

facility at Chapayevsk, but recently downgraded it to a training facility. It does not seem realistic that one plant in the USSR would be sufficient, since they have 50,000 agent tons to be destroyed. The USA will require nine destruction plants to fulfill their requirements to destroy their obsolete unitary weapons by 1997 at 8 locations. Hence the assumption in this paper is that the USSR will require essentially the same number of destruction facilities to destroy their larger stockpile, and an estimate of 9 Soviet destruction complexes; one at each presumed stockpile location. The actual number will be a function of:

- (i) the distribution of CW agents between bulk and munitions,
- (ii) the number of different agents in the stockpile,
- (iii) the quantities and types of munitions in stock,
- (iv) the agreed order of destruction,
- (v) rates of destruction.

It is unlikely that the other possessors will be able export their CW to other State Parties for destruction. So, if there are 12 other possessors, each will have to construct a demilitarization facility and the inspector requirement could rise from 3 to 5 at each site for a total of 60 inspectors. There would likely be a greater requirement for assistance with the design and construction of the plants, and perhaps more