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Technology for securing SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of Water and sanitation for all.

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 24 September 1996. The international Monitoring System is a global network of facilities for detecting evidence of possible nuclear explosions. With 321 monitoring stations and 16 radionuclide laboratories around the world, using seismic, hydroacoustic and infrasound monitoring technologies, the commission is able to locate energy released by an explosion caused by nuclear or natural events taking place underground, underwater or in the atmosphere. In 22 countries, the water stress level is above 70 per cent, indicating the strong probability of future water scarcity, if any nuclear testing is given, water would be in risk of having radioactive waste. Protecting our water is key to achieve SDG 6 The International Data Center processes the data collected by the IMS as soon as they reach Vienna, and through a National Data Centre, provide technical advice to the United Nations Commission and the competed authorities. Therefore be part on the decision making to avoid any risk of nuclear testing polluting clean trans boundary waters.

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