

Table 1
Evolution of the Multimethod Interlocking Verification System in the Sinai

METHOD	SINAI I January 18, 1974	SINAI II September 4, 1975
<p>A. GROUND</p> <p>1) Third Party</p> <p>2) National Means</p>	<p>1) Buffer zone of complete disengagement. 2) Zones of limited forces.</p> <p>UNEF stationed in buffer zone; inspection by existing procedures (i.e., on-site inspection).</p> <p>Egyptian and Israeli liaison officers attached to UNEF to observe and facilitate UNEF activities in the buffer zone and limited forces zones.</p>	<p>1) Buffer zone of complete disengagement. 2) Zones of limited forces. 3) Monitoring of Egyptian civil administration of Gulf of Suez zone.</p> <p>1) UNEF stationed in buffer zone. 2) UNEF monitoring Egyptian civilian administration in Gulf of Suez zone. 3) US operation of early warning system in the buffer zone. a) US civilians operated three manned watch stations and four unmanned sensor fields to provide tactical early warning. b) US civilians verified operations of national surveillance stations.</p> <p>Egypt and Israel each operated a national surveillance station to provide strategic early warning.</p>
<p>B. AIR</p>	<p>No formal aerial surveillance by Egypt, Israel or third parties stipulated by the Agreement. As noted in the Sinai II Agreement, there was to be a continuation of aerial reconnaissance missions over the areas covered by the agreement following the same procedures <i>already in practice</i>.</p>	<p>Reconnaissance missions over the areas covered by the Agreement.</p>

