

Although it may appear at a glance that the term verification is clear and that it is understood what it encompasses, there have so far been different opinions and explanations, which is confirmed by a number of working papers devoted to this issue. Bearing in mind the specific characteristics that CWA possess, the proposed international verification procedures reflect either political or technical difficulties. On the basis of negotiations held and working papers tabled thus far, it seems, in our opinion, that three fundamental categories of international verification appear:

- (a) comprehensive (absolute) verification
- (b) essential (necessary) verification
- (c) limited (insufficient) verification

(a) Comprehensive (absolute) verification presupposes the voluntary acceptance of international inspection and a maximum of openness regarding the obtaining and gathering of necessary data in all stages of the verification procedure. In such a case, the State on whose territory verification is made gives the necessary technical, professional and other assistance according to need and is ready to co-operate. The time-frame for carrying out this verification should not, in principle, be defined, and depends on its scope. This verification comprises: on-site inspection; sampling and determination of samples by using standardized chemical, physical or biological methods. These analyses can be performed in the laboratories of the country in which inspection is being carried out, samples can be sent to the so-called reference laboratories, with regard to which there is agreement on part of the signatory countries to the effect that trustworthy analysis can be performed there, or both possibilities can be used at the same time. Within the scope of this inspection there can also be a medical check-up with the taking of samples (blood, urine, etc.); - near-site inspection: sampling and determination of samples by using chemical, physical or biological methods. These samples could represent contaminated air, effluent water etc. at a distance from the production plant permitting reliable measurements.

(b) Essential (necessary) verification presupposes a mutually agreed acceptance of international inspection which is in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the Convention. It can be carried out periodically (once or several times in a year) or when the need arises. The State on whose territory the inspection is carried out should secure unhindered work for the international commission. The participation