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Notices for journalists

VIENNA, 28 February 2011 (UNSCEAR)

Publication of advance copy of Annex D, Volume II of the UNSCEAR 2008 Report

The following notes were prepared for the assistance of journalists at a [briefing in Vienna](#) today upon publication of the advance copy of Annex D of the 2008 UNSCEAR Report . The complete Volume II (Annexes C, D, E) of the 2008 UNSCEAR Report is expected to be published in March 2011.

Annex D provides findings on: [Health effects due to radiation from the Chernobyl accident](#).

Press contact: Peter Rickwood (+43 664 248 9680)

issued by the UNSCEAR secretariat, Vienna

VIENNA, 18 August 2010 (UNSCEAR)

Publication of Volume I of the UNSCEAR 2008 Report

The following notes were prepared for the assistance of journalists at a [briefing in Vienna](#) today upon publication of the [first volume](#) of the 2008 United Nations Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) Report's comprising three scientific annexes.

The annexes provide findings on: [Medical radiation exposures](#); and [Exposures of the public and workers from various sources of radiation](#).

Press contact: Peter Rickwood (+43 664 248 9680)

issued by the UNSCEAR secretariat, Vienna

VIENNA, 21 July 2009 (UNSCEAR)

Publication of Volume II of the UNSCEAR 2006 Report

The following notes were prepared for the assistance of journalists at a [briefing in Vienna](#) today upon publication of the [second volume](#) of the 2006

United Nations Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) Report's comprising three scientific annexes.

The annexes provide findings on: [Non-targeted and Delayed Effects of Ionizing Radiation](#); the [Effects of Ionizing Radiation on the Immune System](#); and the [Effects of Exposure to Radon Gas](#).

Press contact: Peter Rickwood (+43 664 248 9680)

issued by the UNSCEAR secretariat, Vienna

NEW YORK, 16 October 2008 (UN Department of Public Information)

Redressing chronically under-funded Scientific Committee, whose work underpins public protection from atomic radiation exposure, focus in Fourth Committee issued by the UN Department of Public Information, New York

Policies Based on Incomplete Science Have Tragic Consequences, Marshall Islands Says, Urging Better Medical Treatment for Subsequent Generations

Delegates today in the Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) were unanimous in calling for the chronically under-funded and understaffed Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to be provided sufficient resources to fulfil its mandate of assessing the levels, effects and emerging risks of ionizing radiation on humanity and the environment.

[News release \(GA/SPD/404\)](#) issued by the UN Department of Public Information, New York

NEW YORK, 29 October 2007 (UN Department of Public Information)

Fourth Committee considers effects of atomic radiation on humankind, environment: approves draft text in support of

strengthened funding for Scientific Committee

Secretary-General's Input Sought on Financial, Administrative Implications of Scientific Committee's Increased Membership; Body to Meet Seven Days in 2008.

In its consideration of the effects of radiation on humankind and the environment, the Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization) today unanimously approved a draft resolution in support of the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, which, since 1955, had contributed to an improved understanding of the effects and risks of ionizing radiation -- a type of radiation given off by radioactive substances.

[News release \(GA/SPD/381\)](#) issued by the UN Department of Public Information, New York

NEW YORK, 26 October 2006 (UN Department of Public Information)

United Nations Scientific Committee, tasked with assessing effects of atomic radiation, tells fourth committee of significant funding shortage

Broad Support Emerges for Reinforcing Scientific Committee's Budget; Aftermath of Chernobyl Disaster, Nuclear Tests in Marshall Islands Highlighted.

A crisis in financing for the esteemed United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) dominated discussion today among Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization Issues) delegates, as they considered the consequences of exposure to atomic radiation on the health of humans and the environment, and heard the introduction of a related draft resolution.

[News release \(GA/SPD/356\)](#) issued by the UN Department of Public Information, New York

VIENNA, 2 June 2006 (UN Information Service)

UN atomic radiation committee concludes session

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) at its 54th session, approved documents for publication, reviewing various aspects of the health effects of ionizing radiation. The Committee noted that the recent findings of the Chernobyl Forum confirmed its own essential scientific conclusions reached in the year 2000 on the health consequences of radiation exposure due to the Chernobyl accident. "But at the recent 20th anniversary of the accident, there was much uninformed reporting of numbers of projected deaths due to radiation from the accident. This created confusion among the public," said Peter Burns, Chairman of UNSCEAR. The Committee intends to clarify the assessment of potential harm due to chronic low-level exposures among large populations. It will also continue its work to provide the scientific basis for a better understanding of the radiation related health and environmental effects of the accident.

[PRESS RELEASE \(UNIS/INF/148\)](#) issued by the United Nations Information Service, Vienna

VIENNA, 31 May 2006 (UN Information Service)

Hans Blix speaks at fiftieth anniversary ceremony of UNSCEAR

At a reception on Tuesday night to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of UNSCEAR, Mr. Hans Blix, guest speaker, said that "Without the immense work of the Committee over the years, the necessary international harmonization on safety matters could not have been achieved." He went on to say that "this century will call for an UNSCEAR that remains independent, scientifically authoritative and increasingly ambitious to cope with growing challenges." He believed that UNSCEAR should also make itself and its work better known. "It is essential that UNSCEAR's conclusions be heard loud and clear", he said. "UNSCEAR has a great role to help move radiation from the world of mystique to the natural world and help it to become recognized as a normal and manageable part of our lives."

[PRESS RELEASE \(UNIS/INF/146\)](#) issued by United Nations Information Service, Vienna

Secretary General congratulates atomic radiation committee on 50th anniversary

In a message to a ceremony commemorating UNSCEAR's fiftieth anniversary, Secretary-General Kofi Anna noted that for half a century the Committee had been the trusted world authority on ionizing radiation. "From assessing the significance of fallout from nuclear-weapon tests in the 1950s, to studying the effects of radiation on the human genome today, UNSCEAR has always taken an independent and objective approach to its work", he said in the message, delivered by Antonio Costa, Director-General of the UN Office at Vienna. "On questions that are often highly emotional and political, UNSCEAR's reports are impartial, dispassionate and scientific, and have prompted significant worldwide reductions in radiation exposure."

[PRESS RELEASE \(SG/SM/10486\)](#) issued by Department of Public Information, New York

[Ceremony and reception 54th session of UNSCEAR](#)

[World's radiation authority goes far beyond 50th anniversary \(IAEA News centre\)](#)

[UN Committee that seeks to make world safe from radiation celebrates 50th birthday \(UN News service\)](#)

[Hans Blix bei 50 Jahre Wissenschaftliches UN-Komitee UNSCEAR \(Webservice der Stadt Wien\)](#)

NAIROBI, 26 April 2006 (UNEP News Centre)

Chernobyl 20 years on

Twenty years ago, in the night from 25 to 26 April 1986, the world's largest ever nuclear accident occurred at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in what is today Ukraine...

[UNEP News Centre](#)

[Revisiting Chernobyl: 20 years later \(IAEA web site\)](#)

[Health effects of the Chernobyl Accident \(WHO web site\)](#)

VIENNA, 13 March 2006 (UN Information Service)

United Nations Scientific Body still Tracks Radiation 50 Years on

Just over 50 years ago, in the heat of the global arms race, concerned scientists advised their governments about the dangers of radioactive fallout from testing nuclear weapons. From those talks, a group was born that today stands as the world's authoritative voice on radiation levels and effects - the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR). This year UNSCEAR marks the golden anniversary of its first session, held in New York from 14 to 23 March 1956...

[PRESS RELEASE \(UNIS/INF/129\)](#) issued by United Nations Information Service, Vienna

[United Nations Scientific Body still Tracks Radiation 50 Years on \(UNEP, 14 March 2006\)](#)

[UNSCEAR: Still hot on radiation's trail \(IAEA, 14 March 2006\)](#)

VIENNA, 16 February 2006 (UNSCEAR)

UNSCEAR turns fifty

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) was established by the General Assembly in 1955. It is the world authority concerning levels and effects of ionizing radiation. Governments and organizations throughout the world rely on the Committee's assessments as the scientific basis for evaluating radiation risks and establishing protection measures. The UNSCEAR secretariat is based in Vienna, although it is linked functionally to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in Nairobi. UNSCEAR is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year...

[PRESS BACKGROUNDER](#) issued by UNSCEAR at United Nations Information Service Preview 2006 Press Briefing, Vienna

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