

Committee: Environment 4A

Subject: Radioactive, Light, and Thermal Pollution

Proposed by: The Republic of Singapore, Ukraine, The Kingdom of Norway, The United States of America

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

Emphasizing that radiation, light, and thermal pollution are significant causes of various climate penalties,

Recognizing that Asia is projected to have the strongest climate penalty,

Recalling that Asia is home to approximately one-fourth of the world's population,

Noting that these pollution types are not gaining as much attention as they should, considering the impact they have on humans and the environment,

Taking into account that radioactive and light pollution have many negative human health effects too,

Fully alarmed by the fact that all three of these pollution types negatively impact wildlife and ecosystems,

Observing Singapore is among some of the most light-polluted countries,

Realizing that warm-toned lights allow for less light pollution,

Affirming that the International Dark Sky Association is the leading organization fighting light pollution and preserving the dark night skies, with 20 “dark sky reserves” around the world, 17 of which are located in the Northwestern hemisphere,

1. Requests that the UN takes measures to stop radioactive pollution together with The International Commission on Radiological Protection or International Atomic Energy Agency, which could be achieved through an international treaty requiring the safe and environmental-conscious disposal of radioactive waste (near-surface disposal and/or deep geological disposal like in), as well as the use of ventilation systems in workplaces where radioactive emissions are possible, which the UN would oversee the creation of these measures;
2. Urges countries to implement laws restricting the amount of radioactive waste a reactor can produce;
3. Supports nations in making private companies financially responsible for the waste that they produce;
4. Encourages countries to reuse plutonium in radioactive waste to create new fuel rods can reduce the radiological footprint;
 - a. Countries such as Japan, Belgium, France, Germany, and Russia have already implemented these methods in order to reduce radioactive waste and pollution;
5. Recommends that many countries follow suit with the United States of America, by controlling outdoor lighting, and using high-efficiency light sources to save energy and reduce light pollution;
6. Further recommends that countries implement warm-toned lights in outdoor lighting fixtures, and face these fixtures downward in order to decrease their effects on migratory birds;

7. Encourages the United Nations Environment Programme to partner with the International Dark Sky Association to implement more dark sky reserves in countries that need them, like China, India, and Singapore, without interfering with urban areas where outdoor lighting is necessary;
8. Calls for countries to regulate the release of water whose temperature has been artificially changed, and reuse this water within the facility or in agriculture;
9. Suggests that the UN educates the public about these pollution types with the UN agency Association for World Education through easily accessible articles;
10. Affirms that all these pollution types are interconnected and nations must combat them at the same time to ensure efficacy;
11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.