AUSTRALIA

• world’s third largest producer (based on 2013 figures)
• contains world’s largest known uranium reserves
• all uranium produced is exported abroad
• has no domestic nuclear energy programme
• has one nuclear research reactor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Signed / entered into force</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)</td>
<td>1970 / 1973</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) and 2005 Amendment**</td>
<td>1984 / 1987 2008 (amendment ratification)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convention on Assistance in Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency</td>
<td>1986 / 1987</td>
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*The CTBT will enter into force after all 44 states (called ‘Annex II’ states) that possess nuclear reactors and research reactors ratify the treaty. As of 15 March 2014, seven Annex II states have not ratified the treaty.

**The 2005 Amendment to the CPPNM will enter into force when two-thirds of States Party have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval.
**Legislation**

- Atomic Energy Act 1953
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation (Safeguards) Act 1987
- Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958
- Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act)
- The Environment Protection (Alligator Rivers Region) Act, 1978

**Codes**


**Actors Federal**

Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO) located within the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) is responsible for the application of safeguards in Australia; the physical protection and security of nuclear items; the operation of Australia’s bilateral safeguards agreements; and contributes to the operation and development of IAEA safeguards and strengthening the international nuclear non-proliferation regime.

**Department of the Environment**

The Department of the Environment designs and implements the Australian Government’s policies and programmes to protect and conserve the environment, water and heritage and promote climate action.

**Department of Industry**, puts forth nation-wide policy on mining (formerly the Department of Energy, Resources and tourism (DRET),

**Australian Maritime Safety Authority** (AMSA) is the competent authority for packaging and securing shipments.

**Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency** (ARPANSA) provides advice on radiation protection.

**Supervising Scientist Division**, undertakes formal environmental monitoring to monitor and assess impacts upon ecosystems and humans arising from mining activities at Ranger and Jabiluka.

**Safe Work Australia**, focuses on nuclear safety, specifically the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 2002
Actors State/Territory

There are multiple jurisdictions and stakeholders involved in Australia's uranium production. The Federal Government owns uranium and thorium throughout Australia. Uranium mining is currently taking place in the Northern Territory and South Australia. Western Australia’s actors are also included since it is has recently licensed its first uranium mine.

Northern Territory (NT)

Northern Territory Department of Mines and Energy

Mines and Energy is responsible for the day to day regulation of mines in the Northern Territory. It enforces compliance associated with the NT Mining Management Act, and as such conducts mine audits and inspections to ensure implementation of Mining Management Plans and relevant standards.

NT WorkSafe handles compliance issues relating to occupational health and safety.

Northern Land Council represents Indigenous traditional owners.

Gundjeihmi Aboriginal Corporation represents the Mirarr Aboriginal people of Australia’s Northern Territory.

Alligator Rivers Region Technical Committee (ARRTC) The ARRTC consists of seven nominated, independent scientists tasked to ensure the quality of the science used in researching and assessing environmental protection in the Alligator Rivers Region is of the highest possible standard. The ARRTC is able to report openly and independently without restriction.

The Alligator Rivers Region Advisory Committee is a forum for information exchange and policy consultation in relation to the effects of uranium mining on the Alligator Rivers Region environment. Its membership includes representatives of the federal government, Northern Territory government, Northern Land Council, industry and aboriginal communities. Stakeholder organizations provide information reports to each ARRAC meeting for information sharing and awareness-raising.

South Australia

Department of State Development’s Mineral Resources Division regulates South Australia’s mineral resources and mining operations.

Aboriginal Affairs and Reconciliation is situated within the Department of State Development. AAR is South Australia’s lead agency on Aboriginal affairs, including Land Acts.

Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources is responsible for stewardship of the sustainable development of the state’s natural resources and custodians of public parks, heritage sites and crown lands.

The Environment Protection Authority is South Australia’s principal environmental and radiation regulator
Western Australia

**Department of Mines and Petroleum** is the regulator of Western Australia’s mineral resources and mining operations.

**Department of State Development** is responsible for **State Agreements**, or contracts between the Government of Western Australia and proponents of major resource projects which specify the rights, obligations, terms and conditions for mining project and ongoing relations and cooperation between the State and operator.

**Environmental Protection Authority** conducts environmental impact assessments, initiates measures for environmental protection and advises the Minister on environmental matters.

**Department of Environment Regulation** performs environmental regulatory functions of approvals, monitoring, compliance and enforcement as well as advising and implementing the Government’s environmental policies and programs.

**Department of Aboriginal Affairs** engages with Aboriginal Western Australians at all levels of Government to improve delivery of services, to facilitate development of sustainable economic, environmental and social policy and programs.

**National Native Title Tribunal** makes decisions, conducts inquiries, reviews and mediations and assist various parties with native title applications and indigenous land use agreements.

### Operating Mines and Mills

**Olympic Dam** is located 560km north-west of Adelaide in South Australia. It is an oxide copper gold deposit producing copper, uranium, gold and silver. Production began in 1988 and is Australia’s largest underground mine. It is 100% owned by BHP Billiton and produces approx. 4,000tU annually.

**Ranger Mine** and the associated town of Jabiru is located about 230 km east of Darwin, in Australia’s Northern Territory, surrounded by the Kakadu National Park. Beginning full operation in 1981, Ranger is Australia’s oldest producing mine. All open pit mining was completed in December 2012, producing approximately a total of 100,000tU. Ranger is owned by Energy Resources of Australia Ltd (ERA), a 68.39% subsidiary of Rio Tinto. ERA was able to produce 2,960 tonnes of U₃O₈ from stockpiled ore mine before closure of Pit 3. Since 2012, ERA has begun the transition from open pit mining to underground exploration of the Ranger 3 Deeps mineral resource.

**Beverley** and **Four Mile**

The Beverley uranium deposit in 520km north of Adelaide in South Australia. It began operations in 1999 and was the first mine in Australia to use in situ leaching to recover uranium. It is 100% owned by
Heathgate Resources Pty Ltd, an affiliate of General Atomics of USA. In 2009, the Beverly North Project was initiated and became the only operational mine for Heathgate as production from the Beverley wellfields was suspended in December 2013. Beverley North was then suspended in January 2014 with all production for Heathgate now coming from Four Mile, which is a joint venture with Alliance Resources and Quasar Resources Pty Ltd (75%) - an affiliate of Heathgate. Four Mile was officially opened on 25 June 2014.

Honeymoon

Honeymoon uranium is mine is located in South Australia, 75km northwest of Broken Hill, New South Wales. It is 100% owned by Uranium One Inc, based in Toronto, Canada, which is turned is a wholly owned subsidiary of Rosatom, the Russian State Corporation for Nuclear Energy. After a little more than two years of production, Honeymoon in situ mine was put on care and maintenance in April 2014 for an indefinite period due to high production costs and continuing difficulties in reaching design capacity for the operation.