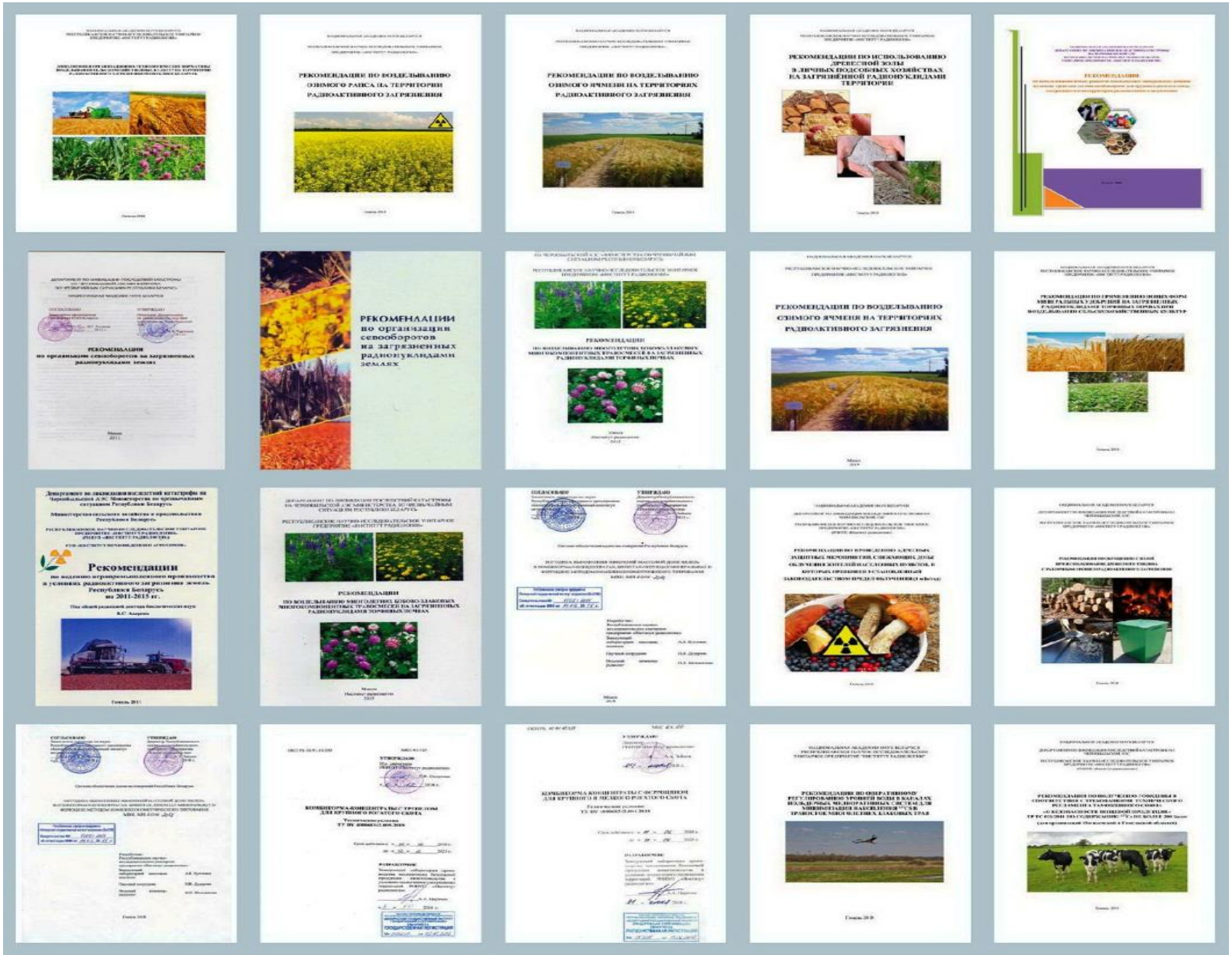
Main stages and features of scientific support

PERIOD	ORGANIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT	FEATURES
1986–1987	Performing operative tasks.	Emergency measures. The international experience of dealing with the consequences of nuclear incidents at that time did not allow to develop unambiguous recommendations for solving problems of such a large scale.
1988–1992	Adoption of The Programme of Comprehensive Research on the Problems of Eliminating the Consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.	Creation of specialized scientific institutions. The transition to a system of planned research. Providing scientific support for all stages of life and farming in contaminated areas.
1993–1995	Allocation of a special scientific section of the State Programme, which is a tool for planning and implementing activities.	Accumulation of a significant array of data, unique factual material. Assessment of radioecological, radiobiological, economic and social consequences of the Chernobyl disaster.
1996–2000	Development and implementation of methods and hardware for ensuring radiation and environmental safety, technologies for decontamination, processing and disposal of radioactive waste, production of special medicines and food additives.	Emphasis is placed on radiation protection and preservation of public health. Wide implementation of developments in practice.
2001–2005	Significant expansion of the goals of scientific support. Development and implementation of programmes for implementing research results.	Transition to the stage of long-term consequences. Introduction of new requirements for scientific support in terms of economic and social efficiency. Identification of new approaches to obtaining standard clean and cost-effective agricultural products (programs for changing the specialization of farms). The plan of measures on increase of efficiency of scientific research and improve scientific support and system implementation of the results.

Main stages and features of scientific support

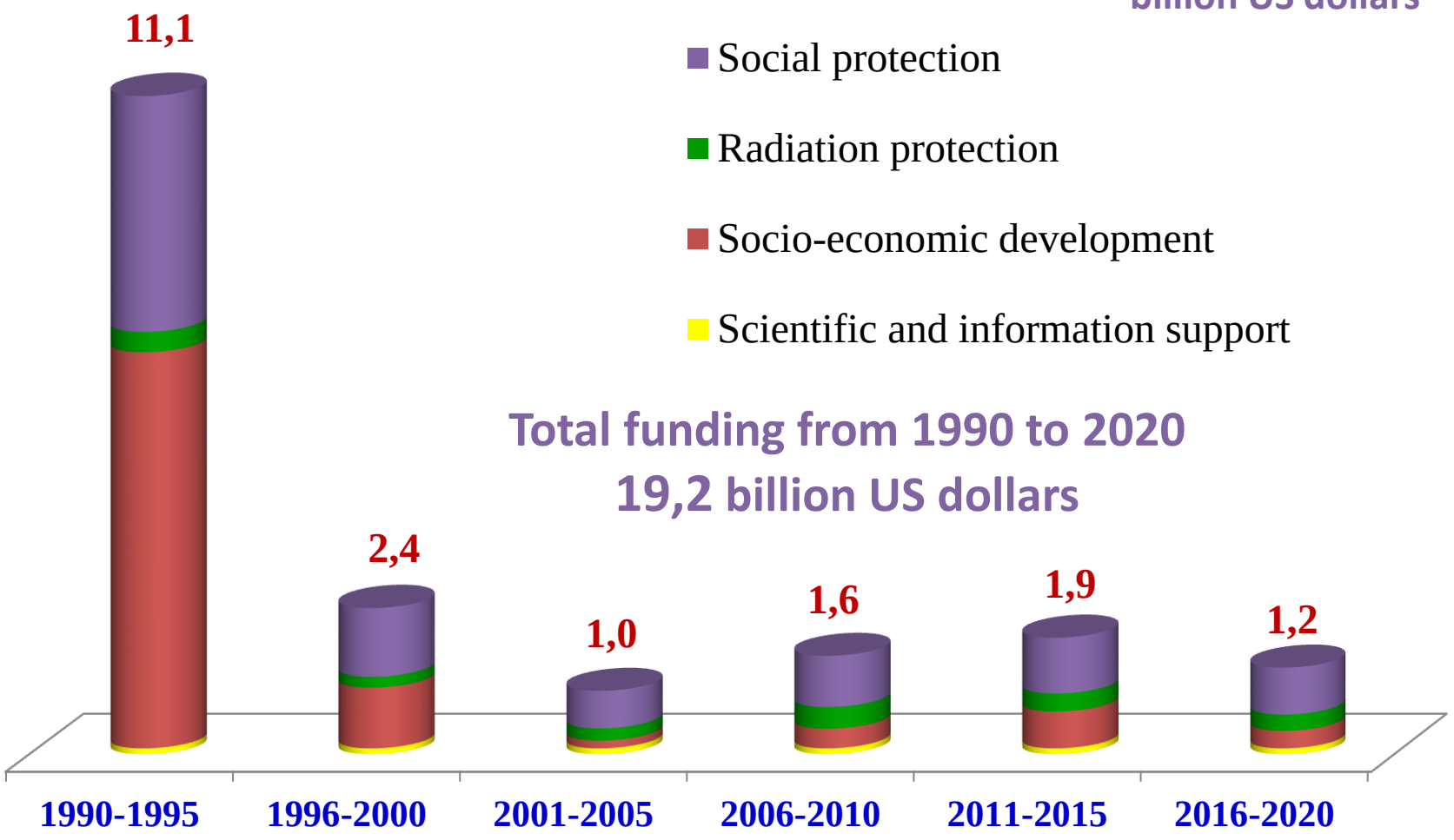
PERIOD	ORGANIZATION OF SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT	FEATURES
2006–2010	Concentration of scientific potential and financial resources in Gomel region, which was most affected by the Chernobyl disaster.	Consolidation of areas of work. Improving the efficiency of development. Gain experience in organizing and implementing measures in the event of a nuclear incident to reduce the negative effects of its impact. Implementation of pilot projects for targeted rehabilitation of agricultural enterprises and rural localities on the territory of radioactive contamination.
2011–2015	Develop approaches in solving specific practical problems, improve the effectiveness of the State Programme activities, and provide scientific support for these activities.	The emphasis in scientific support is placed on the unconditional provision of radiation safety requirements in the implementation of state policy aimed at the socio-economic development of the affected regions.
2016–2020	Scientific substantiation of management decisions aimed at forming targets and activities, solving applied problems of radiation protection and medical support for the affected population, socio-economic development of territories.	Transition to the situation of existing exposure. Improvement of measures to maintain the achieved level of production of products with an acceptable level of radionuclide content while minimizing costs. Assessment of the potential use of land in the resettlement zone and land withdrawn from agricultural use. Optimization of nature management on the territory of Polessky Radiation and Ecological Reserve.

Results of scientific research: developments, methods, recommendations, etc.



Financing of State Programs

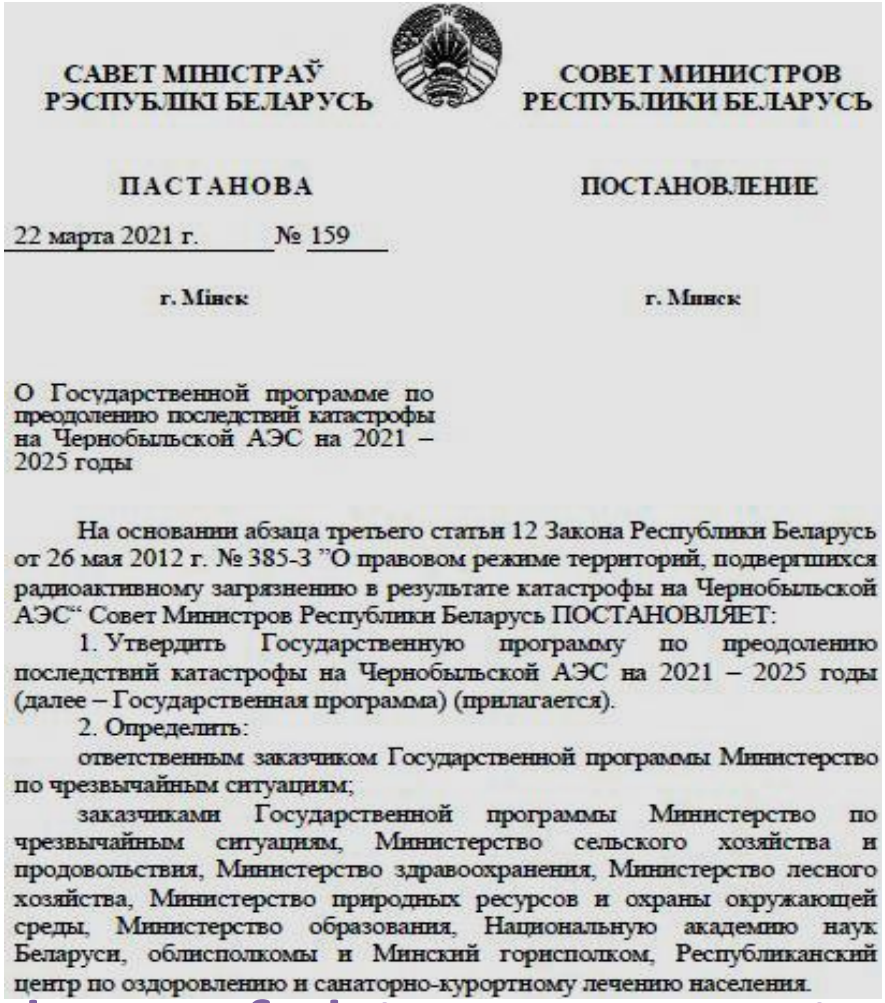
billion US dollars



Total funding from 1990 to 2020
19,2 billion US dollars

Expenditures for implementation of programs to overcome the consequences of the Chernobyl catastrophe achieve for about 3% of the republican budget annually

New State Chernobyl Program for 2021-2025



САВЕТ МІНІСТРАЎ
РЭСПУБЛІКІ БЕЛАРУСЬ

СОВЕТ МИНИСТРОВ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

ПАСТАНОВА

ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ

22 марта 2021 г. № 159

г. Мінск

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О Государственной программе по преодолению последствий катастрофы на Чернобыльской АЭС на 2021 – 2025 годы

На основании абзаца третьего статьи 12 Закона Республики Беларусь от 26 мая 2012 г. № 385-З "О правовом режиме территорий, подвергшихся радиоактивному загрязнению в результате катастрофы на Чернобыльской АЭС" Совет Министров Республики Беларусь ПОСТАНОВЛЯЕТ:

1. Утвердить Государственную программу по преодолению последствий катастрофы на Чернобыльской АЭС на 2021 – 2025 годы (далее – Государственная программа) (прилагается).

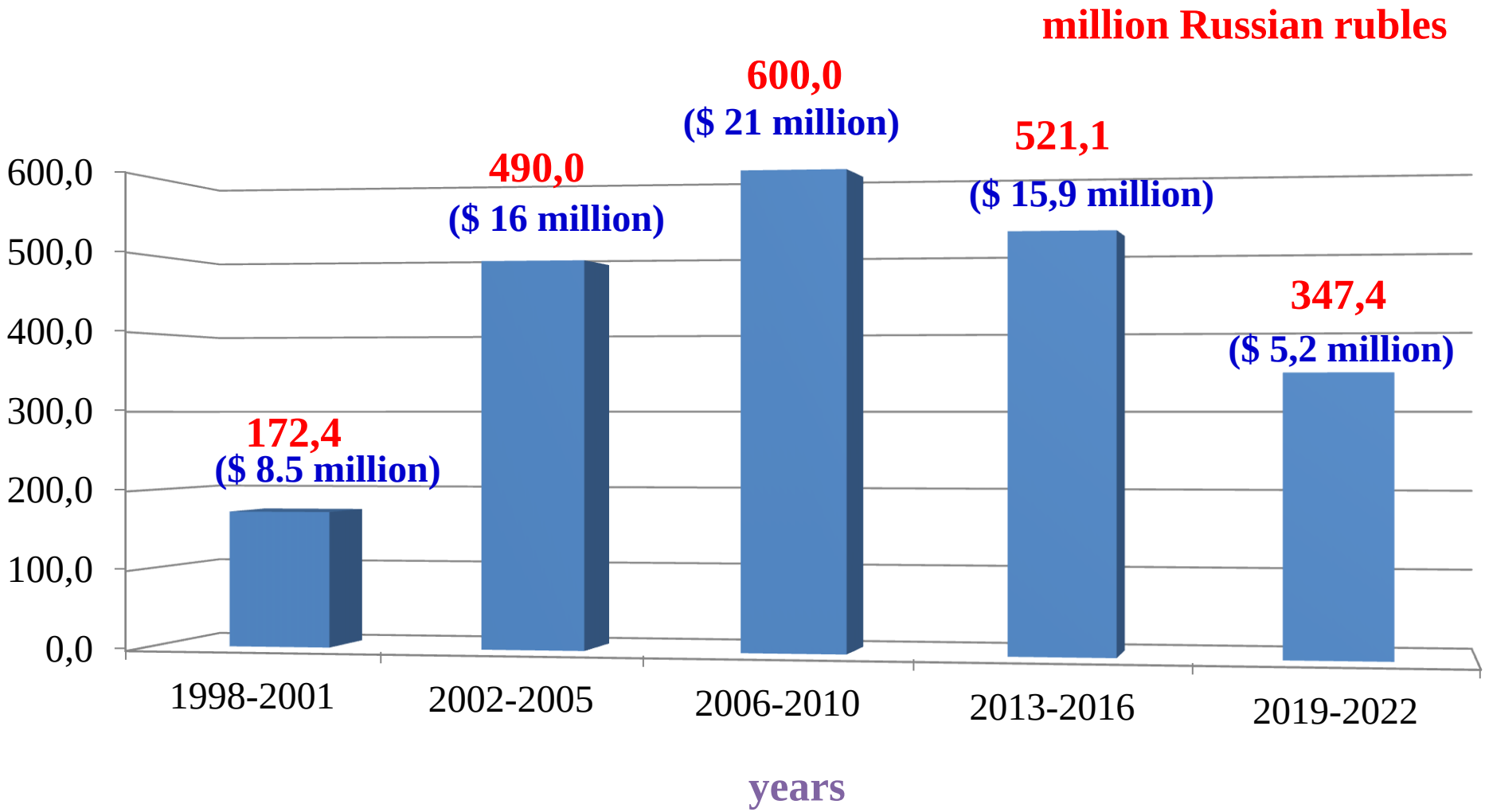
2. Определить:

ответственным заказчиком Государственной программы Министерство по чрезвычайным ситуациям;

заказчиками Государственной программы Министерство по чрезвычайным ситуациям, Министерство сельского хозяйства и продовольствия, Министерство здравоохранения, Министерство лесного хозяйства, Министерство природных ресурсов и охраны окружающей среды, Министерство образования, Национальную академию наук Беларуси, облисполкомы и Минский горисполком, Республиканский центр по оздоровлению и санаторно-курортному лечению населения.

The total budget of this program is more than US**$1 billion**

Financing Chernobyl programs within the Union State



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