

The working paper claims that through improved instrumentation it will be possible "to record with a high degree of reliability the presence in the atmosphere of very low concentrations of chemical agents and consequently to detect the production of chemical weapons and field tests of such weapons".

Indirect methods:

These are effective for extraterritorial monitoring when based on analytical processing of a wide range of information accessible to the general public concerning the development, production and stockpiling of chemical agents. "In addition use may be made of the national information centres already in existence which analyse for commercial purposes the activities of various foreign research centres, factories, firms ..." and individual scientists. Since such national systems for selecting and evaluating information in all fields of science and technology exist in the majority of developed states, it is almost impossible that any of these states could outstrip the others for a long period and on a large scale, in any branch of fundamental military technology including chemical weapons without being detected. The paper concludes:

Thus the sum total of remote and indirect methods of monitoring afford adequate scope for extraterritorial monitoring by national means. By combining those methods with the specific methods of intraterritorial national monitoring ... a comprehensive and effective solution can be found for the entire problem of monitoring compliance with an agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

* CCD/371, abstract J136(G72)