

NATIONAL LEGISLATION IN THE SPHERE OF ATOMIC ENERGY USE IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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The article discusses the national legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the sphere of nuclear energy use. Special attention is paid to normative legal acts aimed at ensuring the safety of the population in the sphere of nuclear energy.

Introduction. The share of nuclear energy is increasing, and has long been dominant in some countries. But despite its peaceful nature nuclear energy represents a potential danger. The disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, Fukushima-1, et al., which brought mankind a lot of negative consequences. Based on the above, you need to think seriously about creating an efficient system of public administration in this area, which would minimize the risk of negative consequences from the use of nuclear energy.

The Republic of Belarus is at an important stage of accession to the number of countries possessing nuclear power. Over the years, the industry has created many problems, including environmental issues, largely in matters of public safety and health, in matters of liability for damage caused to the infringer. Thus, there is a need for an analysis of the existing national legislation in the sphere of nuclear energy use. The important point is to address the experiences of countries that have considerable experience in the use of nuclear energy.

Main part. In the use of nuclear power, the source system is a special hierarchy of legal acts, which includes the following elements: The Constitution, Legislation President of Belarus, the laws of the Republic of Belarus, the Resolution the Council of Ministers, the Resolution of the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Belarus, technical regulations, standards and rules on nuclear and radiation safety, guidance documents, guidelines [1, p. 5].

At this point in the Republic of Belarus has established the regulatory framework in the field of nuclear energy, relating to the possible aspects of the activities in the field of the use of this power, to comply with the radiation safety, trafficking in radioactive substances, regulation of labor relations for persons engaged in this sector and others., consider this database.

The 426-3 Law of the Republic of Belarus dated July 30, 2008 "The use of atomic energy" is very important. The first Article of the law gives the following definition. Nuclear energy is energy released in nuclear reactions and radioactive decay, as well as the energy generated by ionizing radiation. The central concept, which this research is devoted to is the concept of nuclear safety. Nuclear safety is the state of safety of citizens and environmental protection from the harmful effects of ionizing radiation of a nuclear facility and (or) storage facility, ensuring the achievement of appropriate conditions of their operation, as well as the proper handling of nuclear materials, spent nuclear materials and (or) operational radioactive waste [2]. If we refer to the concept of nuclear security, which is given in the Glossary of the IAEA, the nuclear security (nuclear safety) - is the achievement of proper operating conditions, prevention or mitigation of accident consequences, which ensures the protection of workers, the people excessive and the environment from excessive radiation hazards. From our point of view, this concept is the most appropriate because it takes into account the fact of occurrence of the accident, as a rule the accident respectively mitigation is an important component of this concept [3].

The second Article envisages the relations regulated by the law. In particular, the relations associated with the placement, design, construction, commissioning, operation, limitation of performance, life extension and decommissioning of a nuclear facility and (or) storage facility, as well as the relations, connected with the handling of nuclear materials in operation of nuclear facility and (or) storage facility, spent nuclear materials and (or) operational radioactive waste, and other relations in the field of nuclear energy.

The great importance has the Law of the Republic of Belarus number 122-3 from January 5, 1998 "On Radiation Safety of the Population". This Act provides the legal regulation in the field of radiation safety, gives the definition of the radiation safety of the population as a condition of protection of the present and future generations from harmful effects ionizing radiation. Radioactive waste are sources of ionizing radiation, which are used in the course of economic or other activities of users of ionizing radiation sources, which they do not intend to or cannot use in accordance with their former purposes, as well as formed in carrying out measures to eliminate the consequences of the radiation accident in which radionuclide content exceeds the levels, established by normative legal acts, including technical regulations.

This law contains the basic principles, which are a kind of vectors, in the direction of which must act. Valuation principle is the exceeding of limits of individual doses of citizens from all sources of ionizing radiation. The principle of justification is the prohibition of all types of activities for the use of sources of

ionizing radiation, in which the benefit for a person and society does not exceed the risk of possible harm caused by irradiation exceeding the natural radiation background. The principle of optimization is maintenance in a low achievable level, taking into account economic and social factors of individual doses and the number of exposed individuals using any source of ionizing radiation. Analyzing these provisions, we can conclude that the life and health of society are the greatest value for the state. Any economic benefits that affect the life of society, can not be higher than the priority of data outset [4].

In case of licensing of activities in the sphere of nuclear energy Presidential Decree "On licensing of separate kinds of activity» № 450 from 01.09.2010 must be considered. Licensing is a set of implemented state measures related to the issuing of licenses and their duplicates, making license amendments and (or) amendments, suspension, renewal, extension of validity of licenses, termination, cancellation of licenses, monitoring compliance by licensees in the exercise of licensed activities relevant licensing requirements and conditions. Activities in the field of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation sources are carried out by the Ministry of Emergency Situations. There are requirements and conditions presented to the license applicant and the licensee, a procedure for obtaining a license is provided [5].

The 47 resolution of the Ministry of emergency situations of the Republic of Belarus of September 28, 2010 "On approval of norms and rules on ensuring nuclear and radiation safety". The rules and regulations sets forth in this resolution sets the objectives and principles, as well as general requirements for ensuring the safety of radioactive waste management (hereinafter RW). Here is given the concept of safety in the handling of radioactive waste - the state of protection of workers (personnel), the public and the environment from harmful radiation exposure when handling waste. Safety waste disposal system is waste disposal system property to limit the radiation exposure of the population during the period of preservation of the potential dangers of radioactive waste levels, regulated by normative legal acts, including technical normative legal acts [6].

Conclusion. The main priorities for the development of nuclear energy, principles, governance in the field of the use of nuclear energy, the management of nuclear waste are identified. Analyzing the legislation of the Republic of Belarus in the field of nuclear energy, it should be noted that the regulation of social relations in this area is carried out at the national level. Local authorities and government in the creation of such number of standards are not involved. This is primarily due to the fact that this industry is a priority, of the state and requires a strict control on the government's part.

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