Country Waste Profile Report for

BELARUS

Reporting Year: 2009

For guidance on reading Country Waste Profile Reports,
please refer to the following internet based document:

http://www-newmdb.iaea.org/help/profiles9/guide.pdf

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Waste Classification Schemes

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Waste Class Matrix: **IAEA Def.** This country does use the IAEA Scheme: No

Description: The Agency's standard matrix

	Distribution %			
Waste Class Name	VLLW	LLW	ILW	HLW
VLLW	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LLW	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
ILW	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
HLW	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Comment **# 98: Reason for use of IAEA Def. Class**

The IAEA classification was recognized as the most appropriate for reporting to the NEWMBD from the EKORES site in connection with the below stated motives.

Due to a number of objective and economical reasons management and regulation of radioactive waste in Belarus, except for ?Chernobyl waste?, has been so far performed in accordance with the regulations of the former USSR:
 Basic Sanitary rules for working with radioactive substances and other sources of ionizing radiation (OSP - 72/87);
 Basic sanitary rules for the Management of Radioactive Wastes (SPORO -85).
The last document embodies a classification for radioactive waste which is based:
 on dose rate (when measuring in 10 cm from surface) for solid waste and
 on concentration activity (Bq/l) for liquid waste.

The classification has not found an application in Belarus, where all generated wastes are disposed of at the same facility (?Ekores?) in accordance with the acceptance criteria developed for this facility. At the same time the IAEA definitions have been widely used in practice of radioactive waste management despite they have not been adopted officially.

The Draft Strategy for the radioactive waste management in Belarus suggests for consideration a new national classification system, which has been developed in accordance with the recommendation of the IAEA TECDOC-1067 ?Organization and implementation of national regulatory infrastructure governing protection against ionizing radiation and the safety of radiation sources, 1999?. The proposed waste classes are quite the same as those proposed in the IAEA Safety Guide111-G-1.1

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Waste Classification Schemes

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Waste Class Matrix: **ChernDW** No

Description: DWT include low level waste resulting from clean up activity in the territory affected by the Chernobyl Accident
DWI include low level waste resulting from decontamination of industrial (ventilation) equipment at Gomel enterprises.

	Distribution %			
Waste Class Name	VLLW	LLW	ILW	HLW
DWT	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
DWI	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

Comment **# 99: Origin of CHERW class of waste**

As a result of the Chernobyl Accident a total of 46 450 km2 (23 % of the country) of Belarus territory was subjected to radioactive contamination with Cs137 content in soil over 37 kBq/m2. Decontamination and remediation activities in the affected areas just after the accident resulted in thousands of tons of low-level and very low level waste. Currently several tens of tons of such waste are formed annually in the course of clean-up activities in socially important locations and from decontamination of industrial equipment in the affected territory. The levels of radioactivity in part of the wastes are lower than those within IAEA LLW class, and are often in a range of only two orders of magnitude. However, the amounts of the waste are enormous and resulting chronic exposure can be a factor for a great number of people.

The grouping of such waste under a separate category (ChernDW) has been caused by its peculiarities and special requirements needed for their management, quite different from those for existing waste.

The special regulation in force ?Provisional sanitary rules for the management of decontamination waste of the Chernobyl origin? (SPOOD98) define this class of waste as substances which are formed as a result of work to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl accident with a view to bring the state of environment in industrial and civil facilities in the contaminated areas to an acceptable radioecological level and which contain more than 0.96 kBq/kg of Cs-137 (for DWT). DW are divided into two different categories, each requiring a separate approach towards selection of processing technologies:

DWT are solid ChernDW, arisen in the course of clean-up activities in the affected areas (removed soil, roofing slate, other building materials)

DWI are solid and liquid ChernDW, generated during clean-up of equipment contaminated owing to intensive work of ventilation systems at Gomel enterprises in the period after the Chernobyl accident.

Definition of «unprocessed waste» and «processed waste»:

Is not defined

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Groups Overview

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Reporting Group:	**Brest**
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2009
Waste Matrix Used:	ChernDW
Description:	Construction Amalgamation "Brestoblcelstroj"

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
Stolin	Koshara			disposal

Reporting Group:	**Ekores**
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2009
Waste Matrix Used:	IAEA Def.
Description:	Special enterprise under auspice of Unitary enterprise for waste management "Ekores"

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
RWF Ekores	Kanion 1			disposal
	Kanion 2			disposal
	Rep 1		storage	disposal
	Rep 2		storage	disposal
	Rep 3		storage	
	Well 1			disposal
	Well 2			disposal
	Well 3			disposal
	Well 4			disposal

Comment **# 145: What is "Ekores" ?**

Special enterprise ?Ekores" is the part of the Unitary Enterprise ?Ekores? that is intended for management of municipal waste
It is the only organization in the country that has license for storage/disposal of radioactive waste generated in industry, medical and research institutions.

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Groups Overview

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Reporting Group:	**Military**
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2009
Waste Matrix Used:	IAEA Def.
Description:	There are two waste repositories that were used by Russian Federation military units and now are located in sites of their former dislocation.

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
Gomel-30	Gomel-30			disposal

Comment **# 9790: Reporting Group Military**

Military storage facilities were constructed in the 1960s in the sites of the Soviet military units. The military units left for the Russian Federation in 1994, and the facilities were abandoned.
The two earlier discovered and examined ones are cylindrical concrete wells with the diameter of approximately 1.5 m and depth up to 6 m loaded with sealed sources that are mostly control sources or sources for dosimeters (Cs-137, Co-60, Sr-90). Storage facilities do not appear on the lists of buildings and facilities that were transferred to the Republic of Belarus when the troops left. There is no documentation on them, which makes judgments on their radiation safety in the long term impossible. However, what is clear is that they do not meet the requirements of the national documents on radioactive waste management. Currently the advanced examination of the sites is being conducted. This aims at the assessment of radiation danger and identification of measures needed to prevent potential negative effect of the facilities on the population and environment.

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Groups Overview

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Reporting Group:	**Polesie**
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2009
Waste Matrix Used:	ChernDW
Description:	Republican Specialized Unitary Enterprise "Polesie"

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
Chechersk	Shepetov.			disposal
Complex	Complex	processing		
Khoiniki	Babchin-3			disposal
Narovlja	Khatki			disposal
Vetka	Podkamene			disposal
	Rechki			disposal

Comment **# 173: What is Polesie enterprise?**

Specialized enterprise ?Polesie? was set up in1992 under the auspices of the Committee for Liquidation of Consequences of the Chernobyl Accident for conducting activity on clean up of the territory, contaminated by the Chernobyl fall-out in Gomel Region. The work includes removal of contaminated soil, decontamination of installations and industrial equipment, dismantling of structures and buildings being not subjected to clean-up. The waste arised from this activity have been named ?the decontamination wastes? (hereinafter ChernDW).
Since 1992 Polyesie has operated four near-surface repositories, constructed from type designs specially for ChernDW in the Gomel region.

The enterprise also operates a facility for immobilization of liquid waste generated in the process of decontamination of ventilation equipment polluted as a consequences of the Chernobyl accident.

Comment **# 9712: Reporting Group Polyesie**

Decontamination Waste Disposal Site (DWDS) of the first category - special building (container) used for disposal of decontamination waste with specific Cs-137 activity from 100kBq/kg and more that ensures reliable isolation of the waste due to special engineering barriers and hydrotechnical measures and that has a system of constant control over its condition and its affect on the environment.
Decontamination Waste Disposal Site (DWDS) of the second category - building for near surface disposal of decontamination waste with specific Cs-137 activity from 1 to 100 kBq/kg that prevents further migration of radionuclides into the environment due to the use of simple protective clay screens. DWDS equipment should ensure a possibility of control over its condition and its affect on the environment.
Decontamination Waste Disposal Site (DWDS) of the third category - near surface decontamination waste disposal sites set up following the accident without design projects and without taking into account hydrological limitations that require additional measures aimed at their technical improvement and ensuring control over their condition and their affect on the environment.

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Groups Overview

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Reporting Group:	**Radon**
Inventory Reporting Date:	December 2009
Waste Matrix Used:	ChernDW
Description:	Republican Unitary Specialized Enterprise "Radon"

Site Name	Facility Name	Facilities Defined		
Cherikov	Lysovka			disposal
Kostyukov.	Kolodezsk.			disposal
Krasnopol.	Gatskovic.			disposal
Slavgorod	Kulikovka			disposal

Comment **# 178: What is Radon enterprise ?**

Like the enterprise ?Polesie? in Gomel, a specialized enterprise ?Radon? was set up in Mogilev, specially for conducting activity on clean up of the territory, contaminated by the Chernobyl fall-out. The work results in generating ?decontamination wastes? (hereinafter ChernDW) which are disposed of in four near-surface repositories, constructed from type designs. According to the existing regulations these repositories are called DWR -2 .They represent territories with one or two reservoirs banked up with embankments 4 m high. The compacted earth bottom and slopes are covered with pugged clay barriers of 0.5 m thick, which are then covered with stabilized polyethylene film. The film is buried with a protective earth layer 0.6 m thick. The repositories are equipped with a net of bore holes along its perimeter.

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Regulators

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Name:	**Gosatom**
Full Name:	Department for Nuclear and Radiation Safety of the Ministry for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus (Gosatomnadzor)
Divison:	
City or Town:	Minsk

Name:	**RCHE**
Full Name:	Republican Center of Hygiene and Epidemiological Service under Ministry of Health
Divison:	Division of Radiation Hygiene
City or Town:	Minsk

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Regulations / Laws

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Name:	**RadSafeLaw**	
Title or Name:	Law on Radiation Safety of Public	
Reference Number:	122-3	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1998-01-05	Law

Comment **# 183: Law on Radiation Protection of Public**

The Law On Radiation Safety of Public came into force in 1998 and was amended in 2005 and 2008.
The Law defines the basis for legal regulation in the area of radiation protection of the public and is intended for creation of conditions ensuring protection of life and health of people against harmful effects of ionizing radiation.
It introduces the principles of norm-setting, justification and optimisation in ensuring radiation safety (article 3) and establishes basic hygienic standards (acceptable dose limits) of radiation exposure in the territory of Belarus which occurs as a result of using ionising radiation sources (article 8), in particular:
- the average annual effective dose for population is 0.001 Sv or the effective dose for life (70 years) is 0,07 Sv;
- the average annual effective dose for personnel is 0.02 Sv or the effective dose for the whole period of work (50 years) is 1 Sv which corresponds to the international standards.

The Law defines:
· Functions of the state in the field of radiation safety;
· General requirements for radiation safety assurance, including those for radioactive waste and radiation emergency;
· Rights and duties of people and public associations in the field of radiation safety;
· Liability for non-observance of the requirements concerning radiation safety, including safety of radiactive waste management, etc.
In particular, the Law says that any activity involving the use and disposal of ionising radiation sources shall only be performed if prior authorisation is given by the competent state authority.

Name:	**SanLaw**	
Title or Name:	Law on Sanitary and Epidemic Well-being of Public	
Reference Number:	as amended 29.06.2003 #217-3	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1993-10-23	Law

Comment **# 184: Law**

Law on Sanitary and Epidemic Well-being of Public defines the sphere of competence of state governing and control bodies, the responsibilities of economic entities in relation to observance of sanitary norms and regulations as well as undertaking of sanitary-hygienic and radiation protection measures. It says that production, use, storage, transportation of ionising radiation sources and disposal of radioactive substances are only allowed with prior authorisation of these kinds of activities obtained from state sanitary control authorities and other empowered bodies. All cases of violation of radiation safety standards in working with radioactive materials are subject to investigation with obligatory participation of executives exercising technical and sanitary control on behalf of the state

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Regulations / Laws

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Name:	**ChernLaw**	
Title or Name:	Law on Legal Status of the Territories Contaminated as a Result of the Accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant	
Reference Number:	as amended 12.05.1999 #258-3	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1991-11-19	Law

Comment **# 186: Law on Legal Status**

Law on Legal Status of the Territories Contaminated as a Result of the Accident at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant establishes the legal status of the territories of the Republic of Belarus contaminated as a result of the Chernobyl Accident, and is aimed at the reduction of radiation influence at the population and the ecological systems, at conducting recovery and protection arrangements, at the natural, economic and scientific resources conservation of these territories. The Law regulates the status of the radioactively contaminated territories, the conditions of residence and carrying out the economical, research and other activities on these territories.

Name:	**AdmLaw**	
Title or Name:	Administrative Code	
Reference Number:	47-3	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2001-07-16	Law

Comment **# 188: Administrative Code**

The Administrative Code has the following articles:
Article 268. Hiding or deliberate distortion of the information concerning with environmental contamination.
Article 278. Breach of safety rules while managing ecologically dangerous substances and waste.
Article 301. Breach of industrial and technical discipline rules or safety rules at the facilities concerned with the use of nuclear energy.
Article 322. Illicit acquisition, storage, sale or destruction of radioactive material.
Article 323. Theft of radioactive materials.
Article 324. Threat of the dangerous use of radioactive materials.
Article 325. Breach of rules of managing radioactive material.
Article 326. Breach of rules of radiation control.
Article 531 .Violation of safety rules of management of substances and waste posing danger to the environment - fine of up to 50 minimal salaries for citizens and 100 - for officials.
Article 1711 . Violation of radiation control rules - fine of up to 3 minimal salaries.

Name:	**Post/L-nse**	
Title or Name:	On licensing activities carried out by economic subjects	
Reference Number:	456	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1995-08-21	Regulation

Comment **# 191: The Ordinance on licensing**

The regulation ?On licensing activities carried out by economic subjects? prescribes a license procedure for specific activities related to transportation, storage and disposal of radioactive waste.

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Regulations / Laws

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Name:	**Post/Nadz**	
Title or Name:	Ordinance "On the state control over safe conduct of work in industry and atomic power engineering"	
Reference Number:	572	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	1995-10-13	Regulation

Comment **# 192: Ordinance "On the state control ..."**

The Ordinance "On the state control over safe conduct of work in industry and atomic power engineering" which has been approved by special Governmental resolution empowers Promatomnadzor to exercise state technical control over nuclear and radiation-hazardous production facilities, objects, installations using radioactive materials and radiation sources in their activities, and installations performing processing and disposal of radioactive waste.

Name:	**OSP-2002**	
Title or Name:	Basic Sanitary Rules for Radiation Safety (OSP-2002)	
Reference Number:	SanPiN 2.6.1.8-8-2002	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2002-02-22	Regulation

Comment **# 193: OSP 72/87**

OSP 72/87 is one of the normative documents of the former USSR which have been in force so far. It has a special section on management of solid and liquid radioactive waste.
New Basic radiation safety regulations for work with ionizing radiation sources are being drafted to meet the requirements of the new national standards (NRB-2000) and the international standards.

Name:	**SPORO-2005**	
Title or Name:	Sanitary Rules for Radioactive Waste Management (SPORO-2005)	
Reference Number:	SanPIN 2.6.6.11-2005	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2005-06-01	Regulation

Comment **# 194: SPORO-2005**

In June 2005 on the territory of the Republic of Belarus the new Sanitary Regulations of Radioactive Waste Management (SPORO-2005) have been put into force. They contain radioactive waste classification, main principles of radioactive waste management, radiation safety criteria for radioactive waste management, basic requirements for the safety of public and personnel at the stages of radioactive waste management (collection, storage, transport, processing, and disposal). These requirements don?t apply to irradiated fuel and nuclear materials, industrial waste with high concentration of natural radionuclides, to the disposal of liquid waste in deep geological horizons (reservoir beds).

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Regulations / Laws

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Name:	**SPOOD-2004**	
Title or Name:	Sanitary Rules for Chernobyl NPP Decontamination Waste Management (SPOOD-2004)	
Reference Number:	SanPIN 2.6.6.8-8-2004	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2004-11-23	Regulation

Comment **# 195: SPOOD-2004**

SPOOD-2004 were designed for regulation of a ?special? group of waste (ChernDW) which are formed as a result of work to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl accident.
Depending on specific activity or surface contamination of decontamination waste as well as formation history solid decontamination waste is disposed in DFDW.
According to engineering structure DRDW are divided into three categories:
DFDW-I is a special engineering structure intended for disposal of decontamination waste with the specific activity more than 100 kBq/kg according on Cs-137 to ensure their isolation using special engineering barriers, hydrotechnical measures, and permanent system of radiation control.
DFDW-II is near-surface engineering structure with clay bottoms intended for disposal of decontamination waste with the specific activity from 1 kBq/kg to 100 kBq/kg according on Cs-137.
DFDW-III are facilities formed as temporary units while mass decontamination of inhabited localities carried out by civil defence forces in Gomel Region (1986-1989).
According to national legislation only decontamination waste of Chernobyl origin of first and second type are considered as radioactive waste.
The SPOOD-2004 requirements were formulated taking into account waste peculiarities, situation developed on ?emergency? storage sites, and predictive estimates of nuclides migration from those sites, based on the results of radioecological monitoring.
The SPOOD-2004 contains regulations on waste collection, temporary storage, transportation, inventory taking, radiological and technical control for all stages of handling this waste category. Measures for individual protection of personnel are also covered.

Name:	**NRB-2000**	
Title or Name:	Basic Radiation Safety Standards (NRB-2000)	
Reference Number:	GN 2.6.1.8.-127-2000	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2000-04-19	Regulation

Comment **# 196: NRB-2000**

New Radiation Safety Standards NRB - 2000 have been developed on the basis of the Russian standards NRB-1999 and the International Basic Safety Standards (IAEA Safety Series 115).
These standards represent the requirements for radiation safety of human in all conditions of influence of ionizing radiation of natural and man-caused origin, basic dose limits, acceptable levels of influence of ionizing radiation and other requirements for limitation of human?s exposure.

Name:	**Use of AE**	
Title or Name:	The Law About Use of Atomic Energy	
Reference Number:	N 426-З	
Date Promulgated or Proclaimed:	2008-06-30	Law

Comment **# 20258: Law About Use of Atomic Energy**

The Law establishes a comprehensive legal framework managing the siting, planning, construction, commissioning, operation, life extension and decommissioning of nuclear facilities and storages. In this framework there are requirements relating to physical protection, emergency preparedness and emergency response, liability for nuclear damage, responsibilities of operators, rights of workers and the management of nuclear materials, spent nuclear fuel and operational radioactive wastes.

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Milestones

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Start Year or Reference Year:	2000	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
An advanced strategy for the Ekores facility reconstruction was developed due to great pressure of public opinion. The strategy states that the Ekores facility is regarded as the facility for long storage of waste, not for its disposal. All the wastes at the Ekores vaults should be identified, conditioned, packaged and labelled to assure that the waste storage conditions meet updated safety requirements.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	1998	End Year:	2000
Description of Milestone:			
A number of the Governmental normative acts were developed to create an adequate legal basis for safety radioactive waste management. The most important ones were the Law of the Republic of Belarus ?On radiation safety of public? (1998) and the Governmental Resolution to amend the Regulation ?On licensing activities carried out by economic subjects? (1999), which improved the authorisation regime for the activities involving management of radioactive waste. The Law ?On legal treatment of territories contaminated as a result of the Chernobyl NPP catastrophe? enacted i 1991 was appropriately amended and special Regulation ?Provisional sanitary rules for the management of decontamination waste of the Chernobyl origin? (SPOOD98) were put in force.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	1997	End Year:	
Description of Milestone:			
The project for the second Ekores facility reconstruction was launched by Belarus Government.The design included construction of some new repositories for spent sources storage, vaults for radioactive waste disposal and premises for radioactive waste sorting and conditioning.			

Start Year or Reference Year:	1992	End Year:	1995
Description of Milestone:			
The national regulatory regime was set up, resulting in establishing adequate control and supervision for the management of all type waste, including ?Chernobyl waste?. Within framework of the State Chernobyl Program, examination and inventory-taking of the sites packed with Chernobyl waste were carried out .			

Start Year or Reference Year:	1986	End Year:	1991
Description of Milestone:			
Owing to contamination of the 23% of Belarus territory by Chernobyl fallout the tasks of safety management of so-called ?Chernobyl wastes?, generated in the course of clean-up, economic and other human activities in the contaminated territory became highly acute. The waste consisting of removed soil, roofing slate, boards, household articles, domestic garbage, structural elements was put into 82 interim storage sites, arranged mostly in ?natural? locations (ravines, sand pits, foundation pits, trenches, etc.)In this period eight repositories were constructed from type designs in the abandoned areas specially for Chernobyl waste storage			

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Milestones

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Start Year or Reference Year:	1977	End Year:	1977
Description of Milestone:			
The first reconstruction of the Radioactive Waste management Facility under ?Ekores" enterprise (RWF ?Ekores?) was completed. The site, which before reconstruction had consisted of 2 simple concrete lined trenches only, was provided with laundry for cloth decontamination, garage for transport vehicles, 2 below surface, reinforced concrete vaults for solid radioactive waste and 4 bore holes for spent sealed sources storage			

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Policies

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

National Systems

Policy	(Yes;Partially;No)
Q14 Has your Country implemented a national policy for radioactive waste management?	Partially

Comment **# 204: Policy**

Belarus has partly implemented a national policy for management and regulation of radioactive waste though the policy is not formalised in any single document. Radioactive waste management is performed in the framework of the overall state radiation safety infrastructure. On the whole, Belarus radioactive waste management system meets the requirements set forth in the IAEA document ¹111-S-1 «Establishing a National System for Radioactive Waste Management», although certain elements have not been adequately developed. In the first place, this concerns financing structure and the mechanism of allocation of resources needed for neutralization of waste arising from using sources in the national economy.

Strategies	(Yes;Partially;No)
Q15 Has your country developed strategies to implement a national policy?	Partially

Comment **# 206: Strategy**

A document, named ?Strategy for Radioactive Waste Management in Belarus? has been approved by the National Comission on Radiaion Protection and submitted to the Government for resolution. The document addresses main problematic issues in the field of radioactive management and is considered to be a basis for the development of a National Program of Radioactive Waste Management. The strategy provides for the following steps to be taken:

- preparation of legislative acts, including a basic law, revision and development of normative and technical documents with due regard to international standards;
- development and implementation of the funding mechanism for the whole waste management cycle;
- creation of a state data bank (register) containing characteristics of waste storage and disposal sites, including those for decontamination waste of Chernobyl origin;
- rehabilitation of the Ecores disposal facility (safety analysis, introduction of modern technologies, segregation and packaging of waste retrieved from ?old? disposal sites)
- development of new technologies;
- construction of a new national waste disposal facility;
- taking measures to ensure long-term safety of all the waste storage/disposal sites;

Requirements	(Yes;Partially;No)
Q17 identified the parties involved in the different steps of radioactive waste management	Yes
Q18 specified a rational set of safety, radiological and environmental protection objectives	Partially
Q19 implemented a mechanism to identify existing and anticipated radioactive wastes	Partially
Q20 implemented controls over radioactive waste generation	Yes
Q21 identified available methods and facilities to process, store and dispose of radioactive waste on an appropriate time-scale	Partially
Q22 taken into account interdependencies among all steps in radioactive waste generation and management	Yes
Q23 implemented appropriate research and development to support the operational and regulatory needs	Partially
Q24 implemented a funding structure and the allocation of resources that are essential for radioactive waste management	No
Q25 implemented formal mechanisms for disseminating information to the public and for public consultation	Partially

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Policies

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

	Responsibilities	(Complete;Incomplete)
	Member State Responsibility	
Q28	establish and implement a legal framework for the management of radioactive waste	Incomplete
Q29	establish or designate a regulatory body that has the responsibility for carrying out the regulatory function with regard to safety and the protection of human health and the environment.	Complete
Q30	define the responsibilities of waste generators and operators of waste management facilities	Complete
Q31	provide for adequate resources	Incomplete
	Regulatory Body Responsibility	
Q33	enforce compliance with regulatory requirements	Complete
Q34	implement the licensing process	Complete
Q35	advise the government	Complete
	Waste Generator and Operators of Waste Management Facilities Responsibility	
Q37	identify an acceptable destination for the radioactive waste	Complete
Q114	comply with legal requirements	Complete

	Activities	(Yes;Partially;No)
Q43	perform safety and environmental impact assessments for radioactive waste management facilities	Yes
Q44	ensure adequate radiation protection for workers, the general public and the environment	Yes
Q45	ensure suitable staff, equipment, facilities, training and operating procedures are available to perform the safe radioactive waste management steps	Yes
Q46	establish and implement a quality assurance programme for the radioactive waste generated or its processing, storage and disposal	No
Q47	establish and keep records of appropriate information regarding the generation, processing, storage and disposal of radioactive waste, including an inventory of radioactive waste	Yes
Q48	provide surveillance and control of activities involving radioactive waste as required by the regulatory body	Yes
Q49	collect, analyze and, as appropriate, share operational experience to ensure continued safety improvements in radioactive waste management	Yes
Q50	conduct or otherwise ensure appropriate research and development to support operational needs in radioactive waste management	Yes

	Clearance	(Yes;No)
Q128	Does your country have "clearly defined clearance levels based on radiological criteria, with policy statements that material below those levels can be recycled or disposed of with non-radioactive wastes"?	
Q129	Has your country ever used a "case-by-case? approach to clearing radioactive wastes (excluding spent/disused sealed radioactive sources)?	
Q130	Has your country ever used clearance levels to dispose of, reuse or recycle radioactive waste as non-radioactive waste or as a non-radioactive resource (excluding spent/disused sealed radioactive sources)?	

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Policies

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Disposal Facilities

	Licensing	(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
	If any of the following are part of your disposal policy, indicate Yes - All if they apply to all facilities, indicate Yes - Some if the apply to only some of the facilities or indicate No if they are not part of your policy at all.	
Q53	Environmental Assessment (EA)	Yes - All
Q54	Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)	Yes - Some
Q55	Performance Assessment (PA)	Yes - Some
Q56	Quality Assurance (QA)	No
Q57	Safety Assessment (SA)	Yes - Some

	Operation	(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
Q60	Does your Country have formal, documented waste acceptance criteria for its operating or proposed disposal facilities?	Yes - Some

	Post-Closure	(Yes;No)
Q61	Does your Country have any written policies to address the maintenance of records that describe the design, location and inventory of waste disposal facilities?	No
Q63	Does your Country have any written policies to address active institutional controls or passive institutional controls, such as monitoring or access restrictions?	No

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Policies

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Processing/Storage

	Policies/Procedures	(Yes;No)
	Does your country have written policies or written procedures for the following:	
Q73	waste sorting/segregation	Yes
Q74	waste minimization	Yes
Q75	waste storage	Yes
Q76	processing and/or storing and/or disposing of nuclear fuel cycle waste separately from non-nuclear fuel cycle waste (also known as nuclear applications waste)	No
Q78	Does your country have any legislation, regulation, or policy that waste processing must take place prior to storage (see following note)	No

	Implementation	(Yes;No)
Q80	In your Country are there any waste processing facilities at the same location where the waste is generated?	No
Q81	In your Country are there any centralized waste processing facilities?	Yes
Q82	In your Country are there any mobile waste processing facilities?	No

	Foreign	(Yes;No)
Q121	Has your country sent any wastes or spent fuel to another country for processing (reprocessing for fuel)?	
Q124	Has your country accepted any wastes or spent fuel from another country for processing (reprocessing for fuel)?	

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Policies

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Spent/Disused SRS

	Registration	(Yes;No)
Q84	Is there a national level registry?	Yes
Q85	If answer was yes, is the registry used only for disused/spent SRS?	No
Q87	Are there regional-level registries (one or more)?	No
Q90	Are there local-level registries (one or more)?	Yes
Q115	If the answer was yes, are any registries used only for disused/spent SRS?	No

	Procedures	(Yes;No)
Q91	Does your Country have documented procedures in place to ensure that sealed radioactive sources (SRS) are transferred to secure facilities in a timely manner after their user declares them to be spent?	Yes

	Agreements	(Yes;No)
	Does your Country have any agreements in place whereby spent sealed radioactive sources (SRS) are returned to their supplier by the user (check all options that apply)?	
Q93	Government to Government agreements	No
Q94	Government - Supplier agreements	No
Q95	Supplier-User agreements	Yes
Q97	Do any agreements include suppliers that are outside of your Country?	Yes

	Release / Disposal	(Yes;No)
Q99	Does your Country have any regulations to free-release spent sealed radioactive sources (SRS)?	No
Q100	Has your Country disposed of spent SRS in existing disposal facilities for LILW or HLW waste?	Yes
Q101	Does your Country plan to dispose of spent SRS in existing or planned disposal facilities for LILW or HLW waste?	No
Q102	Has your Country implemented dedicated disposal facilities for spent SRS?	Yes
Q103	Does your Country have plans to implement dedicated disposal facilities for spent SRS?	Yes

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Policies

Country: BELARUS Reporting Year: 2009

Import-Export

	Radioactive Waste	(Yes;No)
Q104	Does your Country have laws or Regulations restricting either the import or export of radioactive waste (excluding spent fuel)?	Yes

Comment **# 207: Waste import regulation**

Law «On the legal regime of the territories contaminated as a result of the Chernobyl NPP accident? prohibits acceptance of radioactive waste from abroad except of the waste resulting from the services rendered to Belarus by the states under contractual obligations.

	Spent Fuel	(Yes;No)
Q105	Does your Country have laws or Regulations restricting either the import or export of spent fuel?	No

Liquid HLW

	Storage	(Yes;No)
Q106	Does your Country have high-level liquid wastes in storage?	No

UMMT

	Responsibility	(Yes;No)
Q110	Does your Country have any Uranium Mine and Mill Tailings sites that do not have a designated authority to manage them?	No

Decommissioning

	Funding	(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
Q111	Does your Country require that funds should be set aside in support of future waste management activities, such as decommissioning activities?	No

	Facilities	(Yes;No)
Q119	Does Your Country have any nuclear fuel cycle facilities?	Yes
Q120	Does Your Country have any nuclear applications facilities (non fuel cycle facilities)?	Yes

	Timeframe	(Yes - All;Yes - Some;No)
Q112	Does your Country require a time frame for the decommissioning of nuclear fuel cycle facilities once these facilities cease operation?	No
Q113	Does your Country require a time frame for the decommissioning of non-nuclear fuel cycle facilities once these facilities cease operation?	No

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National Inventory by Waste Class

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No data available.

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