

China felt that immediately upon entry into force of the Convention, a Consultative Committee should be set up and that principles of universality and equality of all states should be taken into account when deciding upon the composition. It was suggested that the Consultative Committee should have the following functions:

- "(1) To decide, in accordance with agreed procedures, on routine inspection and to oversee its implementation;
- (2) To decide, in accordance with agreed procedures, on challenge inspection and to oversee its implementation;
- (3) To review, revise or amend, when new developments in science and technology make this necessary, the technical provisions of the Convention, such as toxicity, lists of precursors, etc.;
- (4) To examine and consider complaints of non-compliance with the Convention;
- (5) To promote the flow of information on implementation of the Convention;
- (6) To report on its work to States Parties and to the Depository of the Convention;
- (7) To assume all other functions unanimously agreed upon among the States Parties."

The paper submitted by a group of Socialist States<sup>8</sup> on the organization and functioning of the Consultative Committee contained only a passing reference to the Technical Secretariat:

"The Technical Secretariat shall be staffed proceeding from the principle of equitable political and geographic representation of States Parties. It shall be composed of inspectors and experts who shall be nationals of the States Parties."

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<sup>7</sup> CD/443, China, "Proposals on Major Elements of a Future Convention on the Complete Prohibition and Total Destruction of Chemical Weapons," 5 March 1984, pp. 5-6.

<sup>8</sup> see footnote 5.