(II) Sensors: The Inspecting party could conduct surveillance with a wide variety of imaging sensors. While some of these could entail active sensors such as synthetic aperture radars (SAR), it is likely that passive sensors such as aerial cameras would constitute the most cost-effective means of reconnaissance. The following chart lists some of the sensors, derivitatives of which might be considered for employment.

Table 1. Sensors

SENSOR		FEATURE
ACTIVE	Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)	Airborne, all weather imagery, tank-size recognition at low altitudes might be possible
	Moving Target Indicator (MTI)	Airborne, long range, recognition of moving vehicles
	Air Surveillance	Long range, limited to line-of-sight, aircraft recognition if required
	Air Surveillance and IFF derinitive	Long range and capable sorting civilian aircraft
	TV	Real time data acquisition and presentation
PASSIVE (IMAGING)	Conventional Photography and High Resolution Video Cameras	Wide area coverage without requirement data links
	Infra-Red including Thermal Infra-red Linescanning (IR) and Forward Looking Infra-red (FLIR)	Night vision

(III) Frequency of Flights: There could be a quota on the number of flights each country would have to accept in a given time period, geared, for example, to the physical size of the country concerned. On the other hand, participating countries regardless of size, might be obliged to accept a certain number of flights per quarter or semi-annually.