

Compliance

25. On verification there was a convergence of views that an adequate verification system should be commensurate with the scope of the Convention and implemented through a combination of national and international verification measures.
26. Some delegations felt that the destruction of stocks of chemical weapons and production facilities as well as the prohibition of production of chemical weapons would have to be overseen and controlled routinely through on-site inspection. Other delegations held that the intrusive form of control over these activities should take place rather within the concept of verification by challenge. The discussion did, however, not clarify the full meaning of these concepts.
27. Even if the principle that control should not be more intrusive than necessary seemed to be generally adhered to, the views differed on what is necessary, i.a. concerning the need for occasional, periodic, or permanent on-site inspection in order to follow the process of destruction, dismantling or conversion of production facilities.
28. Some technical methods for verifying destruction of stocks and production facilities were discussed, as for instance chemical analyses, toxicity determinations and "black boxes".
29. Concerning the combination of national and international verification measures, it was stated that too little attention had been devoted to the national control possibilities. Only through such national means could sufficiently intrusive verification be carried out to ensure compliance within the chemical industry. Still, this was considered more difficult in the market economies than in the centrally planned economies. This view was not shared by all the delegations, since it was pointed out that also in the market economies a great variety of production regulations, i.a. for environmental protection purposes, were strictly enforced in the chemical industry. National verification measures could according to these delegations only be regarded as a form of national self-control and as a source of information and data for further stages in the verification process.
30. Technical methods for international verification activities were briefly discussed. Chemical off-, near- and on-site analyses of air, water and soil samples were mentioned among such methods, as well as remote sensing by satellites.
31. The establishment of a Consultative Committee as an international verification body seemed to enjoy general support, but views differed on its tasks, organization and procedures.
32. Also on the complaints procedure a number of different proposals were made. Some favoured, as a first step, bilateral consultation directly between the parties, whereas others thought that from the beginning all consultation should take place within the Consultative Committee and be brought to the knowledge of all the Parties of a convention.