

II. DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 3

General Definitions

1. For the purposes of this Convention, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) the term "Israel" means the State of Israel and when used in a geographical sense includes its territorial sea, as well as those maritime areas adjacent to the outer limit of the territorial sea, including seabed and subsoil thereof over which the State of Israel, in accordance with international law and the laws of the State of Israel, exercises its sovereign rights or jurisdiction;
 - (b) the term "Canada", used in a geographical sense, means:
 - (i) the land territory, internal waters and territorial sea, including the air space above these areas, of Canada;
 - (ii) the exclusive economic zone of Canada, as determined by its domestic law, consistent with Part V of the *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea*, done at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982 (UNCLOS); and
 - (iii) the continental shelf of Canada, as determined by its domestic law, consistent with Part VI of UNCLOS;
 - (c) the terms "a Contracting State" and "the other Contracting State" mean Israel or Canada, as the context requires;
 - (d) the term "person" includes an individual, a company, a trust, a partnership and any other body of persons;
 - (e) the term "company" means any body corporate or any entity that is treated as a body corporate for tax purposes;
 - (f) the term "enterprise" applies to the carrying on of any business;
 - (g) the terms "enterprise of a Contracting State" and "enterprise of the other Contracting State" mean respectively an enterprise carried on by a resident of a Contracting State and an enterprise carried on by a resident of the other Contracting State;
 - (h) the term "international traffic" means any transport by a ship or aircraft operated by an enterprise of a Contracting State, except when the ship or aircraft is operated solely between places in the other Contracting State;