

## Inventory

### Implementation of Articles III.4 and III.5 of the Convention

Egypt		
Party since 1 November 1983 <sup>1</sup>		
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP11 (2014), COP9 (2008)		
Relevant Legislation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law 4/1994 amended by law 9/09.</li> <li>• law 102/1983 for protected areas.</li> <li>• Agriculture law 1966.</li> </ul>	
Article III.5		
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited by Law 4/94 (as amended by law 9/09) and by Law 102/1983.
	Terrestrial Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I terrestrial mammals is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited by the Agriculture Law, 1966.
	Reptiles	Taking of all Appendix I reptiles is prohibited by Law 4/94 (as amended by law 9/09) and by Law 102/1983.
	Fish	Taking of all Appendix I fish is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	None granted but permissible scope of exceptions not stated.
	Terrestrial Mammals	None granted but permissible scope of exceptions not stated.
	Birds	None granted but permissible scope of exceptions not stated.
	Reptiles	None granted but permissible scope of exceptions not stated.
	Fish	None granted but permissible scope of exceptions not stated.
Article III.4		
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 30 protected areas represented 15% of Egypt's territory. Most of protected area have migratory routes for terrestrial animals, birds and aquatic marine turtles, fishes and mammals. However, insufficient information is provided to determine whether any Appendix I species inhabit these areas, and insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Egypt reports that it became a party in 1979 but CMS did not enter into force until 1 November 1983.

Laws that prevent, remove, compensate for or minimize, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of the species		
	Windmills (birds and bats)	Environmental impact assessment (EIA) was prepared on the impact of wind farms on migratory species, hence actions were made. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the actions taken or the content of any obligations.
	Cell towers (birds and bats)	Unknown
	Dams (fish)	Unknown
	Road construction (mammals)	Unknown
	Train tracks (mammals)	Unknown
	Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish)	Unknown
	Shipping (marine mammals)	Unknown
Laws that prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of or controlling or eliminating, already introduced species.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regarding birds, a public awareness campaign, law enforcement, monitoring and research, and an action plan was prepared and presented at the first meeting of the Task Force for illegal killing, resulted in the preparation and adoption of the Work Program in July 2016. Field work was conducted during autumn and spring migration during the last 2 years to view the extent of the problem. Preliminary results this year has shown the number of bird killing published in media are far from truth. A final report is being prepared by NCE and NCS. Rangers at the protected areas have been successful in confiscating falcons and other birds of prey where court cases were prepared against violators, and media has published many articles on this issue. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.</li> <li>• Mainstreaming of soaring birds in tourism, renewable energy agency and agriculture sectors has been very successful. Bird counting during the last 3 years has shown safeguarding of soaring birds during their migration in Egypt. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.</li> <li>• Guidelines for EIAs of soaring birds and renewable energies were prepared. It is a mandatory by law that all development projects much conduct EIA.</li> <li>• A monitoring program on marine biodiversity was prepared with assistance from UNEP/Blue Plan where ecosystem-based approach is being implemented for sea birds. However, insufficient information is provided</li> </ul>	

		to determine whether any Appendix I species are within the scope of the program, and insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	"Egypt". Thus, presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.