

Committee: Environment 4A

Subject: Radioactive, Light, and Thermal Pollution

Proposed by: Switzerland

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing the devastating effects of human activities on the environment in the form of radioactive, light, and thermal pollution,

Acknowledging the importance of using nuclear power plants to produce energy, as well as the harmful radioactive pollution if radioactive waste is not responsibly managed,

Noting with deep concern the significant negative impacts returning water of a different temperature to natural sources has on marine life and ecosystems,

Understanding the severity of climate change and the shared urgency to make the transition from fossil fuels to sustainable forms of energy,

Fully believing that all nations have a responsibility to consider environmental needs in their development plans,

1. Condemns the large amounts of radioactive, light, and thermal pollution currently produced by countries, particularly developed countries, inside their own borders, but also through outsourced pollution;
2. Encourages nations in the United Nations to work together to decide on national limits for how much light, radioactive, and thermal

pollution can be produced by a country, based on its resources, needs, and contributions to the problem;

3. Asks nations to implement strict regulations to ensure new and existing power plants and industrial systems produce as little pollution as possible;
4. Including ensuring that nuclear power plants are required to have a plan to sustainably manage radioactive waste;
5. Urges the construction of cooling ponds or cooling towers near major industries, factories, and power plants to offset the high temperatures of the water before it is released into water bodies:
 - a) Regulations that reduce unnecessary outdoor lighting, especially near large ecosystems;
6. Requests that nations collaborate and share regulations, solutions, and technology that has helped them be successful in reducing radioactive, light, and thermal pollution;
7. Recommends that all nations prioritize sustainable development and the protection of natural resources through resource management plans, similar to that of New Zealand;
8. Reiterates the importance of access to affordable, clean energy, as outlined by one of the 17 sustainable development goals;
9. Emphasizes the need to reduce all forms of pollution to slow down Climate Change and preserve the planet as well as its natural resources for the use of future generations;

8. Encourages the United Nations Environment Programme to partner with the International Dark Sky Association to implement more dark sky reserves;
9. Urges private owners of major buildings in light polluted cities recognized by the Atlas of light pollution to take part in the "Lights Out" program where all building lights are switched off during the night time after 30 mins of last worker leaving, especially during migratory season of birds.