

areas of national concern. CITA's function would be to ensure that information made available by Member States, relevant to a specific UN mandate, was effectively synthesized into an analysis for senior executive purposes.

The Security Council's request of January 31, 1992⁴³ to the Secretary-General to analyze and recommend ways to enhance the UN's capacity to respond to international incidents identified the need to restructure the United Nations system to take advantage of existing resources in a more cost-effective manner. The Secretary-General's responses⁴⁴ relating to peace operations, arms regulations and disarmament recognized that the end of the Cold War had triggered a transition period of indeterminate length. The lessons of the UN's successes and failures have been central to the evolution of the comprehensive reform package initiated by the Secretary-General. The CITA concept is compatible with the Secretary-General's philosophy of change; however, it also focusses directly upon the UN's capacity to respond through facilitating and expanding ability of the Secretary-General to take executive action — as a servant of the Security Council — by co-ordinating, using and reinforcing existing resources in a more cost-effective manner.

International organizations do not enjoy the status of sovereign states nor do they operate from an independent political base. They cannot easily discriminate among their Member States and cannot go too far in asserting independent authority. They are hobbled by a lack of independent technical means for gathering information. Timing and accuracy of information are recognized as significant factors in establishing credibility. There are lessons to be learned in this regard from the UN's experience to date in peace operations, treaty compliance and the promotion of confidence among states. The CITA concept incorporates that experience in terms of the senior executive decision-making process by providing specialized technical analysis and co-ordination of resources.

Conclusions

CITA could effectively serve three specific functions related to supporting and facilitating UN senior executive decision making:

- *Information handling:* Drawing from the experience of the IAEA and of UNSCOM in dealing with the confidentiality of sensitive information within the open-access culture of the United Nations, CITA would act as a filter to exclude extraneous information and to fashion project-sensitive data for dedicated purposes. CITA could provide the specialist capability for, and thereby establish a credible technical/political interface in, the data-fusion process.
- *Training co-ordination:* CITA would develop a capability to identify and access existing training resources within the UN system to benefit individual elements of the UN in areas relating to international security. CITA would foster the concept of "training the trainers" as a cost-effective way to meet UN requirements in this area. As verification requirements become increasingly tailored to specific requirements occasioned by the treaties or agreements entered into, CITA would have the capability to provide unique, training where and when required.
- *Strategic analysis:* CITA would provide a service capable of authenticating the relevance and quality of analysis provided by Member States, UN-organized operations, specialized agencies and other autonomous organizations. It would analyze options available to meet new situations confronting the United Nations and tailor capabilities available to the organization, including sanctions, as a means of response. It would also provide an indigenous and independent UN capability in specialist areas, such as imagery exploitation, which could be called upon and deployed immediately for peace operations and compliance purposes.

43 S/23500.

44 *An Agenda for Peace; Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peace-keeping op. cit.; New Dimensions, op. cit.; and Supplement to An Agenda for Peace, op. cit.*

