

## Inventory

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

Israel		
Party since 1 November 1983		
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP11 (2014), COP10 (2011)		
Relevant Legislation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wildlife Protection Law, 1955.</li><li>• Plant Protection Law, 1956.</li><li>• Water Law, 1959.</li><li>• Streams and Springs Authorities Law, 1965.</li><li>• Planning and Building Law, 1965.</li><li>• Prevention of Marine Pollution by Oil Ordinance, 1980.</li><li>• Planning and Building Regulations (Environmental Impact Statements), 1982.</li><li>• Prevention of Marine Pollution (Dumping of Waste) Law, 1983.</li><li>• Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land Based Sources Law, 1988.</li><li>• Hazardous Substances Law, 1993.</li><li>• National Parks, Nature Reserves, Memorial Sites, and National Sites Law, 1998 (first enacted 1963, revised 1992 and 1998) (“the Nature Reserves Law”).</li></ul>	
Article III.5		
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Taking of all Appendix I aquatic mammals is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	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, but relevant law is not identified.
	Reptiles	Taking of all Appendix I reptiles is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	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 no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Terrestrial Mammals	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.

		Birds	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
		Reptiles	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
		Fish	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
Article III.4			
	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species		
		Protected areas have been established. 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.	
	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)	Analysis of alternatives and cooperation with conservation agencies in choosing wind farm location is required or requested; insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.
		Cell towers (birds and bats)	
		Dams (fish)	
		Road construction (mammals)	
		Train tracks (mammals)	
		Fishing gear/bycatch (marine mammals, sea turtles, fish)	
		Shipping (marine mammals)	
	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>• Israel undertakes captive breeding, rehabilitation of chicks that fell from nests, and reintroduction of several Appendix I bird species.</li><li>• Over 70,000 white pelicans migrate over Israel. To prevent conflict with fish farmers, the government buys fish from the farmers that are too small to market and puts them in designated ponds for the pelicans, which then "fuel up" and continue their migration.</li></ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of anti-electrocution structures over electric poles. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations</li> </ul> <p>An action plan for sea turtles is implemented. However, insufficient information is provided to identify the content of any obligations.</p>
Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions		
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	"Israel". Thus, the Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.