

Resolution presented by the delegation of the Republic of Türkiye

Theme	Agenda 2030 for sustainable development
Concerns	Meeting the soaring demand for sustainable power with nuclear energy

The General Assembly,

Alarmed	by the fact that, according to the International Energy Agency, only around 32% of global energy demand is currently met by renewable energies,
Reminding	that it is estimated that nuclear energy has prevented 70 Gt of CO ₂ emissions over the last 50 years while generating 2,667 TWh of clean energy, equivalent to 9% of the world's yearly energy production,
Preoccupied	by the lack of significant investment from governments, which continue to prioritize funding for non-renewable energy sources,
Noting	that although developing countries allocate a greater proportion of their investment budgets to clean energy, with Brazil's strategic approach and significant government influence serving as a prime example, global investment in nuclear energy remains 93% lower than investment in fossil fuels,
Encourages	a rebalancing of global energy investments, and the funding of investments in clean energy sources, as the majority of these are not sufficient to meet global demand, which is partly due to geographical issues, such as a lack of sunlight at night or in northern countries,
Requests	Member States to increase and redirect investments toward nuclear energy through the establishment of an International Nuclear Investment Mechanism which highlights the minimum amount each country must invest to ensure a 15% yearly growth until 2030 and 8% until 2050, while encouraging a rebalancing of global energy investments by redirecting current fossil fuel funding (around 1200 billions) toward low-carbon sources, including nuclear, and introducing by 2032 an international mechanism assigning penalties to those not allocating their resources to futureproof and sustainable sources; further encouraging that 40–45% of these investments be dedicated to research and development, safety, and next-generation nuclear technologies such as Small Modular Reactors, ensuring equitable access for developing nations, underlining compliance with safety and non-proliferation standards under the supervision of the IAEA, and promoting international cooperation on nuclear technologies and resources, recognizing nuclear energy as an essential component for achieving sustainable development goals (7, 11, 13) and reducing global CO ₂ emissions from electricity generation by at least 65% by 2050.

The English text is binding.