

Indicators to be looked for in this context may be, for example:

- visible signs at joints and other parts of equipments indicating recently performed replacements of equipments, renewed joint packings, etc.;
- signs for recent extensive cleaning operations at the site, to be detected by visual inspection;
- residues of detoxification operations (e.g., decontaminants at surfaces of reaction vessels, pipelines and other equipment, in ground and building structures, and in the interior of the equipment).

As another inspection method applicable in this phase as in fact in all phases, the inspectors may conduct interviews with facility personnel.

In case that residues of schedule-1-chemicals were detected at an inspected site (most probably at trace level), the inspection should immediately proceed to phase three (resolution of anomalies). The same applies in case that unmistakable signs for extensive clean-outs are encountered which might be residues of a covering-up. It should be underlined here that these anomalies are so far merely verification signals yet no proof of a violation.

In case that no such verification signals were encountered, a challenge inspection should proceed to phase two.

2. Phase two

The aim in this inspection phase is to assess whether or not the plant poses an immediate and high risk to the objectives of the convention. In this context, risk is understood to comprise both the potential CW capability of the plant and its roughly estimated capacity, in case it was assessed as being capable. CW capability is defined for the purpose of this discussion as being made up of the following increments: "chemical capability" (i.e., the availability of requisite chemicals), "technological capability" (i.e., the availability of requisite equipment), safety features, and the overall security regime at the inspected site.

The purpose of this particular phase is to provide for a sound decision by the team as to whether or not the results of phase one, if all negative (i.e., no detection so far of schedule-1-chemicals or signals for potential cover-up attempts), would suffice for the implementation of the inspection mandate.

This phase may become necessary because for a challenge inspection to be able to conclusively demonstrate compliance or prove violation, an inspection team will have to take into account the possibility that a violator had developed counter-inspection strategies which would