



△ Similar to the earlier U-2R strategic reconnaissance aircraft, though slightly larger, the Lockheed TR-1 tactical reconnaissance aircraft is basically a powered sailplane. The TR-1 went into service with the US Air Force in 1981. Aircraft such as these may have been used by the US to provide aerial photography to Israel and Egypt during the Sinai Disengagement Agreements and the Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty. (Photo courtesy of US Department of Defense).

3(d) *US Aerial Reconnaissance*

In accordance with the Sinai II Agreement, the US carried out aerial reconnaissance missions, one every seven to ten days, or whenever it received a special request from Egypt, Israel or the UNEF. Surveillance missions were undertaken over the buffer zone and limited armaments and forces zones with mission results made available to the parties.²¹

3(e) *Egyptian and Israeli National Means of Verification*

There were two major components to the adversaries' national means of verification: the national surveillance stations (NSS) located in the Sinai and aerial surveillance. Not much information is openly available concerning the operations of the NSS (see discussion above). Beyond operating their respective surveillance stations, Egypt and Israel were also permitted to fly reconnaissance aircraft freely to the border of the buffer zone and to fly up to the middle line of the buffer zone on a schedule agreeable to both sides.

²¹ See Table I for details of US aerial reconnaissance responsibilities under the Sinai II Agreement.