

21-ST OSCE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FORUM

"Increasing stability and security: Improving the environmental footprint of energy-related activities in the OSCE region"

Session I

"The National Environmental Monitoring System in the Republic of Belarus to the stability, security and reducing environmental damage from energy-related activities in the OSCE region"

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Monitoring and risk

- Measures to mitigate environmental risks and reduce their degree (further - risk management), " include the development and practical implementation of a range of operational and long-term measures to prevent and neutralize the risks, challenges and threats to national security" [The Concept of National Security of the Republic of Belarus].
- Environmental monitoring is one of the key elements of such a package of measures in the field of environmental , including radiation safety, contributes to stability , security and reducing environmental damage from energy-related activities in the OSCE region.

Now Environmental Monitoring is the way from brown to green economy.

Goals and objectives of the environmental monitoring system now:

- Solving the problem of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the way to a low carbon economy;
- Developing policies for the introduction of "green" tools;
- Strengthening the technological standards of pollutant emissions;
- Renewable and energy efficiency;

The introduction of modern science-based approaches to environmental management , including methods of environmental management of all types of resources.

National Environmental Monitoring System of the Republic of Belarus to cover 11 independent, but operate on the general principles of monitoring and is based on an ordered system of collection, processing, analysis and evaluation of information obtained on science-based network of more than 4,000 points of observation included in the National Register of observation points .

The main results:

- There is a need for its further development both in terms of compliance with the new trends of the economy, including implementation of the principles of "green economy " and sustainable development, and from the point of view of the introduction of new technologies observation, collection, processing, storage and presentation of information;
- The results of the NEMS let you create an information base for the implementation of the commitments of the Republic of Belarus in the framework of international conventions and agreements;
- The results of the NEMS let you create an information base for sustainable environmental management and assessment of the environmental damage caused by the impact on the environment , including in case of emergency situations of natural and man-made disasters in the OSCE region.

The Republic of Belarus in the context of European approaches the Republic of Belarus in the context of European approaches

- Feature evaluation of the functioning of the National Environmental Monitoring System of the Republic of Belarus is the fact that since 2011 the analytical information on the results of observations is based environmental indicators
- Environmental indicators included in the list are formed taking into account recommended by the Committee on Environmental Policy, Economic Commission for Europe and a set of environmental indicators.

Conclusions:

- At the present stage of environmental monitoring is an important tool for ensuring radiation safety of stability, security , helps to reduce the environmental impact of energy-related activities in the OSCE region;
- The monitoring results can be used as indicators of sustainable development, green growth and the principles of "green economy";
- The information system of environmental monitoring is an integral part of the system of environmental management, as information about the current state of the environment and trends are the basis for the development of environmental policy and planning of socio -economic development of the territories.
- The Republic of Belarus in order to ensure environmental security requires constant improvement of the environmental , including radiation , monitoring for adequate response to new threats of radiation safety , strengthening existing and changing information needs of the state and society. The decision to build a national nuclear power makes this task even more urgent.