

2 signed none of them. One hundred and forty-four signed both the NPT and BTWC, 142 both the NPT and CWC, and 131 both the BTWC and CWC. Although 170 signed the NPT, only 135 signed the LTBT. Forty-two signed the NPT but not the LTBT, while 7 signed the LTBT but not the NPT. Also listed are the numbers of signatories of five other multilateral treaties, two of which are regional rather than global. As time passes, more states may sign each agreement. But the differences in the membership rolls are apparent.

### Technical Factors

The information expected to be supplied by organizations of the various other regimes will be in formats established for their own purposes and may be in different languages. Some degree of harmonization may be required in order for CITA to be able to amalgamate the information being assembled from different sources.

It will have to be decided in what languages CITA must provide its member nations with information. Also, in regard to CITA's activities in training, the problem of language could pose difficulties, both in the publication of instructional literature and in the conduct of classroom lectures and demonstrations. This problem can be eased when CITA trains trainers who will return to their own country to train their compatriots.

States contributing imagery obtained with advanced sensors might wish to degrade the

quality below its best capability, but this modification would presumably be made by the supplier before the images were delivered to CITA.

Communications security may not raise major problems if most of CITA's operations are to remain in the public domain. But the need for encryption, decryption and secure storage will probably have to be faced.

Apart from the training which CITA would arrange for nations in monitoring and verification regimes, it would need to provide special training for personnel carrying out routine operations within CITA itself. It is assumed that CITA would use the latest information management systems and processing machinery appropriate to its mission, including not only data fusion techniques for textual information, but also for imagery. These systems and processes would obviously be linked to worldwide systems and programs and to the UN's own developing information management systems. Other technical devices and processes would be an important part of CITA's operations also.

While advanced computer-assisted operations are common in many countries, they are not common in all. If CITA is to draw members for its own staff from across the UN (which should be an objective), then it will need to give, or arrange for, special training in some detail to individuals who may not be completely computer-literate.

