

of the country in which the inspection is being carried out in offering technical and professional assistance depends on its readiness for co-operation. In principle, the time needed to complete the verification should be defined but also depends on the scope of the verification. This verification comprises:

- On-site inspection: sampling and sending of samples to reference laboratories outside the country where the verification is being performed.
- Near-site inspection: sampling of contaminated air, effluent water, etc. at a distance from the production plant permitting reliable measurements. Samples are sent to reference laboratories outside the country in which inspection is carried out.
- On-site and near-site inspection should also include medical examinations of people, with the taking of samples (blood, urine and other), who are employed in the plants as well as of people living in the nearest vicinity.

(c) Limited verification does not include the international verification procedure. The results and data of national verification^{1/} are mostly used for the purpose of controlling violations of the Convention which, for understandable reasons, have a limited validity and utility. Limited verification can also use other sources of information which indirectly indicate a possible violation of the Chemical Weapons Convention. Under certain conditions, this verification can also encompass off-site inspection.

In case of suspicion of use of chemical weapons it is possible to use the three mentioned forms of verification (a, b, and c). We would like to underline that regardless of which type of verification is in question, what is essential is that it be performed on time. Thus, for example, when there is a suspicion that persistent CWA are being used, the time needed for taking samples for chemical and physical-chemical determination cannot be longer than two to three weeks, (depending on meteorological conditions). For non-persistent CWA, this time is far shorter and amounts, under the most favourable meteorological conditions to a couple of days.

The classification of international verification in this working paper is considered conditional and we propose it as working material for the considering of different levels of international verification.

^{1/} The national verification system in this working paper is understood to comprise the use of personnel and resources linked to one's own territory and differs from national technical verification which encompasses the monitoring of foreign territory from satellites.