

CODE: UN-HABITAT/RES/1/1  
COMMITTEE: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)  
TOPIC: Expanding Sustainable Energy Sources and Consumption in Developing Areas

1 *The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat),*  
2

3 *Recognizing* that the presence of nuclear technology within an area generates specific concerns  
4 regarding the environmental, social, and political security for Member States and their bordering  
5 neighbors,  
6

7 *Reaffirming* that “sustainable energy” refers to sources that can meet the energy demands of  
8 populations today without compromising the resources available to energy needs in the future,  
9

10 *Recalling* previous crises involving nuclear energy facilities, and the international  
11 socioeconomic, political, and environmental detriments that occur as a result of such incidents,  
12

13 *Recognizing* that the risks of utilizing nuclear energy are seen in the results of previous crises  
14 such as, but not limited to, the occurrences in Chernobyl, Three-Mile Island, and Fukushima,  
15

16 *Recognizing* the importance of the proposed Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 7  
17 to ensure the affordability, reliability, and sustainability of universal modern energy, and 7.2  
18 which sets the goal of increasing energy diversification by 2030,  
19

20 *Reaffirming*, in accordance to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Nuclear Energy  
21 Series No. NG-T-1.4, that emphasis on stakeholder involvement in decision making processes  
22 can enhance public confidence in the application of nuclear science and technology,  
23

24 *Recalling* General Assembly (GA) resolution 32/50, concerning the significance of nuclear  
25 energy for economic development and, in particular, its important role in accelerating the  
26 development of all Member States,  
27

28 *Recognizing* the need to strengthen the role of the IAEA in promotion of the application of  
29 nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to augment its resources for technical assistance in  
30 rapidly developing Member States,  
31

32 *Recalling* the outcomes of the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-  
33 Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its Preparatory Committee as the grounds for all relevant  
34 future discussions,  
35

- 36 1. *Acknowledges* that the benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear technology, including  
37 any technological by-products which may be derived by nuclear-weapon Member States  
38 from the development of nuclear explosive devices, should be available for constructive  
39 purposes to all States Parties to the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty, whether nuclear-  
40 weapon or non-nuclear-weapon States;  
41

- 42 2. *Remains cognizant* of the fact that Member States will seek to exercise their sovereignty  
43 by deciding whether or not to develop nuclear facilities and energy capacity;  
44
- 45 3. *Acknowledges* that nuclear energy, used for energy production, represents a way to move  
46 a Member State's economy towards modern and sustainable energy;  
47
- 48 4. *Reaffirms* the IAEA's three-stakeholder approach to analyzing domestic nuclear concerns  
49 which includes the following:  
50 a. Entrepreneurs involved in the nuclear sector including construction companies  
51 that are contracted to build and maintain nuclear facilities;  
52 b. Experienced researchers and scientists involved in the collection and analysis of  
53 data surrounding current and potential nuclear technologies and capacities;  
54 c. Environmentalists who provide the critical approach in determining and assessing  
55 nuclear policy;  
56
- 57 5. *Suggests* that the international community take into consideration Member State nuclear  
58 policy measures and strategies to establish best practices by incorporating the following;  
59 a. Addressing the immediate neighbouring states of the Member State in question to  
60 assess:  
61 i. The impact nuclear technology development (NTD) will have on those  
62 states, such as security concerns;  
63 ii. The opportunities NTD creates for those states, such as international  
64 electricity possibilities;  
65 b. To consider regional organizations, including but not limited to the African  
66 Union, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Organization of American States,  
67 and IRENA to engage in:  
68 i. Formally addressing concerns and claims from Member States at the  
69 interstate level;  
70 ii. Consolidating and facilitating regional cooperation;  
71 iii. Utilizing data to contribute to measures implemented or pursued;  
72 iv. Disseminating accurate information and data regarding NTD,  
73 specifically the viability of current technologies, the development of  
74 future such technologies and the maintenance of them.