

# **Experience of management of the long term consequences of the Chornobyl accident in Ukraine**

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# Experience

```
graph TD; Experience[Experience] --> Positive[Positive]; Experience --> Negative[Negative]; Positive --- PList["• successful  
• efficient"]; Negative --- NList["• unsuccessful  
• inefficient"];
```

## Positive:

- successful
- efficient

## Negative

- unsuccessful
- inefficient

- I believe, that Japanese nation is famous in using and improving of positive experience of others and, what is even maybe more important, in learning on the mistakes of others

# To be successful and efficient

**Proper scientific substantiation should be provided for**

- the objective formulated,
- the tasks that need to be performed in order to meet that objective,
- the way the tasks should be performed,
- the terms set *and*
- the resources designated.

# Aspects of overcoming

- Radiological
- Social (payments, compensations, privileges)
- Medical
- Psychosocial
- Economic recovery

The legal and regulatory framework has significant defects when it comes to addressing issues related to the social, medical, and psychological rehabilitation of the population, their radiation protection, the implementation of radiation monitoring, and the economic recovery

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# Legal system disadvantages

- directed at preserving the status quo rather than improving of radiological situation;
- does not have effective mechanisms of adaptation to changes of radiation situation on contaminated territories;
- prioritizes protectionist measures in respect to people rather than stimulating the people's activity aimed at their radiation exposure reduction, causes social passivity and paternalistic mood among contaminated regions residents;

# Legal system disadvantages

- the scope of benefits and compensations legally stipulated is unjustified from the perspective of radiological protection;
- total cost of its provisions is out of proportion with the economical ability of Ukraine;
- no room for economic recovery.

**Chornobyl legislation despite the high humanistic orientation needs essential improvement in order to become an effective tool to overcome the consequences of the Chornobyl disaster**

# We do have success

- but rather despite of legal provisions than due to them;
- when residents take initiative into their own hands, as a rule with the assistance of international organisations;
- when local authorities took real not formal responsibility for the life of local communities and do not expect much assistance from the central government (Ukrainian case).

## **To say more broadly, the last conclusion should be:**

- when local authorities took responsibility for the life of local communities. Support from central government, as requested by local communities, would have been of much assistance. (This takes place in Belarus, as I know)

**Thank you for your attention**

**I am ready to answer your questions**