MINISTRY OF MINES AND ENERGY

Dear stakeholders and interested parties

Following the first workshop that was held on the 29th November 2010 to solicit comments, input and recommendations from stakeholders as part of the process to develop the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Policy, Regulation and Legislation, the Ministry of Mines and Energy hereby invite stakeholders and interested parties to submit their comments and recommendation on or before 28th January 2011 to aandryavi@mme.gov.na / hitamba@mme.gov.na / masene-gahuta@mme.gov.na. The draft skeleton of the Policy is also available on the Ministry web site: www.mme.gov.na

DRAFT SKELETON: NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE POLICY

Foreword
Executive Summary

Purpose and objectives
- Objectives of the policy
- Scope and applicability
- Nuclear Fuel Energy metals mining

Background
- Nuclear Fuel minerals (definition)
- Strategic importance of uranium for Namibia
- Uranium mining in Namibia
- Protecting the Namibian uranium brand
- Uniqueness of uranium as a mineral commodity
- Energy potential of uranium
- The CO2 issue
- The obligation to protect all Namibians and the environment (constitution), sustainable development
- International obligations
- Training, education, research, development

POLICY STATEMENTS

1. NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION
Safeguards
Bilateral agreements (labelling Namibian uranium, peaceful use only)

2. HEALTH, SAFETY AND SECURTY
Observance of international principles and standards

3. GOVERNANCE
Cooperation between government agencies
Allocation of mandates
Harmonization of policies and practices
Regulatory framework
Uranium stewardship, industry self regulation
Transparency

4. URANIUM PRODUCTION CYCLE
Uranium exploration, mining, milling and processing
Polymetallic mines and deposits containing uranium
State participation (mandatory?)
Mine closure and decommissioning
Transport and transit of uranium ore and concentrate, export and import controls
Mine waste management
Sustainable development

5. FURTHER PROCESSING OF THE URANIUM
The need for a nuclear regulatory body and regulatory framework
Explore the possibility of adding value to uranium beyond yellow cake in Namibia
Explore the feasibility of a conversion plant in Namibia (UF6, natural uranium)
Adding value to Namibian acid grade fluorspar (HF)?
Possibly become partner in an international/regional enrichment centre
Depilitered uranium
Different products result in different requirements for transport, transit, export controls... (Perhaps a statement of the type 'should this take place, then update...')

6. NUCLEAR ENERGY
Construction and operation of nuclear power facilities
Nuclear energy safety and security
The need for a nuclear energy regulatory body, training Research and development

7. NUCLEAR WASTE MANAGEMENT
The need for a nuclear regulatory body
Spent fuel management
Other nuclear waste

8. SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY
9. TRAINING AND EDUCATION
10. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

LONDON, — The founder of Wikileaks, Julian Assange, was granted conditional bail on Thursday at the High Court in London. Assange was granted for 240,000 pounds (about 360,000 U.S. dollars) by Westminster Magistrates on Tuesday, but he remained in custody as British authorities appealed the judge’s decision.

The Wikileaks founder arrived at the High Court on Thursday morning in a bid to win his release from custody.

Heavy weapons fire heard near Cote d’Ivoire’s Ouattara

ABIDJAN, — Heavy weapons fire were heard near the hotel headquarters of Cote d’Ivoire’s presidential claimant Alassane Ouattara in Abidjan on Thursday, agencies reports said. Reports earlier in the day said at least four demonstrators have been shot dead in Abidjan, where clashes have erupted following a disputed presidential run-off. The clashes erupted as troops backing Cote d’Ivoire’s incumbent President Laurent Gbagbo clashed with protestors supporting his rival Alassane Ouattara.

The Rally of Houphouetists for Democracy and Peace (RHDP), the opposition coalition, which is fighting over the presidency with Gbagbo, have called on all Cote d’Ivoirians to come out on Thursday to march to the national television station, and to march to the prime minister’s office on Friday, to ensure that members of Ouattara’s government are installed in their offices. Cote d’Ivoire’s army loyal to Gbagbo has earlier warned the UN secretary general’s representa- tive in the West African country, Choi Young-jin, that it would hold him responsible for the “unforeseen consequences” of the march planned by Ouattara’s camp.

Both Gbagbo and Ouattara were sworn in as president and formed their respective government, creating a political impasse in the country.