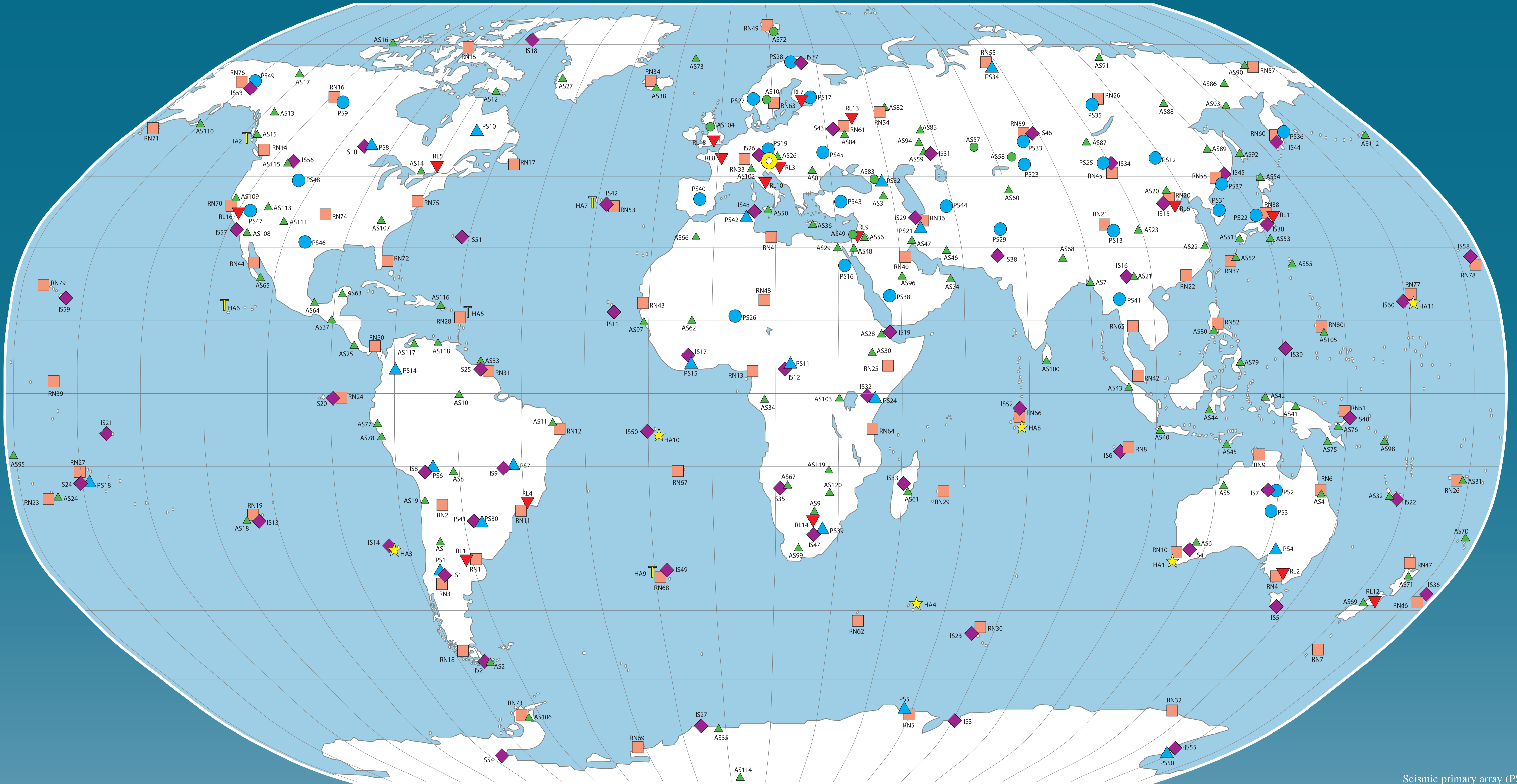


INTERNATIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM



The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) of 1996 bans nuclear explosions in all environments. Explosions in the atmosphere, under water and in outer space were banned in 1963. CTBT prohibits them underground as well.

Under CTBT, a global system of monitoring stations, using four complementary technologies, is being established to record data necessary to verify compliance with the Treaty. Supported by 16 radionuclide laboratories, this network of 321 monitoring stations will be capable of registering shock waves emanating from a nuclear explosion underground, in the seas and in the air, as well as detecting radioactive debris released into the atmosphere. The location of the stations has been carefully chosen for optimal and cost-effective global coverage.

The monitoring stations will transmit, via satellite, the data to the International Data Centre (IDC) within CTBTO PrepCom in Vienna, where the data will be used to detect, locate and characterize events.

These data and IDC products will be made available to the States Signatories for final analysis.

Overleaf is a listing of the 337 facilities of the international monitoring system and brief descriptions of their characteristics and capabilities.

- Seismic primary array (PS) ●
- Seismic primary three-component station (PS) ▲
- Seismic auxiliary array (AS) ●
- Seismic auxiliary three-component station (AS) ▲
- Hydroacoustic (hydrophone) station (HA) ★
- Hydroacoustic (T-phase) station (HA) ⊥
- Infrasound station (IS) ◆
- Radionuclide station (RN) ■
- Radionuclide laboratory (RL) ▼
- International Data Centre, CTBTO PrepCom, Vienna ●

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