

equipment. It will have to develop its own analytical methodologies to deal with the analysis and monitoring of all the chemicals on schedules 1 and 2. Similarly it will have to consider technical problems associated with the addition of new chemicals to schedule 2. It will have to license designated laboratories in various countries and agree on analytical procedures with National Authorities. The laboratory will be expensive to set up and maintain at the leading edge as technology evolves. It will require the following equipment:

- Infra-red Spectrometers (Fourier Transform),
- Ultra-violet Spectrometers,
- Mass Spectrometers (gc-ms, tandem, quadropole),
- Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometers (hydrogen, carbon and phosphorous),
- Gas chromatography,
- High Pressure Liquid chromatography,
- C, H, N, P Analysis,
- Computer equipment for laboratory data management,
- Enzymatic Analysis.

Some of these problems have recently been addressed by Finland in a working paper, CD/CW/WP 253, and in the report of the Instrumentation Group, CD/CW/WP 272.

In addition to the equipment required for the laboratories, there will be a need for computer networks to deal