

This led to an estimate of 10-15 inspectors for random inspection and of 30-40 for the verification of non-production i.e. a total of 55 inspectors plus 100 support staff to deal with what is now schedule of Article VI. This number of inspectors would be required for the ongoing (permanent) aspects of the Convention and the suggested inspections of CW-capable facilities.

An examination of the organization required to make the chemical weapons ban effective was presented by the United Kingdom in CD/769. It suggested that at least 60 inspectors and 120 support staff would be required to deal with the initial demands of the Convention.

A recent study by Beck¹ attempted to develop a cost analysis based on the Netherlands paper (CD/445), an extended list of possible CW processors², the illustrative schedules of chemicals in the rolling test (CD/782), and the World Directory

1 Verifying the Projected Chemical Weapons Convention. A Cost Analysis. Herbert Beck, AFES PRESS No. 13, Mosbach, 1988

2 J.P. Perry Robinson in SIPRI Chemical and Biological Weapons Studies Vol. 4, Oxford University Press, 1986