

permanently at each site, then 46 inspectors would have to be assigned; and to cover holidays etc. this would equate to 76 inspectors using 1.66 as the planning factor. If destruction begins on schedule then there would be a continuing need for their presence. It would thus appear to be a reasonable assumption that 75 inspectors will be required to deal with the destruction of CWPF. The length of time that inspectors will need to be available depends on agreement as to when all such CWPF are to be dismantled.

There will be costs associated with verification activities related to former CWPF depending upon the actual date of closure of those facilities. It is unlikely that this would cost more than an inspector year in total so that it could be subsumed in the 75 estimate.

Hence this preliminary review suggests that 75 inspectors will be required initially for the Chemical Weapons Production Facilities.

10. Costs Associated with Securing Facilities

There is only one detailed account in the literature that attempts to provide costs for using remote sensing to monitor facilities. This was an attempt to apply "Recover" technology to CW and was described by Japan in 1985 in CD/619. Their illustrative figures are given in the following table: