

Inventory

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

Syria		
Party since 1 June 2003 ¹		
National Reports submitted: COP12 (2017), COP11 (2014)		
Relevant Legislation		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental law no (12) year 2012. • Forest Law no (25) year 2007. • Hunting law no 152. 	
Article III.5		
	Laws that Implement the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Unclear. Syria reports that no specific legislation protects marine mammals, but the enforced law now is the Law No. 1964 (for protection the aquatic species)
	Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
	Birds	Taking of all Appendix I birds is prohibited, but relevant law is not identified.
	Reptiles	Unknown
	Fish	Unknown
	Exceptions to the Take Prohibition	
	Aquatic Mammals	Unknown
	Terrestrial Mammals	Unknown
	Birds	None granted, but no law is identified to determine the scope of permissible exceptions.
	Reptiles	Unknown
	Fish	Unknown
Article III.4		

¹ Syria reports that it became a party on 22 December 2002. This appears to be the day on which it signed its instrument of ratification, rather than the day that the depositary government received that instrument. Article XVIII, paragraph 2, of the Convention states that, after the Convention has entered into force, a State acceding to CMS thereafter becomes a party “on the first day of the third month following the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession”. Germany, the depositary government, received Syria instrument of ratification on 31 March 2003. Thus, the Convention entered into force for it on 1 June 2003, as recorded by Germany in a Note Verbale of 4 June 2003.

	Laws to conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore habitats of CMS Appendix I species	
	Syria has designated protections areas, including Important Bird Areas. 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 arising from these designations.	
	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)	Unknown
	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.	
	Unknown	
	Reservations, territorial inclusions, and territorial exclusions	
	Reservations	None
	Territorial Scope	The Convention is presumed to apply to all territory, including any overseas territories and semi-autonomous zones.