

It has been shown that the comprehensive and careful preparatory work done during the initial visit contributed considerably towards the success of the inspection.

This preparatory work later enabled the inspectors to carry out their task within the narrow time limit of one day and to perform all the necessary elements of the inspection.

The accelerated yet intrusive implementation of the inspection is attributable not least to the presence of a relatively large number of inspectors (five persons), who surveyed the envisaged analyses in the laboratories in addition to performing their other control functions.

Moreover, it became clear that the success of an on-site inspection will largely depend on exact and complete documentation concerning the declared quantities of the substance. Attention must be paid to the protection of legitimate business interests of the enterprise (confidentiality of commercial know-how).

It has been shown that a mass balance accompanied by original documents of the enterprise and based on the major feedstock as well as conversion factors supported by scientific literature is sufficient for plausible verification because any significant manipulation of the data can be virtually ruled out in the present case, given the manifold interdependence of documentation in any major business of the chemical industry. However, this insight cannot be applied to smaller firms and isolated production units.

3. The trial inspection gave rise to various questions:
 - 1) The problems connected with the inspection of a multi-purpose facility;
 - 2) the verification interest of the International Inspectorate versus the commercial interests of the firm concerned ("confidentiality");