

Air Quality and Pollution

Air quality in Israel is impacted by rapid industrial development, growing vehicle use, rising standards of living and an ever-growing population.

In recent years, measures have been initiated to reduce air pollution from all sources - transportation, electricity production, industry and quarrying operations. At the same time, efforts have been invested in implementing the provisions of international conventions on ozone depletion and climate change.

A countrywide monitoring system provides updated information on the state of air pollution, and a sophisticated air resources management system is in operation to help forecast air quality levels, analyse pollution events and facilitate policy making and planning.

Major efforts are focusing on the reduction of vehicular pollution and the Israel government adopted a national plan for the reduction of air pollution from vehicles in September 2007. A new and comprehensive Clear Air Law, enacted in 2008, entered into force in 2011.

Israel has been a party to the Montreal Protocol since 1992 and has ratified the London, Copenhagen and Vienna Amendments. It complies with all provisions of the protocol and its amendments, prohibits or severely restricts the import of ozone depleting substances (ODS), with the exception of permitted recycled materials, and enforces the restrictions placed on methyl bromide production. Production of methyl bromide has been restricted and controlled by means of special conditions incorporated into the business license of the manufacturer which produced about one-third of the world's supply of this pesticide.

>> For Additional Reading:

HUJI

support.huji.ac.il/HeaderMenu/news-events/press/air_pollution_yigal_ere/

YouTube

www.youtube.com/watch?v=CajH83Hfzqo

Israel 21c

israel21c.org/environment/israeli-helps-india-rehabilitate-polluted-river/