



United Nations Environment Programme

Resolution adopted by the United Nations Environment Programme

Discussing Nuclear Energy in the Context of Growing Energy Demand and Environmental Impact

Sponsors: *The Republic of Australia, The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Republic of Vietnam,*

Signatories: *The Republic of Bangladesh, the Republic of Poland, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of South Africa, the Czech Republic, Ukraine, the Republic of France, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Republic of Türkiye, the People's Republic of China, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of the Russian Federation, Republic of Myanmar, The Islamic Republic of Pakistan,*

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to uphold environmental sustainability, global cooperation, and the principles of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Alarmed by the potential environmental risks associated with nuclear energy, including radioactive waste, nuclear accidents, and long-term ecological impacts,

Concerned by the environmental and social consequences of unsafe nuclear energy practices, particularly in developing and vulnerable regions,

Recalling previous United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions addressing clean energy, climate action, and environmental protection,

Reaffirming the principles of multilateralism, knowledge-sharing, and the precautionary approach in matters with high environmental risk,

1. *Suggests* establishing an international organization that will:
 - a. help to educate the population of all member states about;
 - i. both the benefits and risks of nuclear energy;
 - ii. the consequences of living close to nuclear power plants;
 - b. help with the management of nuclear waste;
 - c. be funded by international funds and the United Nations Environment Programme budget;
 - d. make international guidelines for offices to bring to life;
 - e. be accredited to the United Nations Environment Programme;

2. *Calls for* the creation of:
 - a. offices in member states that will:
 - i. look for the most effective way to educate local people;
 - ii. bring to life the guidelines that are made by the organisation;
 - iii. inform all people through mass media;
 - b. bureaus that will:
 - i. send weekly reports to the people living close to nuclear power plants;
 - ii. notify locals about extraordinary radioactivity and unusual temperatures;

3. *Further encourages* Member States to implement effective long-term management strategies for radioactive waste produced by nuclear energy:
 - a. recommends geological disposal as the most promising solution:
 - i. involving storage in deep, stable rock formations with engineered barriers;
 - b. stresses the importance of careful site selection based on:
 - i. stable geology;
 - ii. minimal seismic or flood risk;
 - iii. low impact on groundwater;
 - c. encourages ongoing monitoring, research, and public consultation to ensure safe management of high-level nuclear waste over thousands of years;

4. *Calls on* the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to monitor and maintain:
 - a. nuclear power and waste facilities within the member states;
 - b. encourages local offices to cooperate with the agency on the matter of monitoring and maintaining.