

Claim

Claim: "It is illegal to do a DNA test in Israel."

Actions

```
web_search("DNA testing legality Israel")
web_search("Israel DNA testing regulations")
```

Evidence

Evidence from web_search

The search results discuss the use of DNA testing in Israel, particularly in the context of determining Jewishness for immigration under the Israeli Law of Return ([image:k](#)). One source, a publication from Harvard University, mentions the potential use of genetic tests for this purpose, published by Oxford University Press. Another source from nature.com discusses a bill proposing stringent restrictions on the use of genetic information in Israel, passed by the Israeli parliament's science committee.

The sources include: <https://ideas.repec.org/p/hrv/hksfac/29408321.html>, <https://dash.harvard.edu/entities/publication/73120379-1b48-6bd4-e053-0100007fdf3b>, and <https://www.nature.com/articles/28247>.

Elaboration

The evidence suggests that DNA testing is not illegal in Israel. Instead, it is used in specific contexts, such as determining Jewishness for immigration. Furthermore, there are discussions and legislative efforts to regulate the use of genetic information, indicating that DNA testing is permissible but subject to potential restrictions.

The provided sources do not explicitly state that DNA testing is illegal. Instead, they highlight its use and the ongoing debate regarding its regulation.

To definitively verify the claim, information about specific laws prohibiting DNA testing in Israel is missing.

Actions

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web_search("Israel law DNA testing prohibition")
```

Evidence

Evidence from web_search

The search results indicate that DNA testing is not illegal in Israel. One source from crispr-gene-editing-regs-tracker.geneticliteracyproject.org states that germline gene editing is prohibited, but the Minister of Health may give permission for germline gene editing experiments, upon the recommendation of an advisory committee. The "Prohibition of

Genetic Intervention" Law, passed in 1999 and amended in 2016, bans germline gene editing



unless authorized. (

Jurisdiction	Commercial cultivation 2015 (million hectares) ^{*1}	Regulatory concept ^{*2}	Ratification of Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety ^{*4}
USA	70.9	Product	No
Brazil	44.2	Process	Yes
Argentina	24.5	Product	No
India	11.6	Process	Yes
Canada	11	Product	No
China	3.7	Process	Yes
Paraguay	3.6	N.D.	Yes
Pakistan	2.9	Process	Yes
South Africa	2.3	Process	Yes
Uruguay	1.4	Product	Yes
Bolivia	1.1	Process	Yes
Australia	0.7	Process	No
Philippines	0.7	Product	Yes
Brkina Faso	0.4	Process	Yes
Myanmar	0.3	N.D.	Yes
Mexico	0.1	Product	Yes
Colombia	0.1	Product	Yes
Spain ^{*3}	0.1	Process	Yes
Sudan	0.1	Product	Yes
Honduras	<0.1	Product	Yes
Chile	<0.1	N.D.	No
Portugal ^{*3}	<0.1	Process	Yes
Vietnam	<0.1	N.D.	Yes
Czech Rep. ^{*3}	<0.1	Process	Yes
Slovakia ^{*3}	<0.1	Process	Yes
Costa Rica	<0.1	Product	Yes
Bangladesh	<0.1	Product	Yes
Romania ^{*3}	<0.1	Process	Yes
EU	No (Yes in some countries ^{*3})	Process	Yes
UK	No	Process	Yes
Japan	No	Product	Yes
Rep. Korea	No	Product	Yes
New Zealand	No	Process	Yes
Russian Fed.	No (prohibited)	Product	No

^{*1}The area of cultivation is based on ISAAA Brief 51–2015 <http://isaaa.org/resources/publications/briefs/51/executivesummary/default.asp>)

^{*2}See the interpretation of relevant laws and regulations in Table S1.

^{*3}Spain, Portugal, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania.

^{*4}As of August 25, 2016.

) Another source from The Times of Israel mentions the use of DNA tests by the Chief Rabbinate to determine Jewishness, and a 2000 law grants authority for genetic testing to both civil family courts and religious authorities with consent. (



Additionally, welcome-israel.com states that DNA testing is not illegal in Israel, but it is not generally accepted as the sole method for proving Jewish ancestry or for repatriation under the Law of Return. ([image:k](#))

Elaboration

The evidence confirms that DNA testing is not illegal in Israel. The "Prohibition of Genetic Intervention" Law focuses on germline gene editing, not DNA testing in general. Furthermore, DNA testing is used in specific contexts, such as determining Jewishness, and is authorized by law.

Final Judgement

The fact-check reveals that DNA testing is not illegal in Israel. While there are regulations and discussions about the use of genetic information, and specific laws regarding germline gene editing, the evidence does not support the claim that DNA testing is illegal.

false

Verdict: FALSE

Justification

DNA testing is not illegal in Israel. Evidence indicates that DNA testing is used in specific contexts, such as determining Jewishness, and is authorized by law, although there are regulations and discussions about the use of genetic information, and specific laws regarding germline gene editing. Sources include crispr-gene-editing-regs-tracker.geneticliteracyproject.org and [The Times of Israel](#).