3) the personnel requirements for an efficient inspection.

3.1 The inspection of a multi-purpose facility poses certain problems because the section to be inspected must be singled out in a convincing manner.

The inspectors need to know which parts of the facility are actually involved in the production of the substances in question. This means that, to a certain extent, those parts of the plant connected with the above mentioned section will have to be included, such as pipes to and from the facility's tanks and supply pipes up to the relevant bifurcations. In large enterprises consisting of several multi-purpose facilities, however, inspection activities must be limited for practical reasons. The inspected part of the facility in question represents in most cases only a relatively small section of the entire production.

The manifold possibilities for technical variation inherent in a multi-purpose facility are another factor of uncertainty. Such a facility may well have a considerable degree of technical flexibility, e.g. it can shift production to a variety of other storage tanks and pipelines. It is therefore difficult to follow the product's path through the facility.

An additional verification problem lies in the fact that in large firms consisting of several multi-purpose facilities (with the firm in turn being part of an even bigger complex), substances subject to the convention can also be produced in other facilities which form part of the overall complex.

In such a case, comprehensive quantity control extending beyond the controlled production unit can provide better evidence than a mere technical inspection of the facility.

3.2. A key problem in formulating the convention text lies in the requirement of reconciling the interest of the International Inspectorate in effective control of the quantity and use of certain substances for civilian purposes as well as in on-site inspection of the facility in