

## Annex 5B. Collective Dose Estimates in European countries

(i) Table 5C(i) sets out collective dose estimates in European countries by the UK NRPB<sup>45</sup>, the US DoE, and the OECD/NEA.

**Table 5C(i) Collective Doses to European Countries. Person-Sv**

Country	Population millions	NRPB, 1987 (all time)	DoE, 1987 (50 years)	OECD/NEA, 1996 (first year)
Albania	-	-	-	-
Austria	7.4	-	-	4,900
Belgium	10	940	880	400
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-
Denmark	5.2	1,100	820	140
Finland	4.9	-	-	2,500
France	55	5,600	12,000	1,300
East Germany	-	-	-	-
West Germany	61	30,000	58,000	18,000
Greece	9.8	8,500	4,700	3,600
Hungary	-	-	-	-
Ireland	3.5	950	1,800	370
Italy	56.6	27,000	52,000	28,000
Luxembourg	0.37	42	76	45
Netherlands	14.5	1,200	3,400	950
Norway	4.2	-	-	700
Poland	-	-	-	-
Portugal	9.3	2.3	low	58
Rumania	-	-	-	-
Spain	37.7	57	low	-
Sweden	8.3	-	-	1,700
Switzerland	6.5	-	-	1,400
Turkey	52	-	-	830
UK	56.6	1,000	15,000	2,100
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>149,000</b>	<b>67,000</b>

(ii) These estimates are difficult to compare as different studies exclude different countries and apply to different time periods. The OECD study which was prepared by an NEA committee of national experts is considered to be relatively reliable. Nevertheless, it only presents an estimate for the first year after Chernobyl, during which only about 30% of the collective dose occurs. Therefore it is necessary to increase the total 3.4 fold to extend the doses until 2056. This would result in a European collective dose of about 230,000 person Sv.

Kollektivdosen der einzelnen europ.Länder im 1.Jahr nach Tschernobyl