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Government Policies and Global Strategic Governance for Planetary Sustainability, Control of Nuclear Energy and the Elimination of Nuclear Tests

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Governance Strategies for Global Disarmament

- The resolutions of the United Nations Organization to achieve peace and worldwide safety are a joint responsibility of governments, institutions and the whole society, for the achievement of the human right to global stability.
- Strengthen the role of the CTBTO at the global , government and institutional levels as an extremely important mechanism for achieving world peace and nucleaer disarmament.
- World peace is a common good and a right for the balance between human beings and enviromental ecosystems.

Underlying problem

- The production of nuclear. biological and chemical weapons. Are responsible for the involution of the development of the human being and attack integrity, health and safety .
- Nuclear testing is a form of weapon race that violates world peace and undermines the rights of humanity, ecosystems ant the enviroment across the globe.
- The economic gains from arms sales may turn against the territories that promote them.
- It is a danger that nuclear, biological or chemical weapons may fall into the hands of people with a hight degree of violence and irresponsibility.

The importance of the treaties that establish nuclear-weapon-free zones is recognized as an example for the world. In 1967, in Mexico was signed the treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) with that, it was established the first Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in a populated territory on the planet. This initiative would inspire the establishment of four other NWFZs: The South of Pelindaba, 1996); (Central Asia Treaty, 2006) and the territory of Mongolia, which in 2000 was internationally recognized as a state free of nuclear weapons (UNGA Resolution 55/355 S). This has represented enormous strategic gains that must continue to be promoted in the world, so that nuclear-weapon-free zones continue to be expanded.

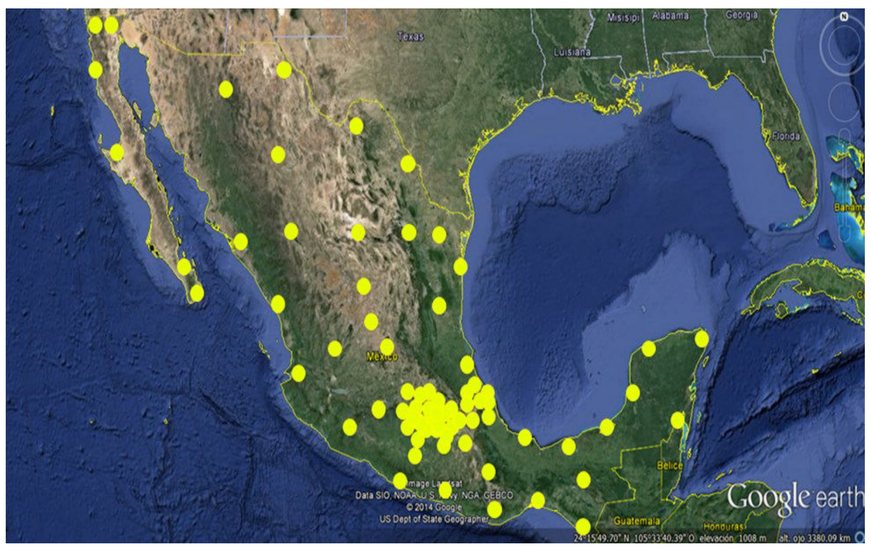
Mexico is a country that has signed and ratified the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and is committed to monitoring.

RENAMORA born to survey the unique Thermo-Nuclear Center in Mexico, Laguna Verde Thermo-Nuclear Facility in 2002. The project was extended to all the national territory when Fukushima disaster occurred in 2011. The project was in collaboration designed by National Institute of Nuclear Research (ININ), and the CNSNS: National Commission of Nuclear Security in collaboration with the United Nations Scientific Commitee of the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Since 1979, CNSNS has intended to control all human activities related with ionized radiation. The Commission has for main objectives to make sure the international commitments and agreements regarding Nuclear Security and Environmental matters are applied in Mexico. For Nuclear Security it regards the pacific activities: research, industrial and energy matters.

RENAMORA

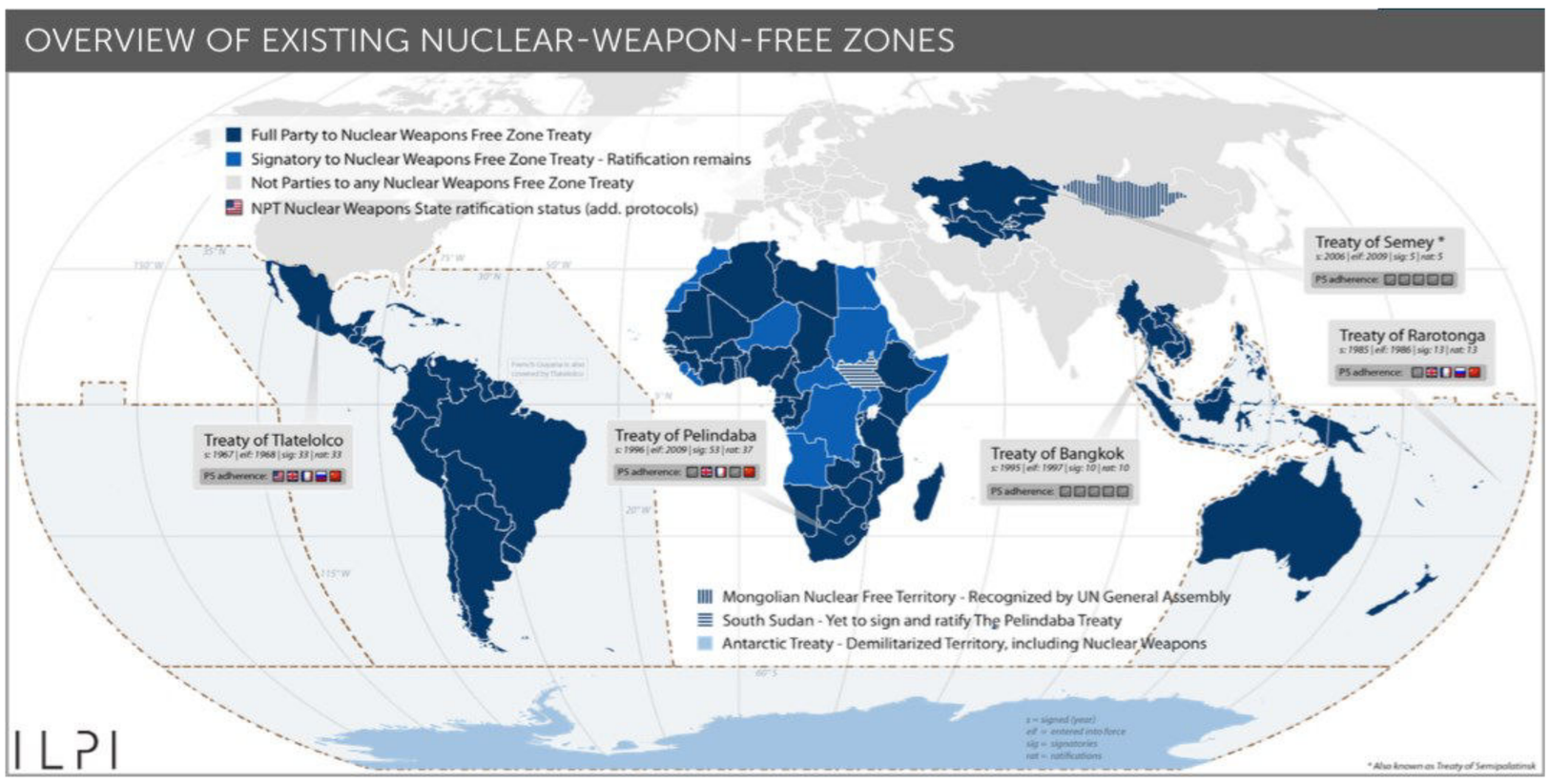
Automatic National Network of Environmental Radiological Monitoring



Source: CNSNS: National Commission of Nuclear Security

RENAMORA'S network software system controlled by CNSNS. The green spots represent gamma radiation sensors, Geiger-Müller probes placed in the most important cities in the 32 mexican states. Today there are 91 remote stations operating.

Source: SECRETARIA DE ENERGÍA and CNSNS: National Commission of Nuclear Security



Source: http://nwp.ilpi.org/?p=1182

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