

Law for the Protection of the Coastal Environment, 2004*

- Aims
1. The aims of this law are as follows:
 - (1) To protect the coastal environment, its natural assets and cultural heritage assets, to restore and conserve them as a resource of unique value, and to prevent and reduce as far as possible any damage to them;
 - (2) To preserve the coastal environment and coastal sand for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, for this and future generations;
 - (3) To establish principles and limitations of sustainable management for the development and use of the coastal environment.
- Definitions
2. In this law –
 - “Coastal sand” – loose sand, found in the shore area;
 - “National Parks Law” – The National Parks, Nature Reserves, National Sites and Memorial Sites Law, 1998¹;
 - “Bathing Sites Law” – The Bathing Sites Law, 1964²;
 - “Antiquities Law” – The Antiquities Law, 1978³;
 - “Planning and Building Law” – The Planning and Building Law, 1965⁴;
 - “Preservation of Cleanliness Law” – The Preservation of Cleanliness Law, 1984⁵;
 - “Entry into force” – The date of entry into force of this law;
 - “Defense installation” – as defined in paragraph 159 of the Planning and Building Law;
 - “Port” – the Ashdod, Ashkelon, Hadera and Haifa ports as

* Passed in the Knesset on August 4, 2004; the proposed legislation and explanatory notes were published in Proposed Government Bills-51 on July 28, 2003, p.604.

¹ 1998, S.H. 202; 2004, S.H. 144.

² 1993, S.H. 174; 2000, S.H. 258.

³ 1978, S.H. 76; 2004, S.H. 205.

⁴ 1965, S.H. 307; 2004, S.H. 70.

⁵ 1984, S.H. 142; 2000, S.H. 276.

referred to by the Ports Ordinance [new version], 1971⁶;
“Coastal environment” – the area extending 300 meters inland from the Mediterranean shoreline and seaward to the extent of the territorial waters, including: on land – surface ground and underground, and in the sea – the seabed and underground, as well as natural and landscape resources, natural and cultural assets, and antiquities, as defined in the Antiquities Law, that are within and above them;

“Natural asset” – as defined in the National Parks Law;

“Damage to the coastal environment” – any manmade activity in the coastal environment, including those detailed in paragraphs (1) to (6) below, that causes a significant change to natural processes or preservation of the coastal environment:

- (1) Damage to ecosystems existing in the coastal environment;
- (2) Damage to beach rock, natural caves and cliffs, sand dunes and stream mouths within the coastal environment;
- (3) Damage or change to the interface between the sea and the land;
- (4) Damage to the natural flow and movement of coastal sand and seawater;
- (5) Endangering or causing damage to habitats of flora or fauna species, and to their capability for reproduction in the coastal environment;
- (6) Damage to heritage and antiquities sites, as defined in the Antiquities Law, located in the coastal environment.

“Shoreline” – a line defined by coordinates and displayed on a map along the topographic height of 0.75 meters above the national zero level, along the Mediterranean coast, to be determined by the Director, as defined by the Surveys Ordinance⁷, and which will be published in the Official

⁶ Laws of the State of Israel, new version 20, 443; 1987, 132.

⁷ Mandate Law, vol. B, 1368; 1953, S.H. 98.

Register within one year of entry into force of this law. Until its publication, the coordinates can be measured by a licensed surveyor as defined in the Surveys Ordinance and according to the Ordinance;

“Restricted Area” – an area closed by an Order under regulation 125 of the Defense Regulations (State of Emergency), 1945⁸ (in this law – Defense Regulations);

“Shore area” – the area extending 100 meters inland from the shoreline and extending seawards to a water depth of 30 meters or to a distance of 1 nautical mile, whichever extends furthest from the shoreline;

“Plan” – as defined in the Planning and Building Law;

“The Minister” – the Minister of the Environment.

Reducing
damage to the
coastal
environment

3. (a) An authority responsible for granting a license or permit for any act within the shore area will do so in a way that limits, as far as possible, any damage to the coastal environment.
- (b) The provisions of sub-paragraph (a) will not apply to an authority under the Planning and Building Law, for whom the provisions of the Planning and Building Law will apply.

Prohibiting
damage to the
coastal
environment

4. (a) No act can be carried out by a person that is, or is likely to be, damaging to the coastal environment, unless all the following conditions are met:
 - (1) The person acted in accordance with a legally granted permit, license or approval, and in accordance with its conditions, or in the case of an act or use that does not require a permit – the person acted in accordance with the statutory land use plan applying to that site;
 - (2) The act that is or is likely to be damaging to the coastal environment is necessary in order to enable

⁸ Official Register 1945, appendix 2, p.855; 1982, S.H. 173.

the implementation of the permit, license, approval or plan mentioned in paragraph (1);

(3) The person took the steps determined by the permit, license, approval or plan, if at all determined, to limit damage to the coastal environment and to restore the coastal environment to the extent possible and to return it to its former state.

(b) On completion of the act stated in sub-paragraph (a), the executor of the permit, license or approval, or the user or person responsible for its implementation, will take steps as determined by the permit, license, approval or plan, to restore the coastal environment and to return it, to the extent possible, to its former state.

Public right of way

5. (a) The entire length of the shore area will be an open public right of way, subject to the provisions of this paragraph.

(b) This paragraph does not prevent the construction of an artificial obstacle, fence or other obstruction that blocks the open right of way along the shore area, if it is carried out in accordance with a plan or permit.

(c) The provisions in sub-paragraph (a) will not apply to the following areas or facilities:

(1) defense installation and restricted area;

(2) port;

(3) fuel or gas storage facility, water desalination plant and power station;

(4) natural gas facility, unless this is unreasonable according to the circumstances;

(5) declared bathing beach to which an entry fee may be charged in accordance with the Bathing Sites Law;

(6) declared bathing beach intended either permanently or temporarily for the exclusive use of men, women or children;

- (7) nature reserve and national park as defined in the National Parks Law;
- (8) land in the shore area as detailed in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) below:
 - (a) lands that prior to entry into force of the law were not public lands as defined by legislation relating to land, so long as the State, the Development Authority or the Jewish National Fund do not have rights to the lands;
 - (b) public land with rental rights which were granted prior to this law, until these rights have expired;
- (9) Other areas or facilities determined by the Minister in a decree, including an area or facility to which entry or use is limited for reasons of security, safety or protection of natural value.

(d) If, in the case of land mentioned in sub-paragraph (c), there exists a public right of way and access to that land, or to any part of it, exists, whether under the regulations of a plan or by any other law, the aforesaid in sub-paragraph (c) will not invalidate this right.

Fee for the protection of the coastal environment

- 6. (a) With the approval of the Knesset Environment and Interior Affairs Committee, the Minister may enact regulations by which a fee be paid for the protection of the coastal environment by the owner, holder or operator of a facility in the shore area that is one of the types of facilities determined by the Minister; a fee based on this paragraph will be paid to the Preservation of Cleanliness Fund as defined in the Preservation of Cleanliness Law (from here on – the Preservation of Cleanliness Fund), and will be used to further the aims given in paragraph 1.

- (b) In the regulations mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) the Minister will determine the types of facilities whose establishment, existence or operation cause damage to the coastal environment.
- (c) The level of the fee, revision of its rate, means of payment and collection will be determined in agreement with the Minister of Finance.
- Penalties 7. (a) A person who carries out any of the following acts will receive six months imprisonment or double the fine given in paragraph 61(a)(4) of the Penalties Law, 1977⁹ (from here on – the Penalties Law); if the act was committed by a corporation the sentence will be four times the fine given in paragraph 61(a)(4) of the Penalties Law:
- (1) an act that is or is likely to be damaging to the coastal environment, in contravention of the provisions of paragraph 4(a);
 - (2) neglects to take steps to restore the coastal environment and to return it to its former state in line with the provisions of paragraph 4(b);
 - (3) creates an obstacle, fence or other obstruction blocking the open right of way along the shore area, in contravention of the provisions of paragraph 5(b).
- (b) A person who does not carry out an Order received according to the provisions of paragraph 9 will receive a year's imprisonment or a fine as given in paragraph 61(a)(4) of the Penalties Law; if the act was committed by a corporation the sentence will be double the stated fine.
- (c) If the offense is ongoing the court may impose an additional fine at a rate of 5 percent of the set fine for the offense for every day that the offense continues, from the

⁹ 1977, S.H. 226; 2004, S.H. 18.

day that a warning is issued or from a later date if such a date is fixed; the issuing of a warning in this paragraph will be subject to the provisions regarding the presentation of documents in paragraph 237 of the Criminal Procedure Act (integrated version), 1982, taking into account the necessary changes; for this purpose a “warning” – a written warning from whoever the Minister has authorized for this purpose.

- (d) A fine imposed for an offense with regard to this law will be paid to the Preservation of Cleanliness Fund and will be used to further the aims given in paragraph 1.
- (e) In spite of the aforementioned in sub-paragraph (d), a fine imposed by an employee of a local authority, or by a court after the local authority employee exercised his/her authority, will be paid to the local authority.

Responsibility
of a
corporation
employee

- 8. (a) A corporation employee must maintain awareness and do everything possible to prevent the corporation or one of its employees from committing any of the offenses stated in paragraph 7; a person who violates this instruction will receive a fine as in paragraph 61(a)(4) of the Penalties Law; for the purposes of this paragraph, a “company employee” – an active manager in the corporation, a partner apart from a limited partner, or a member of staff who has been made responsible by the corporation for the field in which the offense was carried out.
- (b) If a corporation or one of its employees commits an offense stated in paragraph 7, the presumption will be that the corporation employee did not fulfill his/her obligation in sub-paragraph (a), unless it is proven that he/she did everything in his/her power to fulfill the obligation.

Order to prevent
or remove

- 9. (a) If the Minister or someone authorized by him/her for this purpose is convinced that damage is being caused, or is

environmental
damage

very likely to be caused, in contravention of the provisions within this law, and a charge has not yet been issued, he/she may issue an Order to the person causing the damage, or about to cause damage, to stop the relevant act and to take the necessary steps to restore the coastal environment and to return it, to the extent possible, to its former state, or to abstain from carrying out the act, according to the circumstances. This will all be according to the method and time period outlined in the Order, which will commence when the Order is issued.

- (b) If an Order under this paragraph concerns security-related activity, it will be issued with the agreement of the Minister of Defense.
- (c) If an Order given according to this paragraph is not carried out, the Minister or whoever is authorized by him/her, may carry out whatever actions are necessary according to the Order; if this occurs, the person who received but did not carry out the Order will be required to pay double the expenses incurred to the Preservation of Cleanliness Fund; the collection of expenses for this paragraph will be subject to the Tax Ordinance (Collection)¹⁰.
- (d) The person authorized by the Minister to issue an Order as stated in sub-paragraph (b) will receive all the authority granted to an inspector as in paragraph 12(c).
- (e) The issuing of an Order under this law will be subject to the provisions of paragraph 237 in the Criminal Procedure Act (integrated version), 1982¹¹ for the purpose of presentation of documents, taking into account the necessary changes.

¹⁰ Mandate Law, vol. B, p.1374; 2000, S.H. 231.

¹¹ 1982, S.H. 43; 2003, S.H. 536.

Request for
court
cancellation of
an Order

10. (a) A person who believes he/she has been detrimentally affected by an Order issued according to the provisions of paragraph 9, may submit a request for it to be cancelled to a court that is authorized to discuss the offense covered by the Order.
- (b) The request to cancel an Order, according to sub-paragraph (a), does not suspend entry into force of the Order so long as the court has not ruled otherwise; if the court decides to suspend entry into force of the Order in the presence of one party, the request shall be discussed in the presence of the parties at the earliest opportunity and no later than seven days from the date of the decision.
- (c) The court may cancel, confirm or change the Order.

Authority of the
court

11. (a) If a conviction has been made following an offense under this law, the court may issue an Order to act, a restraining Order or any other measure as it deems fit according to the circumstances, including execution of an Order according to paragraph 9, all in order to prevent or reduce damage to the coastal environment as a result of the offense or to keep the shore area clean, and to prevent a repeat offense.
- (b) An Order issued by a court according to sub-paragraph (a) will be subject to the provisions of paragraph 20 (b) and (d)-(h) of the Water Law, 1959¹², with the necessary changes.
- (c) A court that has convicted someone of an offense under this law may, in addition to any penalty imposed:
 - (1) order the offender to repair any damage caused to the coastal environment and to restore it, or to clean the shore area, according to the circumstances;
 - (2) require the offender to pay the costs incurred in

¹² 1959, S.H. 162; 2004, S.H. 141.

repairing the damage, restoring the coastal environment or cleaning the shore area as detailed in paragraph (1), if a request was submitted to the court by the plaintiff or whoever incurred the costs; for the purpose of this sub-paragraph, “costs” – include reasonable costs for planning and supervision of restoration of the coastal environment or of cleaning the shore area, if such supervision was necessary.

(d) If more than one person was convicted of the offense, the court, in its decision under sub-paragraph (c)(2), may impose the payment of costs on all of them or some or them, together or separately, or let the sum be divided between them, as deemed appropriate under the circumstances.

Inspectors

12. (a) The Minister may appoint inspectors to supervise the implementation of this law’s provisions, to be appointed from civil servants, employees of the Nature and National Parks Authority, employees of the Antiquities Authority, and from employees of a local authority with the agreement of the head of that authority.

(b) An inspector will be not be appointed unless the two following conditions are met:

(1) No objection to the appointment has been raised by the Israeli Police on the basis of public security;

(2) The appointee has received appropriate training, as determined by the Minister with the Minister for Internal Security.

(c) In order to supervise the implementation of this law’s provisions, the inspector may enter any place within the coastal environment at any reasonable time, so long as he/she does not enter:

(1) a place used for residential purposes, unless with a

court Order;

- (2) a security facility or restricted area unless with the permission of the Minister of Defense or the military commanding officer as defined by the Defense Regulations or anyone authorized by them for this purpose, according to the circumstances.
- (d) For the purposes of exposing an offense under this law, the inspector will have the authority given to a policeman to request identification, the investigation authority given to a police officer under paragraph 2 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance (testimony)¹³, and the authority of a policeman to request a search warrant from a court and to implement it according to paragraphs 23 and 24 (a)(1) of the Criminal Procedure Directive (arrest and search) [new version], 1969¹⁴, (in this paragraph – the Criminal Procedure Directive); the investigation will be subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Criminal Procedures Ordinance (testimony), and searches and confiscation of property will be subject to paragraphs 26-29 and 33-42 of the Criminal Procedure Directive, with the necessary changes, as if they were carried out by a policeman or police officer according to the circumstances.

Application to 13. This law applies to the State.

the State

The Defense 14. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 will not apply to a
System – defense installation or its domain, including activity carried
conditions to the out within it or related to it or its establishment, to the
application authority, procedures or conditions for issuing a permit for the
installation according to section 6 of the Planning and
Building Law, or to security activity carried out within a
restricted area; nonetheless in the process of issuing a permit

¹³ Mandate Law, Ch. 34, vol. A, p.439; 1965, S.H. 53.

¹⁴ Laws of the State of Israel, new version 12, p.284; 1993, S.H. 210.

to a defense installation in the shore area, the Committee for Defense Installations as defined by paragraph 160(1) of the Planning and Building Law, will take into account the provisions of this law as far as possible, and activity carried out by the Defense System in the coastal environment area that does not require a permit under the Planning and Building Law will be carried out as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of this law.

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| Safeguarding existing laws | 15. The provisions of this law are a supplement to other laws and do not detract from the provisions of the Preservation of Cleanliness Law, the Bathing Sites Law, 1964 ¹⁵ , including the authority of the Minister of Interior regarding charging entrance fees to bathing sites, the National Parks Law nor the Antiquities Law. |
| Implementation and regulations | 16. The Minister of the Environment is responsible for the implementation of this law, except for the amendment to the Planning and Building Law as per clause 21 below, and with the approval of the Knesset Internal Affairs and Environment Committee may institute regulations for its implementation. |
| Preservation of Cleanliness Law Amendment | 17. In the Preservation of Cleanliness Law, 1984, the following will be added to the end of paragraph 10(b): “and for the protection of the coastal environment as defined by the Law for the Protection of the Coastal Environment, 2004 ¹⁶ , to prevent damages to it and for its restoration”. |
| Prevention of Environmental Damages Law (Civil Claims) Amendment | 18. In the Prevention of Environmental Damages Law (Civil Claims), 1992 ¹⁷ , paragraph 1 -

(1) in the definition of “environmental damage”, after “pollution from radiation”, it will read “damage to the coastal environment”; |

¹⁵ 1964, S.H. 172.

¹⁶ 2004, S.H....

¹⁷ 1992, S.H. 184; 2003, S.H. 119.

(2) after the definition of “environmental damage” it will read:

“damage to the coastal environment” – as defined by the Law for the Protection of the Coastal Environment, 2004¹⁸.”.

Bathing Sites Law Amendment
19. At the end of paragraph 8 of the Bathing Sites Law it will read “and subject to the approval of the Minister of Interior”.

Transitional Provisions
20. The provisions of this law are not intended to impair any of the following:

(1) occupation, activity, use or work that was legally granted a permit, license or approval before entry into force of this law;

(2) a plan that was valid before entry into force of this law, for the duration of the plan’s validity; or a detailed plan that fulfills all the provisions of a local outline plan that is still valid as stated;

(3) written and signed contractual obligations concerning rights to construction on, or use of land in the coastal environment, that were given under law and the authority of the State, before the publication of the Proposed Law for the Protection of the Coastal Environment, 2003¹⁹, in the Official Register.

Planning and Building Law -
21. In the Planning and Building Law -

¹⁸ 2004, S.H...

¹⁹ 2003, S.H. 604.

Building Law
Amendment [69]

- (1) In paragraph 1 –
Before the definition of “local authority” it will read:
“Coastal environment” – the area extending 300 meters inland from the Mediterranean shoreline and seaward to the extent of the territorial waters, including: on land – surface ground and underground, and in the sea – the seabed and underground, as well as natural and landscape resources, natural and cultural assets, and antiquities, as defined in the Antiquities Law, that are within and above them;
- (2) In paragraph 156 -
 - (a) Instead of the title of the paragraph, it will read “restrictions to agricultural land and the coastal environment”.
 - (b) In sub-paragraph (b) instead of “ in the coastal waters” it will read “in the coastal environment”.
- (3) In paragraph 204(c), after “contrary to the provisions of the first appendix” it will read “or the second”.
- (4) Instead of what is stated in the second appendix it will read:
 - “1. Definitions In this appendix –
“Shoreline” – a line defined by coordinates and displayed on a map along the topographic height of 0.75 meters above the national zero level, along the Mediterranean coast, to be determined by the Director, as defined by the Surveys Ordinance²⁰, and which will be published in the Official Register

²⁰ Mandate Law, vol. B, 1368; 1953, S.H. 98.

within one year of entry into force of this law. Until its publication, the coordinates can be measured by a licensed surveyor as defined in the Surveys Ordinance and according to the Ordinance;

“Shore area” – the area extending 100 meters inland from the shoreline and extending seawards to a water depth of 30 meters or to a distance of 1 nautical mile, whichever extends furthest from the shoreline;

“Amendment 69” – the version of this law according to article 21 of the Law for the Protection of the Coastal Environment, 2004²¹.

2. Committee for the Protection of the Coastal Environment A Committee for the Protection of the Coastal Environment will be established alongside the National Council (from here on in this appendix – the Committee).
3. Committee Composition (a) The Committee members will be as follows:

²¹ 2004, S.H...

- (1) An appointee of the Minister of Interior, who shall be an employee of that Ministry with professional training in planning and building matters; and who shall be the chairperson;
- (2) Two appointees of the Minister of the Environment, employees of that Ministry with training in planning or marine planning matters;
- (3) An appointee of the Minister of Transport with training in marine matters;
- (4) An appointee of the Minister of Defense;
- (5) An appointee of the Minister of Tourism;
- (6) An appointee of the Minister of National Infrastructure;
- (7) An appointee of the Minister of Construction and Housing;
- (8) An appointee of the Minister of Agriculture

and Rural Development;

- (9) An appointee with professional training in nature conservation, appointed by the Nature and Parks Authority as defined in the National Parks Law;
- (10) An architect who is not a civil servant and who is registered in the engineers and architects register as defined by the Engineers and Architects Law, appointed by the Minister of Interior with the agreement of the Minister of the Environment;
- (11) Two representatives of local authorities to be appointed by the Minister of the Interior;
- (12) A representative of public organizations concerned with environmental protection, as detailed in the appendix to the Representation of Public Organizations Concerned with

Environmental Protection (legislative amendments), 2002²², to be appointed by the Minister of Interior based on a recommendation submitted by those organizations;

- (13) Two appointees of the Minister of Interior, appointed with the agreement of the Minister of the Environment, who are experts in the field of protection of the coastal environment;
 - (14) An appointee of the Minister of Interior, appointed in consultation with the Minister of Transport, who is an expert in maritime transportation.
- (b) The Committee will serve a 5-year term.
 - (c) A Committee member may be reappointed to serve as a member for a further term.
 - (d) A representative of the Israel

²² 2003, S.H. 118.

Lands Administration will be invited to the Committee discussions on a permanent basis and will be given advisory status.

4. Conditions for approval of a plan, permit for non-conforming use and exemptions
 - (a) A plan falling within the coastal environment area will not be deposited or approved unless approval from the Committee has been received, or unless it is a detailed plan fulfilling all the requirements of a local outline plan that has been approved by the Committee.
 - (b) A permit for non-conforming use in the coastal environment area will not be given without the Committee's approval.
 - (c) No permit will be given for exemptions within the shore area, nor for exemptions on building height restrictions in the coastal environment that is not part of the shore area, in a plan that was approved after entry into force of Amendment 69, unless it is with the Committee's approval.
 - (d) No permit will be given for exemptions on building height restrictions in the coastal environment, including the

shore area, in a plan approved before entry into force of Amendment 69, unless it is with the Committee's approval.

- (e) The Committee may decide that the need for the aforementioned approval will not apply to certain plans or types of plans or permits in the coastal environment area, or to part of the area of these plans, whose implementation will not cause a significant change in the approved planning situation or will not significantly influence the coastal environment; such a decision may apply to types of plans or to certain areas, and may be subject to restrictions as determined by the Committee.

- 5. Conditions for issuing permits A planning institution will not grant a permit for construction, use or other act in the coastal environment that requires a permit under this law, unless in accordance with a plan or permit for which the requirements of paragraph 4 have been fulfilled, or in accordance with a plan that fulfills the provisions of paragraph 11.

6. Plan requiring Committee approval
- (a) A sub-committee consisting of five members of the Committee (from here on – the Sub-Committee) will decide, within 30 days of receipt of a plan from a planning authority, whether the plan requires the approval of the Committee, and will inform all the Committee members and the planning authority that submitted the plan to the Committee of its decision.
 - (b) Sub-Committee composition:
 - (1) One of the Minister of Interior's appointees, who shall be the chairperson;
 - (2) An appointee of the Minister of the Environment;
 - (3) One of the representatives of local authorities as determined by the Minister of Interior;
 - (4) A representative of public organizations concerned with environmental protection;
 - (5) A representative according to paragraph

3(a)(10) of this appendix.

- (c) If the Sub-Committee has not made a decision within 30 days of receipt of a plan, the plan will be considered as requiring the approval of the Committee.
- (d) If the Sub-Committee decides that a plan requires the approval of the Committee, the Committee will discuss the plan within 90 days of the decision being taken.
- (e) If the Committee has not discussed the plan within 90 days as outlined in subparagraph (d), the plan will be transferred to the National Board for Planning and Building who will take a decision on the plan within 120 days of it being transferred to it.
- (f) If a Committee member disagrees with a decision of the Sub-Committee, he/she may, within 15 days of being presented with the Sub-Committee's decision, request that a final decision in the matter be made by the Committee; if such a request is

placed, a final decision will be made by the Committee.

(g) The provisions of this paragraph will also apply to requests for a permit under paragraph 4.

7. Committee
Authority

(a) The Committee will exercise its authority with consideration of the need to protect the coastal environment for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, and to protect the natural, landscape and cultural values within it, within the context of planning considerations as a whole, including those relating to infrastructure.

(b) The Committee for the Protection of the Coastal Environment will not approve a plan or permit within the shore area that requires its approval without first considering the justification for its approval versus the recognition of the value of protecting and reducing damage to the coastal environment for the benefit and enjoyment of the public, and the value of protecting natural, landscape and heritage

values, and in a way that will not have an unnecessarily severe impact on the open public right of way along the shore area, and will determine, to the extent necessary and possible, the measures needed to reduce damage to the coastal environment and to restore the coastal environment if such damage is caused.

- (c) The Committee will exercise its judgment in accordance with paragraphs (a) and (b), differentiating between built-up areas and open space, with an emphasis on protecting open space in the coastal environment.
- (d) The provisions of paragraphs (a)-(c) will also apply to the Sub-Committee in accordance with paragraph 6.

8. Appeal

A person who believes he/she has been detrimentally affected by a decision of the Committee for the Protection of the Coastal Environment under paragraphs 4 or 5, or of a Committee member, may appeal the decision to the National Board for Planning and Building within 30 days of being notified of

the decision.

9. Authority of the National Board in appeal
- (a) The National Board may choose to accept the appeal, in its entirety or in part, to refuse the appeal or to return the matter to the Committee for renewed discussion.
- (b) The National Board will discuss the appeal in accordance with the Committee's authority as outlined in paragraph 7 of the appendix.
10. Safeguarding existing laws and authority
- The provisions of this appendix do not detract from restrictions on building or land use according to this law and according to any other law, and approval granted by the Committee will not constitute any obligation to grant approval under the Planning and Building Law.
11. Transitional Provisions
- The provisions of this appendix are not intended to impair a plan that was valid before the entry into force of Amendment 69, for the duration of the plan's validity; or a detailed plan that fulfills all the provisions of a local outline plan that is still valid as stated.

Entry into force 22. This law will enter into force 3 months after being published in the Official Register.

Ariel Sharon,
Prime Minister

Yehudith Naot,
Minister of the Environment

Moshe Katzav
President of the State of Israel

Reuven Rivlin
Knesset Speaker