**FORUM:** Environmental Commission

**QUESTION OF:** The use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels

**MAIN SUBMITTER:** Republic of Indonesia

**CO SUBMITTERS:**  Belgium**,** Republic of Haiti**,** Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Nigeria, Republic of Costa Rica, Malaysia, Marshall Islands

THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISION,

*Emphasizes* the assessment report titled “Imperative of Cutting Methane from Fossil Fuels” published by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) during the Middle East and North Africa Climate Week,

*Acknowledging* the significant contribution of nuclear energy in reducing greenhouse gas emissions,

*Bearing in mind* fossil fuels contribute 36.8 billion metric tons of emission as of 2023, increasing 1.1% from 2022,

*Fully Aware* that in the year 2018 over 8 million deaths were linked to fossil fuel pollution according to the new report from Harvard University, in collaboration with the University of Leicester, and University of London published in February 2021, comprising 18% of all deaths that year,

*Noting with deep* concern that carbon emissions from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes contributed about 78% of the total greenhouse gas emissions increased throughout 1970 to 2011,

*Recognizing* that the energy needs of the world community are on the continued rise and the existing conventional sources of energy might not be sufficient to meet the rising needs,

1. **Requests member states to restrict the use of fossil fuels through ways such as but not limited to:**
   1. encourage governments to create laws that limit the use of fossil fuels, specifically allowing the use of only up to 30% of their energy source that are available in their countries,
   2. increasing the use of nuclear energy but decrease the use of fossil fuels (5:2),
   3. encourages countries in setting net zero targets;
2. **Encourages countries to undertake educational and awareness campaigns to raise public awareness and improve public understanding of the benefits and risks of using nuclear energy in ways such as but not limited to:**
   1. requests to introduce the topic in schools and educational institutions, educating the older and more mature students for a more detailed understanding and talking to younger children about the concept,
   2. endorses the making of posters and advertisements around cities to promote and educate citizens,
   3. calls for lectures talking about the benefits and risks of nuclear energy such as:
      1. nuclear energy is a low-carbon energy source,
      2. has a smaller carbon footprint comparing to fossil fuels,
      3. could also produce nuclear wastes,
   4. urges initiatives to educate communities, businesses, and policymakers about the potential of nuclear energy and the importance of transitioning away from fossil fuels;
3. **Inviting member states to ensure the safety operation of the nuclear waste created from power plants through ways including, but not limited to:**
   1. urges the simplistic disposal for low-level waste,  
       i. incinerate the plastic, textile, and oils,  
       ii. recycling the metals by first cutting them into pieces, placing them in

containers, then sending them to a recycling factory,

* 1. call for treatment for intermediate and high-level waste before disposed,  
      i. storing the packages safely until a suitable disposal can be executed,  
      ii. using geological disposal;

1. **Encourages countries to understand the importance and key points of safety around nuclear energy:**
   1. asks for implementing stringent and robust safety protocols and measures at nuclear power plants,
   2. requesting for regular maintenance and thorough inspections of nuclear facilities,
   3. further resolves providing comprehensive training to nuclear plant operators and staff;
2. **Calls for increased international collaboration on nuclear energy, encompassing best practices to enhance development, and deployment of nuclear technologies, particularly in LEDCs:**
   1. encourages member states to establish global task forces and worldwide organizations dedicated to facilitating regular forums and workshops where experts can exchange best advice and practices in nuclear energy, ultimately enhancing collaboration between countries and nations,
   2. recommends implementing scholarship programs and training sessions specifically tailored to enhance the technical skills and knowledge of professionals in developing countries thereby promoting capacity-building initiatives in the nuclear sector,
   3. further recommends governments provide facilitative coordination by framing the urgency and calling for collective action, government leadership must also demonstrate strong collaboration between institutions, under its [NDC](https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/all-about-ndcs#:~:text=Simply%20put%2C%20an%20NDC%2C%20or,update%20it%20every%20five%20years.) support program, UNDP assisted the Ministry of Finance and the Budget Office in Chile to use data to inform decision-making related to public spending on climate change-related programs, UNDP also [coordinated the identification of adaptation and mitigation initiatives](https://www.ndcs.undp.org/content/ndc-support-programme/en/home/impact-and-learning/ideas-and-insights/2021/where-the-money-flows.html) across different ministries, including public works, [agriculture](https://www.minagri.gob.cl/), and [energy;](https://www.energia.gob.cl/)
3. **Calls upon member states to actively invest in comprehensive research and innovation initiatives aimed at advancing nuclear technology through ways such as:**
   1. encourages government of member states to start establishing Independent National level Departments specialized for deliberating and graphing future modular nuclear reactors, in order to elevate the concentration (focus) and effective actions paid to the program, whilst gathering advanced technologies, resources, experts, and ideas in a further step,
   2. urges member states to allocate dedicated funding and resources towards training programs and educational initiatives tailored to naturing a skilled workforce in the field of advanced nuclear technologies, these programs should encompass a wide range if disciplines including:
      1. engineering,
      2. material science,
      3. safety protocols,
      4. waste management,
   3. encourages collaboration among government, academia, industry experts, NGOs, and international organizations member states can collectively drive progress in the field of advanced nuclear technologies,
      1. emphasizes the potential of fusion as a clean and abundant energy source for the future,
      2. advancements in nuclear technology, such as the development of Generation IV reactors, hold the potential for even safer and more efficient nuclear energy production,
   4. further invites he IAEA to support LEDCs in developing the institutional and human resource capability for a conscientious nuclear power program that fully complies with the regulations and advice services of the Agency;
4. **Society-wide action is needed to engage all stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, individuals, families, communities, academia, media, and other voluntary associations, to understand the urgency of the shared responsibility:**
   1. notes that communities need to be empowered to understand, deliberate, decide, and participate in the production, distribution, storage, and use of energy, adopt low-carbon products, and change their behavior,
   2. emphasizing the development and deployment of cutting-edge solutions such as small modular reactors and Generation IV designs,
   3. encourages countries with economic difficulties could be involved in other forms of actions to promote development, such as bringing in and introducing nuclear energy for actual use.