

AMUTOT LAW, 5740-1980*

Chapter One : Establishment

Right to establish amuta

1. Two or more persons who wish to incorporate as a body corporate for a lawful purpose not aimed at the distribution of profits to its members may establish an amuta (non-profit society). An amuta shall be constituted by registration in the Register of Amutot.

Application for registration of amuta

2. An application for registration of an amuta shall be submitted by the founders to the Registrar of Amutot (hereinafter referred to as "the Registrar"), indicating the name, objects and address in Israel of the amuta and the names, address and identity numbers of the founders.

Restrictions as to registration of amuta

3. An amuta shall not be registered if any of its objects negates the existence or democratic character of the State of Israel or if there are reasonable grounds for concluding that the amuta will be used as a cover for illegal activities.

Restrictions as to name of amuta

4.

(a) An amuta shall not be registered under a name likely to mislead or to offend public policy or the feelings of the public or under a name identical with the name of a body corporate registered in Israel or so similar to such a name as to mislead.

(b) Where an amuta has been registered under a name under which, according to subsection (a), it should not have been registered, the Registrar may request it to change its name. If the amuta does not change its name within the time prescribed in the Registrar's request, the Attorney-General may apply to the court for an order requiring the amuta to change its name.

Registration of amuta

5. Where an application under section 2 has been submitted, the Registrar shall register the amuta in the Register of Amutot unless he considers himself prevented from doing so by section 1, 3 or 4(a).

Appeal

6. Where the Registrar refuses to register an amuta, the founders may appeal to the District Court within thirty days after notice of the refusal is delivered to them. A request by the Registrar under section 4(b) may be appealed as aforesaid by the amuta within thirty days after notice thereof is delivered to it.

Publication and certificate of registration

7. Where an amuta has been registered, the Registrar shall publish a notice to such effect in Reshumot and shall issue a certificate of registration to the amuta. The certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the amuta has been duly established.

Amuta to be body corporate

8. From the day given in the certificate of registration as the date of registration, the amuta shall be a body corporate, competent in respect of any right, obligation and legal act.

Chapter Two: Rules

Rules to have effect of contract

9. Every amuta shall have rules, the effect of which shall be that of a contract by which the amuta and its members undertake to comply with the provisions thereof.

Registered roles and model rules

10.

(a) The founders may submit rules for the amuta to the Registrar. Where they do not do so, the model rules set out in the Schedule shall be the rules of the amuta.

(b) A matter regulated by the model rules and not regulated by the rules submitted to the Registrar shall be governed by the provisions of the model rules.

Change of rules

11. An amuta may change its rules by a resolution of the general meeting passed by a majority of the votes of those entitled to vote thereat.

Change of name and objects

12. An amuta may, by resolution as specified in section 11, change its name or objects. Any such resolution shall require registration by the Registrar, and the provisions of sections 4 to 7 shall apply mutatis mutandis. The resolution shall have effect from the date of its registration by the Registrar.

Restriction as to powers

13. The rules may limit the power of the amuta to change its rules, name or objects, require a greater majority for the change than is prescribed by section 11 or attach other conditions thereto.

Change of address

14. Notice of any change of the address of the office of the amuta shall be given to the Registrar, who shall register the change.

Chapter Three: Members

Qualifications

15. Every person of full age and every body corporate are qualified to be members of an amuta.

Conditions of membership

16. The conditions of membership of an amuta and the admission, resignation and expulsion of members shall be in accordance with the provisions of the rules; however -

(1) the resignation of a member shall be subject to no condition but reasonable advance notice;

(2) a member shall not be expelled save for reasons set out in the rules and after being given an appropriate opportunity to state his case.

Nature of membership

17. Membership of an amuta shall be personal, not transferable and not inheritable.

Register of members

18. An amuta shall keep a register of members in which every member, his address and identity number and the dates of the commencement and termination of his membership shall be recorded.

Chapter Four: Agencies

Obligatory and optional agencies

19.

(a) Every amuta shall have a general meeting, a board and a control committee, and it may have additional agencies as provided in its rules.

(b) The general meeting may decide that an auditor or a body approved for this purpose by the Registrar (both hereinafter referred to as "the audit body") shall be appointed instead of a control committee.

Article One: General Meeting

Times for convening meeting

20.

- (a) An ordinary general meeting of the members of the amuta shall take place at the times prescribed by the rules but not less than once a year.
- (b) The board may convene an extraordinary general meeting at any time, and it shall do so upon the written demand of the control committee, the audit body or one tenth of the members of the amuta.
- (c) Where a general meeting has not been convened in accordance with the provisions of this section, the Registrar may convene it or appoint a person to do so.

Voting

21. At a general meeting, every member shall have one vote, and voting shall be personal, unless otherwise provided by the Rules.

Majority

22. The decisions of the general meeting shall be passed by a simple majority of those voting save as otherwise provided by this Law or the rules.

Minutes

23. At every general meeting, minutes shall be kept. The minutes shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting and upon being signed by him shall be prima facie evidence of their contents and of the validity of the convening and conduct of the meeting and the passing of its decisions.

Meeting of representatives

24.

- (a) Where the number of the members of an amuta exceeds two thousand, it may prescribe in its rules that its general meetings shall be meetings of representatives elected by the members. The method and manner of the election of the representatives shall be in accordance with the provisions of the rules.
- (b) For the purposes of this Law, a meeting of representatives shall be treated as a general meeting, and the power of the Registrar under section 20(c) shall also apply, mutatis mutandis, to the holding of the said elections.

Article Two: The Board

Powers

25. The board shall manage the affairs of the amuta, and it shall have every power not reserved by this Law or the rules to the general meeting or another of the agencies of the amuta.

Constitution

26.

(a) The board shall be elected by an ordinary general meeting unless the rules otherwise provide. Until the constitution of the first board, the founders shall act as a board.

(b) Whenever an amuta has no board constituted under subsection (a), the Registrar may appoint a member or members of the amuta to act as a board.

Duty of board member

27. The members of the board shall act in the interest of the amuta, within the framework of its objects and in accordance with the rules and the resolutions of the general meeting.

Removal of board member from office

28. The general meeting may at any time remove a member of the board from office.

Register of board members

29. An amuta shall keep a register of board members in which the name, address and identity number and the dates of commencement and termination of service of each member shall be recorded.

Article Three: Control Committee

Functions

30. The control committee or audit body shall examine the financial and economic affairs, and the account-books, of the amuta and shall lay before the general meeting its recommendations as to the approval of the financial report. Constitution. 31. The control committee or audit body shall be elected by an ordinary general meeting.

Article Four: Restrictions as to Tenure

Exclusivity of tenure

32. A person shall not at one and the same time serve as a member of the board and as a member of the Control Committee or audit body.

Disqualification for tenure

33.

(a) There shall not serve as a member of the board -

(1) a person who is not a member of the amuta;

(2) a person who serves the amuta for remuneration otherwise than as a member of the board;

(3) a body corporate; however, a representative of a body corporate which is a member of the amuta may serve as a member of the board even if he himself is not a member of the amuta.

(b) There shall not serve as a member of the control committee or audit body a person who serves the amuta for remuneration otherwise than as a member of such committee or body.

Validity of act

34. The validity of an act of a member of the board, a member of the control committee or a member of the audit body shall not be impaired by a defect in his election or appointment.

Chapter Five: Keeping of Accounts, Submission of Documents and Inspection

Account-books

35.

(a) An amuta shall keep account-books which shall fully and faithfully reflect its transactions and financial position.

(b) Every member of the board, the control committee or the audit body may at any time inspect the account-books of the amuta and the documents relating to entries therein and obtain from every member of the board and employee of the amuta any document in his possession and any information which, in the opinion of the member of the board, control committee or audit body, is required for the carrying out of his functions.

Financial report

36. The board shall lay before every ordinary general meeting a balance-sheet and income-and-expenditure report {hereinafter referred to as a "financial report") of the amuta. The financial report shall be submitted to the control committee or audit body not later than two weeks before the date of the meeting or at an earlier date prescribed by the rules.

Audit

37.

(a) The Registrar may, on the application of the control committee, the audit body or one tenth of the members of the amuta or on his own motion, direct that the financial report shall be submitted to the general meeting after being audited by an auditor appointed by the board and together with the comments of the auditor, and he may, if he deems it necessary, order the postponement of the general meeting until a date prescribed by him.

(b) The powers under section 35 (b) shall vest also in an auditor appointed under this section.

Submission of documents to Registrar

38. An amuta shall submit to the Registrar the following documents, signed by two members of the board:

(1) notice of a change of address of the amuta or of the election, appointment or cessation of tenure of a member of the board, the control committee or the audit body - within two weeks after the event;

(2) a copy of a resolution of the general meeting under section 11 or 12 or of a resolution of the general meeting or the board concerning persons empowered to sign in the name of the amuta - within two weeks after the passing of the resolution;

(3) a copy of the financial report together with the recommendation of the control committee or audit body or, where an auditor has been appointed under section 37, together with his certification and comments - within two weeks after the general meeting to which the report was submitted;

(4) other documents designated by the Minister of the Interior by regulations.

Inspection

39.

(a) The register of members and the register of board members, the minutes of the general meetings and the financial reports submitted to the general meeting shall at any reasonable time be open for inspection by all the members of the amuta.

(b) Documents submitted to the Registrar under section 2, 10 or 38 shall be open for inspection at his office by any person.

Chapter Six: Investigation of Business

Appointment and powers of investigator

40.

(a) The Registrar shall, on the application of one quarter of the members of the amuta or on the application of the control committee or audit body or on his own motion, appoint an investigator to investigate the business and position of the amuta and deliver a report thereon.

(b) In the case of an amuta the objects of which are religious, the appointment of an investigator under subsection (a) shall require consultation with the Director-General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

(c) The investigator shall, mutatis mutandis, have the powers referred to in sections 9 to 11 and 27 (b) of the Commissions of Inquiry Law, 5729-1968⁽¹⁾.

(d) Objection to the decision of the Registrar to appoint or not to appoint an investigator under this section may be lodged by the amuta or the applicants for the investigation with the Minister of the Interior within fourteen days from the day on which it or they is or are given notice of the decision.

Expenses of investigation

41.

(a) The Registrar may impose the whole or part of the expenses of the investigation on the amuta, the members of the board or the applicants for the investigation, and he may request the applicants for the investigation to provide security for the expenses thereof.

(b) Objection to the decision of the Registrar under subsection (a) may be lodged, by whoever the expenses have been imposed on, with the Minister of the Interior within fourteen days from the day on which it or they is or are given notice of the decision.

(c) Investigation expenses not imposed under subsection (a) shall be borne by the Treasury.

Chapter Seven: Winding-Up

Modes of winding-up

42. An amuta may be wound up voluntarily or by court order.

Article One: Voluntary Winding-Up

Winding-up resolution and appointment of liquidator

43.

(a) An amuta may, at its general meeting, resolve upon its winding-up and the appointment of a liquidator or liquidators. The resolution shall require a two-thirds majority of those voting at a meeting of which all the members of the society have been given notice twenty-one days in advance, indicating that a winding-up resolution will be proposed thereat.

(b) A copy of the resolution shall be submitted to the Registrar within two weeks from the adoption thereof, and the Registrar shall register the resolution.

(c) The winding-up shall commence two weeks after the adoption of the resolution unless a later date is prescribed therein.

Declaration of solvency

44. A general meeting referred to in section 43 may only be convened if an affidavit by a majority of the members of the board has been submitted to the Registrar to the effect that they have examined the state of the business of the amuta and are satisfied that it is able to pay its debts in full within one year from the commencement of the winding-up.

Functions of liquidator

45. The liquidator shall -

- (1) receive the property of the amuta and collect the debts due to it from members and others;
- (2) realise the property of the amuta to the extent required for the payment of its debts;
- (3) pay the debts of the amuta, including the expenses of the winding-up;
- (4) deal with the remainder of the property in accordance with section 58.

Notice to creditors

46.

(a) Within two weeks after the commencement of his appointment, the liquidator shall publish a notice of the winding-up of the amuta, calling upon its creditors to submit their claims to him within a reasonable time prescribed in the notice.

(b) The notice shall be published in Reshumot. It shall also be published in two daily newspapers appearing in Hebrew; but if most of the members of the amuta are Arabic-speaking, it shall be published in a daily newspaper appearing in Arabic.

Termination of winding-up

47.

(a) When the liquidator has completed the winding-up operations, he shall convene a final general meeting and present a report of the winding-up, certified by the control committee or the audit body, for its approval. The provisions of section 37 shall apply also, mutatis mutandis, to that report.

(b) When the final general meeting has approved the report, the liquidator shall, within two weeks after the meeting, submit a copy thereof and of the minutes of the meeting to the Registrar.

Saving of power

48. Voluntary winding-up shall not affect the power of the court to make a winding-up order under section 49. Where such an order is made, the winding-up under the order shall be deemed to have commenced on the date of commencement of the voluntary winding-up.

Article Two: Winding-Up by Court Order

Grounds for winding-up

49. The District Court may order the winding-up of an amuta when any one of the following is the case:

(1) the activities of the amuta are conducted in a manner contrary to Law or to its objects or rules;

(2) the amuta or its objects is or are aimed at the negation of the existence or the democratic character of the State of Israel;

(3) an investigator appointed under section 40 has recommended the winding-up of the amuta;

(4) the amuta is unable to pay its debts;

(5) the court has found that it is equitable and just that the amuta shall be wound up.

Application for winding-up order

50.

(a) An application for the winding-up of an amuta shall be made by the Attorney-General or the Registrar. An application under section 49 (4) may also be made by a creditor to whom the amuta owes more than 1,000 shekalim.

(b) An application for winding-up under section 49(1), (2) or (5) may only be made after the Registrar has warned the amuta in writing to remedy the position and the amuta has not done so within a reasonable time after receipt of the warning.

Preliminary clarification

51. Where the Registrar has reason to apprehend that one of the grounds for winding-up mentioned in section 49 (1), (2), (4) or (5) exists in respect of an amuta, he may demand from any member of the amuta or of one of its agencies, or from any of its employees, any document in his possession, or any information, which, in the opinion of the Registrar, may assist in clarifying the matter.

Appeal

52. The Attorney-General, the Registrar, the amuta and any person who, having been a party to the proceedings in the District Court, is aggrieved by the winding-up order or by the refusal to grant it, may appeal to the Supreme Court. An aggrieved party who was not a party to those proceedings may so appeal if he has received leave to do so from the President of the District Court.

Commencement of winding-up

53. Winding-up by court order shall commence on the date of the order unless a different date is prescribed therein.

Application of provisions

54. The provisions of sections 149, 154(1), 155, 156, 162 to 164, 166, 170 to 172, 174A, 180, 185, 187, 188, 215, 219 to 220B, 225 to 229, 233 and 234 of the Companies Ordinance⁽²⁾, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the winding-up of an amuta by court order.

Article Three: General Provisions

Activities and representation

55. From the date of commencement of the winding-up or, if the court, in the winding-up order, has prescribed a date prior to the date of the order, from such latter date, the amuta shall not continue any activity other than an activity required for carrying out the winding-up, and every power to act on behalf of the amuta shall vest in the liquidator alone.

Directions of the court

56. The court may, on the application of the liquidator, a member of the amuta or a creditor, issue directions to the liquidator as to any matter relating to the winding-up.

Duty to give information

57. Every member or former member of the amuta or of any of its agencies and every employee or former employee of the amuta shall, upon the demand of the liquidator, deliver to him any document in their possession and any information relating to the business or affairs of the amuta.

Property of wound-up amuta

58. Where any property remains after an amuta has been wound up and its debts have been paid in full, such property shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the rules. In the absence of such provisions or where it is not practicable to act in accordance therewith, such property shall, in accordance with the directions of the court, be devoted to an object defined by the court as related to the objects of the amuta.

Striking-off and revival of amuta; voidance of winding-up.

59.

(a) The striking-off of an amuta which has ceased to operate and the revival of an amuta which has been struck off shall be governed, mutatis mutandis, by the provisions of section 242 of the Companies Ordinance.

(b) The voidance of the winding-up of an an amuta shall be governed, mutatis mutandis, by the provisions of section 236 of the Companies Ordinance.

Chapter Eight: Existing Societies

Application for registration

60.

(a) A society established under the Ottoman Law of Societies of the 29th Rejeb, 1327 (1909) (hereinafter referred to as "the Ottoman Law") notice of whose establishment under that Law was given before the coming into force of this Law (such a society hereinafter referred to as an 'existing society') may, within one year from the coming into force of this Law, apply to the Registrar for registration as an amuta.

(b) The Registrar may extend the one-year period referred to in subsection (a) on application made to him by an existing society during that year. He may do so only once.

Registration of society as amuta

61.

(a) Where application is made under section 60, the Registrar shall register the existing society as an amuta in the Register of Amutot and the provisions of sections 4, 6 and 7 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

(b) From the day designated in the certificate as the date of registration, the existing society shall be an amuta and the provisions of this Law shall apply thereto.

Society not applying for registration

62. Where an existing society does not apply for registration as an amuta within the period mentioned in section 60, the Registrar may strike it off. The striking-off proceeding and the

revival of the society after its being struck off shall be governed, mutatis mutandis, by the provisions of section 242 of the Companies Ordinance.

Chapter Nine: Miscellaneous

Registrar of amutot

63. The Minister of Justice shall appoint a State employee qualified to be a Judge of a Magistrates' Court to be Registrar of Amutot, and he may appoint a State employee or State employees qualified to be a Judge or Judges as aforesaid to be an Assistant Registrar or Assistant Registrars.

Penalties

64. An amuta which contravenes any of the provisions of sections 18, 23, 29, 35 and 38 and every person responsible for the contravention shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 shekalim.

Exemption from application

65. The Minister of the Interior may, with the approval of the Constitution, Legislation and Juridical Committee of the Knesset, prescribe by regulations that any of the provisions of this Law shall not apply, or shall apply with variations, as may be stated in the regulations, to specific categories of amutot.

Implementation and regulations

66.

(a) The Minister of the Interior is charged with the implementation of this Law and may, with the approval of the Constitution, Legislation and Juridical Committee of the Knesset, make regulations as to any matter relating to its implementation, including -

(1) fees payable for acts of the Registrar;

(2) the registration of pledges of amutot.

(b) The Minister of Justice may make procedural regulations for court proceedings under this Law.

Inapplicability

67. The provisions of this Law shall not apply to -

(1) societies which are existing political parties or political parties established less than two years from the date of the coming into force of this Law;

(2) societies which are existing employees' or employers' organisations or employees' or employers' organisations established before the expiration of three years from the date of the coming into force of this Law.

Application of Ottoman Law

68. The Ottoman Law shall apply only to an existing society so long as it has not been registered as an amuta or has not been struck off under section 62 and to societies to which this Law does not apply under section 67.

Amendment of Trust Law

69. Section 35 of the Trust Law, 5739-1979⁽³⁾, is hereby repealed.

Commencement

70. This Law shall come into force on the 26th Adar Bet, 5741 (1st April, 1981).

Publication

71. This Law shall be published within thirty days from the date of its adoption by the Knesset.

SCHEDULE

(Section 10)

Model Rules of Amuta

Article One : Membership

Admission of member

1.

(a) The founders of the amuta shall be members thereof from the date of registration of the amuta in the Register of Amutot.

(b) A person who wishes to become a member of the amuta shall submit to the board an application as follows:

"I (name, address and identity number) wish to become a member of the amuta (name of amuta). The objects and rules of the amuta are known to me. I undertake that, if admitted as a member, I shall comply with the provisions of the rules of the amuta and with the decisions of its general meeting."

(c) The decision concerning the admission or non-admission of the applicant as a member of the amuta shall rest with the board. If the board refuses to admit the applicant, he may lodge objection with the next general meeting.

Rights and duties of members

2.

(a) A member of the amuta is entitled to attend and vote at every general meeting and shall have one vote at every voting. He is entitled to elect and be elected to the board and the control committee.

(b) A member of the amuta is entitled to take part in its activities and to enjoy its services.

(c) The board may, with the approval of the general meeting, prescribe a membership fee, the payment of which shall be obligatory on the members.

(d) Termination of membership of the amuta shall not dispense from effecting payments due to the amuta from the member immediately before the termination of his membership in respect of the period up to such termination.

Termination of membership

3.

(a) Membership of the amuta terminates -

(1) upon the death of the member or, in the case of a member being a body corporate, upon completion of the winding-up;

(2) upon withdrawal of the member from the amuta; written notice of withdrawal shall be given to the board thirty days in advance;

(3) upon expulsion of the member from the amuta.

(b) The general meeting may, upon the proposal of the board, decide to expel a member from the amuta on one of the following grounds:

(1) the member has not paid to the amuta what is due to it from him;

(2) the member has not complied with the provisions of the rules or with a decision of the general meeting;

(3) the member acts in a manner contrary to the objects of the amuta;

(4) the member has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude.

(c) The board shall not propose to the general meeting to expel a member from the amuta unless it has given him a suitable opportunity to state his case before it, and it shall not so propose for one of the reasons mentioned in subsection (b) (1), (2) and (3) unless it has warned the member and given him reasonable time to remedy the position.

Communications to members

4. Any invitation, request, warning or other communication by the amuta to a member shall be in writing and shall be delivered to him personally or sent by ordinary mail to his address registered in the register of members. On the written application of member, the amuta shall change his address registered in the register of members.

Article Two: General Meeting

Time and place

5. The day, hour and place of a general meeting shall be fixed by the board.

Invitation

6. A general meeting shall be convened by notice to every member at least ten days in advance, indicating the day, hour, place and agenda.

Functions of ordinary general meeting

7. An ordinary general meeting shall hear reports on the activities of the board and the activities of the control committee, shall consider them and the financial report submitted to it by the board, shall decide on the approval of the said reports and shall elect a board and a control committee.

Quorum

8.

(a) A general meeting shall not be opened unless at least one quarter of the members of the amuta are present. Where such a quorum is present at the opening of the meeting, the meeting may continue its deliberations and pass decisions even if the number of those present has decreased.

(b) Where a quorum as aforesaid does not convene within one hour from the time specified in the invitation, the meeting shall be considered adjourned for a week to the same hour and place, without need for another invitation, and those present at the adjourned meeting, whatever their number, may deliberate and pass decisions.

Chairman and secretary

9. A general meeting shall elect a chairman and a secretary for itself from among the members of the amuta.

Decisions

10. The decisions of a general meeting shall be passed by a majority of the votes of those voting unless the Law or these Rules requires or require a different majority. Where the votes are evenly divided, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

Minutes

11. The secretary of the meeting shall keep minutes thereof.

Article Three : The Board

Number of members

12. The number of the members of the board shall be fixed by decision of the general meeting but shall not be less than two.

Period of tenure

13.

(a) The board shall hold office from its election by a general meeting until another general meeting elects a new board. A member of the outgoing board may be re-elected.

(b) A member of the board may resign at any time by written notice to the board. A member of the board shall cease to hold office if he has been declared legally incompetent or bankrupt.

Filling vacancy on board

14.

(a) Where the place of a board member has fallen vacant, the remaining members or member may appoint another member of the amuta to hold office as a member of the board until the next general meeting. Pending such an appointment, the remaining board members or member may continue to act as a board.

(b) Where a board member is unable to carry out his functions, the remaining members or member may appoint a member of the amuta to take his place until he again carries out his functions.

Meetings of board

15. The board may itself make rules as to the times of its meetings, invitations thereto, a quorum thereat and procedure for conducting them.

Decisions

16. The decisions of the board shall be passed by a majority of the votes of those voting. Where the votes are evenly divided, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected. A unanimous decision of all the members of the board need not be adopted at a board meeting.

Minutes

17. The board shall keep minutes of its meetings and decisions.

Right of representation

18. The board may empower two or more of its members to sign on behalf of the amuta documents which bind the amuta and to perform on its behalf acts which are within the competence of the board.

Article Four: Control Committee

Application of provisions

19. The provisions of regulations 12 to 17 shall also apply, mutatis mutandis, to the control committee;

Article Five: Branches

Establishment and organization of branches

20. The amuta may, by decision of the general meeting, establish branches and prescribe their organisation and the procedure for managing their affairs.

Article Six: Assets after Winding-Up

Transfer of surplus assets

21. Where any assets remain after the amuta has been wound up and its debts have been paid in full, such assets shall be transferred to another amuta having similar objects.

MENACHEM BEGIN YOSEF BURG
Prime Minister Minister of the Interior

YITZCHAK NAVON
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 15th Av, 5740 (28th July, 1980) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 983 of the 30th Av, 5740 (12th August, 1980), p. 210; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatzot Chok No. 1392 of 5739, p. 127.

⁽¹⁾ Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5729, p. 28; LSI vol. XXIII, p. 32.

⁽²⁾ Laws of Palestine vol. I, p. 161 (English Edition).

⁽³⁾ Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5739, p. 128; LSI vol. XXXIII. p. 154.