Observation technologies (e.g., aerial/satellite and ground-based systems)	- mechanized/computerized systems reduce requirements for on-site personnel and increase efficiency and scope of surveillance - aerial/satellite: possibility for both wide-scan of territory and target-specific information - less intrusive than humans (esp. satellites) - less risk to human life than on-site observers	- expensive, with limited choice of providers (mostly Western nations) - aerial/ground sensors: permission required to enter national airspace or territory (though not for satellites) - susceptible to deception and destruction - aerial/satellite: difficulty to see inside buildings or underground; dependent on weather conditions - regular machine maintenance may be required - need for professional image/information interpretation and analysis