Foreword

The decision by Government in 2007, to pursue a nuclear power programme provided the need for policy directive concerning the nuclear fuel cycle. While the current participation in the nuclear fuel cycle is limited to uranium production, it is also generally accepted that exploring the rest of the nuclear fuel cycle maybe of significant benefit to Namibia.

The potential benefits that can be derived from participation in the full nuclear fuel cycle include amongst others: create energy security for the country, nuclear technology and skills competency, industrial development, increased revenue generation through value addition and job creation.

In developing this policy, government has consulted and engaged broadly with industry, international community, bilateral partners and other local stakeholders to ensure that their diverse views are taken into consideration. This policy therefore, aims to articulate Governments intent for development of the nuclear fuel cycle industry. Overall the policy will create a framework to facilitate effective development, regulation, monitoring and management of the industry.

It is our believe that this policy will not only provide guidance to Government Ministries and Agencies but also to external partners on how to contribute to its successful implementation.

The Ministry of Mines and Energy and the Namibian Government at large acknowledge and appreciates the assistance extended by the Finnish Government. I also extend my appreciation to my staff, the staff of the National Radiation Protection Authority and Office of the Attorney General tireless efforts that they have spent on the development of this document.
Executive Summary

Guided by Vision 2030 and Cabinet Decision No 16/17.06.03 - 001 (directing the Ministry of Mines and Energy to investigate the option of nuclear power in our energy mix) the Namibian Government fully supports the development of a Nuclear Fuel Cycle Policy for sustainable, safe, secure, socially and environmentally responsible exploration, extraction, and development of the nuclear fuel minerals, thereby making a growing contribution to broader Namibian society.

The Namibian Government supports the development of a sustainable Namibian uranium mining sector in line with international best practices, including cooperation with States that observe the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and the instruments which enforce the provisions of the Treaty such as the Safeguards Agreement and the Additional Protocol to the Safeguards Agreement.

The Namibian Uranium Province (Erongo Region) has high prospectivity for further discoveries of uranium deposits, relative to other Regions. Namibia has witnessed increased exploration expenditure in recent years, indicating that known uranium resources are expected to grow and have potential for significant contribution to the GDP.

In consideration of the special nature of uranium ore and its products and that uranium has radiological and fissile properties, Government is prompted to develop a responsive regulatory framework which will address health, safety, research and development applicable to the nuclear fuel cycle. In addition Namibia is considering the development of commercial nuclear power to promote energy security and meet its increasing energy needs while reducing greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with international climate change obligations.

The current legislative and regulatory framework is not sufficient to provide for development of effective regulation for nuclear installations, including development or regulation of commercial nuclear power plants. The Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act, No. 5 of 2005, Environmental Management Act of 2007, Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992 are some of the current legislation that are partly applicable to the nuclear fuel cycle and may require further consideration to ensure that the overall national regulatory framework is responsive to the strategic direction adopted.

In the context of the above Government’s strategic direction for uranium development in Namibia, the goal is to: Develop effective regulatory framework to ensure proper management of exploration, extraction, and development of nuclear fuel minerals, with an objective to:
- Facilitate exploration and mining of such minerals;
- Encourage investment in nuclear minerals and nuclear energy research, development and training opportunities,
- Investigate value addition options such as purification, conversion, enrichment and processing of uranium products;
- Encourage nuclear energy technology transfer
- Guide the Ministry of Mines and Energy in its consideration of nuclear power as part of Namibia’s energy mix.
Introduction

Namibia is endowed with abundant natural resources that can be exploited optimally for the benefit of its people. Mineral resources in particular contribute significantly to the economic development and well being of all.

Namibia has identified uranium as a strategic mineral and potential source of energy production within the nuclear fuel cycle. Government has expressed its desire to increase beneficiation to enhance economic development and has considered nuclear power programme to augment its energy needs. To achieve the above, this requires guidance and well coordinated stakeholder engagement.

Purpose and objectives

Objectives of the policy are to:

- Encourage the application of uniform practices and standards in uranium exploration, mining, milling, management of radioactive waste, protection of employees, human health and environment, transportation, export and import of nuclear materials, decommissioning closed mine sites, consistent with current national and international standards;
- Ensure development of an appropriate legal framework for both the development and regulation of initiatives in the nuclear fuel cycle.
- Outline clear allocation of mandates and provision of the Government with regard to development and regulation of the nuclear fuel cycle.
- Encourage further yellowcake beneficiation (purification, conversion, enrichment, fuel fabrication) in Namibia and/or SADC Region.
- Establish a framework for fostering strategic alliances with regional partners for the promotion of collaborative efforts in the nuclear fuel cycle industry;
- Ensure development of a legal framework for conducting activities related to nuclear energy as a source of electricity generation;
- Fulfil Namibia’s obligations towards the international community in terms of peaceful use of nuclear materials.
- Support development of training, education, and research related to nuclear fuel cycle.
- Ensure safety of Namibians and the environment in all operations related to nuclear fuel cycle.
Scope and applicability

The purpose of this policy is to articulate the Government’s position in respect of the nuclear fuel cycle industry. It therefore covers the full nuclear fuel cycle from uranium exploration, mining, ore processing, mine closure, conversion, enrichment, fuel fabrication, radioactive waste and spent fuel management as well as the associated activities such as transportation, handling, possession, transfers, storage, import and export of nuclear and radioactive material in the nuclear fuel cycle including decommissioning of facilities in the nuclear fuel cycle as well as sensitive nuclear technology.

The policy will further apply to temporary cessation of operations, decommissioning and rehabilitation and it will pave the way for nuclear power plant construction and nuclear electricity generation. Recoveries of nuclear fuel minerals as by-products from other minerals mining operations or nuclear fuel minerals in the waste streams are also included.

The main Agencies and Ministries that will be involved in the implementation of this policy are;

- Ministry of Mines and Energy
- Ministry of Health and Social Services
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The other Agencies and Ministries that are affected by this policy are:

- Ministry of Labour
- Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Forestry
- Ministry of Lands
- Namibia Central Intelligence Service
- Ministry of Works and Transport
- Ministry of Finance

Currently Nuclear Fuel Cycle policy is under development and for publication; however the uranium mining industry has been regulated as per the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992. Moreover, there are other laws in Namibia that are relevant to the protection of the
environment and humans such as the Environmental Management Act (2007). The general aspects of radiation and radioactive sources are covered by the Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act, (2005). This Policy and the subsequent legislations and regulations are meant to compliment and not replace these other laws. In preparing this policy document, reasonable efforts have been made to avoid potential conflicts or contradictions with other existing policies and legislations.

The policy will become effective after endorsement by Cabinet and will be reviewed based on emerging developments and changes as per national and international developments.
Background

Nuclear Fuel minerals (definition)

Nuclear Fuel Minerals are defined as per schedule 1 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992.

Nuclear Fuel minerals as by-products from metals mining operations

As per schedule 1 of the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act 33 of 1992, Nuclear Fuel Minerals Group is defined as source material (define fully consider revising) containing (a) uranium, expressed as uranium oxide (U$_3$O$_8$), of more than 0.006 per cent; (b) thorium, expressed as thorium oxide (ThO$_2$), of more than 0.5 per cent, and of which the mass is more than a half kilogram. In addition, the Act defines any mineral specified in the nuclear fuel minerals group as controlled minerals (or as amended from time to time). Furthermore, there is a need to recognize the definition of a “Source Material” adopted in Article XX (3) of the IAEA Statute.

The Government has declared certain minerals as controlled and high value minerals or strategic minerals. These strategic minerals include uranium, gold, copper, coal, diamonds, and rare earth metals. Accordingly, the Minerals Act is currently being revised. In the revision, the definition for source material and the uranium content in that material shall be revisited. As it is now, the very low limit for uranium content means that ores from other than uranium mines may belong to the nuclear fuel minerals group.

Nuclear Fuel Cycle and Uranium Production Cycle (definitions)

For the purposes of this document the nuclear fuel cycle includes the uranium production cycle, and covers uranium conversion, enrichment, fuel fabrication (Front End), use of the fuel in the reactors (Application) and reprocessing or disposal of spent fuel (Back End).

The Uranium Production Cycle covers prospecting/exploration to mining and milling, the transport of the product (concentrate), decommissioning and remediation of the mining and milling areas.

Global Market and need for uranium

The need for uranium is expected to increase in the future because of growing demand for nuclear fuel in the world as well as decreasing stockpiles of secondary sources.
It is expected that there will be increased production of uranium as it is currently witnessed in Kazakhstan, Australia, Namibia, Canada, Niger and Russia.

Eight countries produce more than 90% of the world uranium and the top four producing countries are Kazakhstan, Canada, Australia and Namibia as of 2011.

_Namibia is ready to respond to the increasing global uranium demand by creating a conducive, competitive environment and necessary frameworks, to optimise mutual benefits for the country and investors._

**Strategic importance of uranium for Namibia**

Namibia has designated its uranium resources as strategic and controlled minerals that must be treated differently from other minerals due to amongst others, the risk of proliferation, its characteristic as material for production of nuclear weapons, fuel for energy production and radiological risk.

Namibia has large known uranium reserves and resources and the potential exist to discover new deposits. Namibia recognizes its current energy deficiency which is expected to increase in the future due to the growth in industrial activities.

Uranium beneficiation in Namibia will have significant socio-economic impacts in terms of skills development, job creation, revenue optimization and attainment of national developmental goals (sufficient power generation for industrialization) in line with vision 2030. It has also potential to indirectly stimulate other sectors of the economy and enhance overall industrial development.

**Uranium mining in Namibia**

_Uranium mining in the Namibian Economy_

The economy of Namibia is heavily dependent on the extraction and processing of minerals for export. In particular, uranium mining and processing has contributed to the Namibian economy both in terms of revenue generated and employment creation for more than thirty years.

Namibia is currently the fourth largest uranium producer in the world and will be a significant uranium producer in the near future due to current active mine developments and exploration activities. However, there are some low grade uranium deposits that make exploitation
susceptible to economic fluctuations. Some mine developments in Namibia may become unprofitable, if uranium prices drop to low levels.

The secondary industries (support services and the retail sectors) are also growing to meet the cumulative demands of the new mine developments and their employees. An increase in local municipal revenues and spending will provide a major economic stimulus, in particular to the Erongo Region. Uranium exploration and mining have a considerable direct employment effect in Namibia, currently employing at least 4000 people, supporting many other indirect beneficiaries.

*Education, Training, research, development*

The Government has through its different institutions contributed significantly to education and training in mining related fields. Namibia in collaboration with various countries has entered into bilateral agreements to cooperate in the field of education, training, research and development.

The mining industry in Namibia has contributed significantly to the education, training and development of the Namibian skills base in the uranium sector through bursary allocations, internal career development programs and secondments.

*Uranium Deposit Types and Mining Techniques in Namibia*

The uranium deposits known in Namibia are of intrusive (alaskite) and surficial (calcrete) type: high tonnage and often shallow, but of low grade. Current operating uranium mines in Namibia are open pit, however the possibility of underground uranium mining cannot be discarded if deep ore bodies are found to be economic.

*Protecting the Namibian uranium industry reputation and Namibian uranium brand*

Uranium production, transport and exports in Namibia is done under the compliance of international standards and treaties. The Government has, and continues to encourage the uranium industry to commit itself to best practices.

In any economy, the shipping industry plays a significant role in the import and export activities. The port of Walvis Bay is strategically located, with direct access to principal shipping routes to the international market. It is a natural gateway for international trade and offers increased efficiency and encourages growth of intra-SADC trade and trade with third countries.
The port is certified to load uranium shipments, and as such serves as an important route for uranium shipments in the region.

Occurrence of uranium and its uniqueness as a mineral commodity

The uranium deposits are mainly located in the Erongo region, with potential for discovery of more deposits elsewhere in the country.

The radioactive nature of uranium ores requires special attention throughout the lifecycle of uranium production, particularly in terms of minimizing the radiological risk and impact on those occupationally exposed, the public and the environment.

Energy potential of uranium and the CO₂ issue

Nuclear energy is not free of emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) because the production of uranium needed in nuclear power stations, and construction of the power plants produce some amount of GHG emissions. In order to estimate the magnitude of CO₂ emissions of nuclear power production compared to emissions from other forms of electricity production, it is necessary to carry out comparative lifecycle assessment of the various energy supply options.

Recent comparison of several independent lifecycle studies shows that GHG emissions of nuclear power plants are among the lowest of any electricity generation method. Nuclear is comparable to wind, hydro-electricity and biomass. Lifecycle emissions of natural gas generation are 15 times greater and those of coal generation 30 times greater than nuclear.

Protection of all Namibians, the environment for sustainable development

The Constitution provides for the protection of the environment and the welfare of all Namibians.

Uranium mining in Namibia is mostly done in the Erongo Region within a sensitive natural environment with limited water resources and energy supply. It is also imperative to reconcile the co-existence of mining and tourism in such a way that any adverse impacts are minimized and mitigated, while optimising the benefits of all to the fullest.

All exploration and mining activities are subject to environmental impact assessment (EIA) and environmental management plans (EMP). Most of the larger mining companies in Namibia have voluntarily adopted the ISO 14000 standards for Environmental Management Systems.
Source of electricity generation in Namibia

The current energy demand is about 500MW at peak and it is expected to increase due to the growing demand as a result of expansion the uranium mining industry, other industrial activities and population growth. The current generation capacity from our domestic sources is 240MW from Hydro, 120MW coal, 24MW diesel powered and renewable accounts for about x MW.

Namibia currently imports about 60% to supplement its internal power requirements. Namibia does not have any nuclear power plants at the moment.

International obligations

As part of its international obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation regime, Namibia is signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Safeguards Agreement, Additional Protocol and Pelindaba Treaty. These instruments provide the means by which Namibia demonstrates that source material is for peaceful purposes only.
POLICY STATEMENTS

1. NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION

As a State Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), Namibia fully subscribes to the principles of nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and peaceful application of nuclear science and technology. Taking into consideration the three pillars of the NPT, namely Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses, Namibia concurs that the three pillars are mutually binding instruments of the Non Proliferation Treaty.

Namibia attaches great importance to the provision of the NPT relating to the inalienable right of all Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Article I and II of the Treaty. Namibia further reaffirms that Multilateral setting through the NPT provides security for all Nuclear Weapons States and Non-Nuclear Weapons States, and that all States Parties, specially Nuclear Weapons States, have a special responsibility to disarm and prevent the spread of nuclear weapons while at the same time contributing to the promotion peaceful applications of nuclear energy.

Namibia also recognizes that energy security is important to promote sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Therefore the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) also has an important role to play in assisting with the development of effective programmes aimed at improving the scientific technologies and regulatory capabilities in NPT States for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

*Namibia undertakes to abide by the principles articulated in the international legal instruments that promote the disarmament, safeguarding of nuclear material and facilities and peaceful application in nuclear energy. This undertaking shall be demonstrated by ratifying and adhering to the provisions of the relevant treaties and conventions.*

2. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURITY

While Namibia considers to actively engage in the activities of the nuclear fuel cycle for socio-economic development, it is mindful of the harmful effects associated with it. These effects relate to the health of the people, protection of the environment and safety of nuclear facilities. Therefore, the robust regulatory framework is necessary to provide assurance that these activities are pursued in a controlled environment.
3. NUCLEAR ENERGY REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Government of Namibia is committed to develop a legislative and regulatory framework for the control of all nuclear fuel cycle activities.

Namibia recognizes international principles and standards and commits to adopt and maintain the highest levels of industry performance in terms of Health, Safety and security by regulating and monitoring its nuclear fuel cycle activities. Therefore, government shall pursue establishment of a single, independent Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority with technical competencies.

4. NUCLEAR ENERGY

Construction and operation of nuclear power plants

The current energy mix includes hydro, coal, diesel and renewable. There are also other sources under consideration to supplement the energy supply including natural gas, wind power and solar. Government recognizes the potential to generate electricity through nuclear energy.

Nuclear waste of foreign origin shall not be accepted for deposition on the Namibian territory.

Therefore, Government is committed to include nuclear power as part of its energy mix for the future and shall continue to promote nuclear energy as an important electricity supply option including the development of applicable legislation and regulations.

5. INTERNATIONAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS TO PROMOTE NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SECURITY

The Government of Namibia recognizes the need to maintain a high level of safety and security in the nuclear fuel cycle. In addition to the legislative and regulatory framework, the following International legal instruments are important tools that promote safety and security.

- IAEA Vienna Convention as amended by the 1997 Protocol;
- To join the Global Initiative To Combat Nuclear Terrorism as a partner nation;
- Agreement with the IAEA for the Application of Safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
• Model Protocol Additional to the Safeguards Agreement
• Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities
• Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
• Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
• Convention on Nuclear Safety
• Vienna Convention on the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage & Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage
• African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Pelindaba Treaty)
• Assistance in the case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency,
• Convention on Nuclear Safety,
• Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and Radioactive Waste Management
• Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material,
• Early Notification of Nuclear Accidents
• Vienna Convention on the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage & Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage

In order to strengthen the nuclear safety and security regime Namibia undertakes to accede to, and meet its regional and international obligations in respect of the above treaties and conventions.

6. NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT

Spent fuel and nuclear waste management

The Government undertakes to create a framework for the safe and secure management of radioactive waste and spent fuel. This framework shall include regulatory measures for the management of waste at all licensed facilities. It shall further strive to set up a National waste management facility for the long term storage of nuclear waste.

7. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Namibia recognizes that nuclear accidents and incidents are of major concern to all humankind. There are important lessons to learn from the events that happened in other parts of the world and should be considered in the process of advancing the nuclear fuel cycle. Therefore, Namibia in pursuing nuclear applications shall adopt tested and proven
technology as a means of minimizing the occurrence of nuclear accidents and incidents.

Namibia shall promote broad participation by all concerned stakeholders, to develop and operationalize a national nuclear emergency preparedness and response plan.

8. TRANSPARENCY, RESPONSIBILITY, SAFETY AND SUSTAINABILITY

The Government encourages the industry to proactively and continuously engage the general public and stakeholders so that uranium mining is done in a transparent, responsible, safe and sustainable manner.

Furthermore, the industry is urged to reassure the communities that the potential risks associated with uranium mining and processing to human health and the environment are both minimized and adequately managed.

Government shall follow a consultative process to ensure that all stakeholders, especially the public is informed of the actual level of risks, and assurance of safety and protection based on internationally acceptable standards.

9. URANIUM PRODUCTION CYCLE

Uranium exploration, mining, milling and processing

Namibia recognizes the need for legislated control and participation in the uranium production cycle through proper regulation as part of sustainable development.

All basic requirements in respect of safety and protection as provided for in the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act, Environmental Management Act and Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act as may be amended from time to time will be adhered to at all times.

While promoting the minerals exploration, mining and processing for socio-economic development in the country, Government also emphasizes adherence to international best practices and standards applicable to the full scope uranium production cycle as recommended by international agencies for sustainable development.

10. STATE PARTICIPATION

The Government acknowledges natural resources as a heritage of the Namibian people. It has therefore established its State owned mining
company. The State shall through its own mining companies actively participate in the industry for the socio-economic benefit of its people. Being one of the declared strategic minerals, licences for uranium, shall only be granted to State-owned companies. Therefore government encourages and invites public private partnership for mutual benefit in the nuclear fuel cycle industry.

- **Poly-metallic mines and deposits containing uranium**

It is acknowledged that poly-metallic deposits do exist in Namibia and that technologies are available to exploit them simultaneously.

*The Government encourages the simultaneous development of poly-metallic deposits and mines in order to efficiently exploit all economic minerals.*

- **Transport and transit of uranium ore and concentrate, export and import controls.**

Government recognizes that the safe and secure transportation of uranium products is an issue of national and international importance, including the trans-boundary movement of uranium products.

*Namibia shall allow the transit, treatment and temporary storage of uranium on its territory subject to agreement that accrues benefits to Namibia with the parties concerned. Transportation of all radioactive materials shall be in conformity with the IAEA regulations for the safe transportation of radioactive materials.*

*Mine Closure and Rehabilitation*

Namibia recognises the importance of Mine Closure and Rehabilitation programmes in the context of sustainable development.

*Government shall ensure that appropriate mine closure plans are in place before mine construction commences and shall be updated regularly. Funds for decommissioning and rehabilitation shall be made available through a statutory independent fund.*

*Mine Waste Management*

Mining operations by nature generate waste of significant proportions and potential for environmental degradation.

*Government shall put in place regulatory frameworks to monitor and regulate mine wastes including processing wastes, waste rocks and waste waters during operations of the mine and after rehabilitation of the area as necessary to the satisfaction of the State.*
11. NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP

Namibia recognizes the Nuclear Suppliers Group as a key role-player in mapping the direction of the nuclear industry and more so, by influencing policy decisions of major international uranium suppliers.

*In recognition of its role as a major supplier of uranium, Namibia shall participate in activities of this Group to promote and safeguard its interest.*

12. FURTHER PROCESSING OF THE URANIUM

Participation of Namibia in the nuclear fuel cycle is currently limited to the Uranium Production Cycle with the final product being uranium oxide. However, Namibia recognises that further processing shall add value of significant benefits to the country.

Namibia will investigate the possibility of developing its own uranium purification facility by a consortium of Namibian companies, in partnership with other development partners.

*In this respect Government shall pursue the viability of adding value to uranium beyond yellow cake in Namibia and where possible, investigate the prospects of partnering at regional level.*

13. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Government take cognisance of the need to create an understanding and cooperative mechanisms with the local community in ways that will benefit all. Government considers it obligatory on licence holders to engage all the stakeholders, to develop and maintain social responsibility programmes towards the general public and the environment. In particular, such programmes will closely take consideration of but not limited to the local communities in which they operate.

*Therefore, Government shall compel and oversee the Mineral Rights Holders to fulfil this obligation.*

14. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH

The Government of the Republic of Namibia recognizes the need to support the institutions of higher learning to enable them to develop programmes that will produce the requisite skills in the nuclear fuel cycle industry. The programmes will include teaching, research and professional development capabilities within all aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle.
Government shall diversify its mainstream educational programmes to emphasize capacity building and research in the nuclear fuel cycle industry.

15. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The Government’s position on sustainable development is well articulated in Vision 2030 and National development programmes. This policy, the legislations and regulations for the nuclear fuel cycle industry shall therefore incorporate sustainable development programmes.

The Government shall promote local participation and ownership as well as vertical and horizontal integration in the sector for short- and long term development. The Government shall encourage operators to adopt internationally proven schemes such as Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) to document their organization’s sustainability performance and to report accordingly to relevant Authorities and other stakeholders.

16. GOVERNANCE

Allocation of mandates and cooperation between Government Agencies

It is essential that Government allocates and puts in place appropriate structures for the effective regulation of the nuclear fuel cycle industry taking into account the different mandates between the following key regulatory Ministries;

- Ministry of Mines and Energy with regards to the relevant provisions of The Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act and its regulations
- Ministry of Health and Social Services in respect of the Atomic Energy and Radiation Protection Act and its regulations
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism in respect of the Environmental Management Act and its regulations.

The Government shall coordinate all the stakeholder Ministries in Namibia to ensure that, radiation protection, environmental management and other regulatory arrangements across different Government Ministries are not in conflict.

Uranium stewardship industry

Namibia acknowledges, encourages and supports, the Chamber of Mines of Namibia being a member of World Nuclear Association (WNA) and the
application of the principle of Uranium Stewardship. Government acknowledges efforts by the Uranium Institute to sustainable development of the nuclear fuel cycle industry.

*Government shall consult with the industry in respect of the implementation of the policy.*