## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laws</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Laws</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Laws in the Order of the Dates of Their Adoption by the Knesset</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphabetical Index of Laws</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## EXPLANATIONS

- **I. R. (Itot Rishmi)** — The Official Gazette during the tenure of the Provisional Council of State
- **Reshumot** — The Official Gazette since the inception of the Knesset
- Sections of Reshumot referred to in this translation:
  - **Yalkut Ha-Pirsumim** — Government Notices
  - **Sefer Ha-Chukkim** — Principal Legislation
  - **Chukkei Taktziv** — Budgetary Legislation
  - **Kovetz Ha-Takkanot** — Subsidiary Legislation
  - **Hatza'ot Chok** — Bills
  - **Chukkei Taktziv (Hatza'ot)** — Budget Bills
  - **Dinei Yisrael (from No. 2: Dinei Medinat Yisrael) (Nusach Chadash)** — The revised, up-to-date and binding Hebrew text of legislation enacted before the establishment of the State
  - **P. G. (Palestine Gazette)** — The Official Gazette of the Mandatory Government
  - **Laws of Palestine** — The 1934 revised edition of Palestine legislation (Drayton)
  - **LSI** — Laws of the State of Israel
LAWS

(No. 1)

FUEL EXCISE (AMENDMENT) LAW,
5724-1963*

1. In section 1 of the Fuel Excise Law, 5718-1958 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law") —

(1) in the definition of "fuel", the closing passage beginning with the words "but does not include" shall be replaced by the following closing passage: "but does not include crude petroleum which has not been delivered for processing and has not been used for any purpose other than the operation of a petroleum field and has not been delivered with a view to being so used";

(2) in the definition of "manufacture", the words "and the filling of liquefied petroleum gas into tanks" shall be added at the end.

2. In section 4 of the principal Law, the following shall be added at the end of subsection (a): "Where the manufacture is carried on in different places, the excise shall be paid at the time of the removal of the fuel by the manufacturer from the place of manufacture designated by the Director."

LEVY ESHKOL  PINCHAS SAPIR
Prime Minister  Minister of Finance

SHINEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 2)

STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS (THIRD DEVELOPMENT ISSUE) LAW, 5724-1963**

1. The Minister of Finance is authorised to borrow on behalf of the State of Israel, a sum not exceeding 400,000,000 dollars (coin or currency of the United States of America, or its equivalent in currencies

* Passed by the Knesset on the 19th Cheshvan 5724 (5th November 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 405 of the 27th Cheshvan, 5724 (14th November, 1963), p. 2; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatzq'ot Chok No. 562 of 5724, p. 306.

** Passed by the Knesset on the 19th Cheshvan, 5724 (12th November, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 407 of the 2nd Kislev, 5714 (18th November, 1963), p. 4; the Bill and Explanatory Note were published in Hatzq'ot Chok No. 572 of 5724, p. 8.

Authorisation to accept loan.
of other countries) and for this purpose to issue and sell from time to time bonds in the United States of America and other countries.

2. The bonds issued under this Law (hereinafter referred to as “Bonds”) shall be denominated “State of Israel Bonds (Third Development Issue)” or with such variation of title and with such series designations as the Minister of Finance may determine.

3. The Bonds may be issued in annual or other series, and the Minister of Finance may from time to time determine the form of the Bonds and of each series thereof, the amounts in which they shall be issued, subject to the limitation imposed by section 1, the modes of their issue and the terms and conditions applicable to them, including restrictions on their transfer. Such terms and conditions need not be uniform in all series, but may vary from series to series.

4. (a) The Bonds may be issued on an interest-bearing basis, on a capital appreciation basis, or on a combination interest-bearing and capital appreciation basis, and shall mature at such time or times as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance, provided that no Bond issued under this Law shall mature later than 15 years after the date of issuance. Bonds issued on an interest-bearing basis shall bear such rate of interest, and Bonds issued on a capital appreciation basis shall carry such rate of appreciation and Bonds issued on a combination interest-bearing and capital appreciation basis shall bear such rate of interest and carry such rate of appreciation as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance, provided that no bond issued under this Law shall afford an investment yield, taking into account any rate of interest of appreciation and any discount or premium applicable thereto, exceeding 4 p. ct. per annum, compounded semianually. The Bonds shall be of such denominations and may be sold at such price or prices and redeemed before and at maturity upon such terms and conditions consistent with the provisions of this Law as the Minister of Finance may from time to time prescribe.

(b) The Minister of Finance may authorise the acceptance of outstanding obligations of the State of Israel in payment for the Bonds, and be may designate the obligations of the State of Israel which may be so accepted and the terms and conditions of such acceptance.

5. (a) A Bond shall bear the State Seal or State Emblem or a facsimile thereof.

(b) A Bond shall bear the signature of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance or the facsimile of such signatures printed from engraving; the coupon annexed to a Coupon Bond need only bear such a facsimile of the signature of the Minister of Finance.

(c) The Minister of Finance may prescribe that a Bond shall be signed by additional persons appointed by him in that behalf from among the persons employed in the service of the State of Israel; notice of the appointment shall be published in Reshumot.
6. The principal, interest, appreciated principal and redemption price payable under the Bonds shall, subject to the provision of section 8 for redemption in Israel currency at the option of the holder, be paid in legal currency of the United States of America out of the general revenues and assets of the State of Israel. The full faith and credit of the State of Israel is pledged for such payment.

7. The Minister of Finance is empowered to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any Bond may be redeemed prior to maturity, provided, however, that if Bonds are issued in series, no Bond of any series may be redeemed unless all Bonds of a prior series have been called for redemption.

8. The Minister of Finance is empowered to make provisions for the establishment of a sinking fund and the terms and conditions upon which the State of Israel shall, upon the demand of the holder of a Bond, redeem any Bond in Israel currency.

9. (a) The Bonds shall be exempt from stamp duty.
   
   (b) If the actual owner of a Bond is resident abroad, the principal, interest, appreciated capital and redemption price payable thereunder, or any income or gain obtained in transactions therein, shall be free of all taxes, whether ad valorem or otherwise, and whether of specific or general applicability, which are, or may in the future be, imposed in Israel.

10. The Minister of Finance may appoint Fiscal Agents in the United States of America and other countries for the purpose of this Law and may enter into contracts on behalf of the State of Israel with any person for the carrying out of any operations incidental to the issuance, flotation, registry and transfer of the Bonds.

11. (a) The Minister of Finance is charged with the implementation of this Law and may—
   
   (1) execute, either personally or through a person appointed by him in that behalf in writing, any document (including any contract of the kind referred to in section 10) deemed by him to be necessary or desirable for the implementation of this Law;
   
   (2) appoint agents abroad in order to carry on in his name the sale of, and other services connected with, the Bonds;
   
   (3) appoint registrars and transfer agents and establish offices for maintaining records of the registration and transfer of the Bonds.
   
   (b) The expenses incidental to the implementation of this Law shall be paid out of the general revenues and assets of the State of Israel.
The Minister of Finance may make regulations as to any matter relating to the implementation of this Law.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 3)

DEVELOPMENT LOAN (AMENDMENT No. 3) LAW, 5724-1963*

Amendment of section 5.

1. In paragraph (3) of section 5 of the Development Loan Law, 5720-1960), the words “not exceeding 6 per cent p.a.” shall be replaced by the words “not exceeding, in the case of bonds linked to the cost-of-living index, 6 per cent p.a.”.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 4)

LOAN (INSURANCE COMPANIES) (AMENDMENT) LAW, 5724-1963**

Amendment of section 2.

1. In section 2 of the Loan (Insurance Companies) Law, 5723-1962), the expression “50 million pounds” shall be replaced by the expression “100 million pounds”.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 25th Cheshvan, 5724 (12th November, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 407 of the 2nd Kislev, 5724 (10th November, 1963), p. 6; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatzadot Chok No. 581 of 5724, p. 5.


** Passed by the Knesset on the 25th Cheshvan, 5724 (12th November, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 407 of the 2nd Kislev, 5724 (18th November, 1963), p. 6; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatzadot Chok No. 580 of 5724, p. 2.
DETERMINATION OF AGE LAW, 5724-1963

1. The jurisdiction to give a declaratory judgment upon an application for the determination of a person's age shall be vested in the Magistrate's Court.

2. Where a person's age has been determined under this Law, any interested party may apply to the Magistrate's Court for a variation of the determination on the strength of evidence which has not previously been before the Court; however, if the application for the variation of the determination is submitted by a person on whose application the determination was made, the Court may refuse to consider evidence which the applicant could have produced to the Court at the hearing of the earlier application.

3. An appeal against a judgment of the Magistrate's Court under this Law shall be heard in the District Court by a single Judge.

4. When dealing with a determination of age, or a variation of such a determination, under this Law, the Court may deviate from the rules of evidence if, for reasons which it shall record, it sees fit to do so in the interests of discovering the truth.

5. Where a person's age has been determined under this Law, such age so determined shall be that person's age for all purposes.

6. For the purposes of this Law, "age" includes minimum age, maximum age and a range of ages.

7. Where an application for a determination of age, or for a variation of such a determination, has been submitted, and such determination or variation may affect an obligation of a person under the Defence Service Law, 5719-1959 (Consolidated Version) 1), the Court shall forward a copy of the application to the calling-up officer, within the meaning of that Law (hereinafter referred to as "the calling-up officer") and shall summon him to attend the hearing of the application as a party. The Minister of Justice shall, in consultation with the Minister of Defence, designate by regulations the classes of applications to which this provision shall apply.

8. In the Schedule to the Defence Service Law, 5719-1959 (Consolidated Version)—
   (1) the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (2) of section 3:

* Passed by the Knesset on the 25th Cheshvan, 5724 (12th November, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 407 of the 2nd Kislev, 5724 (18th November, 1963), p. 7; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 544 of 5723, p. 140.
1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 296 of 5719, p. 285; LSI vol. XIV, p. 328.
"(2A) Where a range of ages has been determined in respect of any person, he shall, for the purposes of the duty of defence service under this Law, be deemed to have been born in the middle of the period corresponding to the range of ages;"

in the section 4, the words “to the District Court” shall be replaced by the words “to the Magistrate’s Court”, and the words “for the purposes of this Law” shall be deleted;

the following section shall be inserted after section 4:

“Variation of determination of age on the application of the calling-up officer.

4A. Where a person’s age has been determined, or the determination of a person’s age varied under the Determination of Age Law, 5724-1963, the calling-up officer, if he has not been summoned under section 7 of that Law to attend the hearing of the application, may apply to the Magistrate’s Court for a variation of the determination, and he may do so even if he possesses no evidence additional to that which was before the Court. At the hearing of his application, the calling-up officer may examine that person and any witnesses who gave evidence at the hearing of an earlier application for the determination of the age of that person of for a variation of such determination.”

sections 6 to 9 are hereby repealed.

9. Where an application for a determination of age or a variation of such a determination has been submitted, and a calling-up officer is a party to the hearing thereof, the person whose age is to be determined shall submit to any such medical examination by a medical board under the Defence Service Law, 5719-1959 (Consolidated Version), or to any such other examination, as the Court may think fit with a view to determining his age; and the Court may determine such age entirely on the strength of the results of the examination.

10. A person whose age was determined, or the determination of whose age was varied, under this Law after he had been found fit for service under the Defence Service Law, 5719-1959 (Consolidated Version), and who has not been exempted from the duty of regular service and has not completed such service, shall continue to be liable thereto in accordance with the determination or variation.

11. The following shall be inserted at the end of section 104 of the National Insurance Law, 5714-1963: "However, it shall not be competent to determine the age of any person save, for the purposes of section 72, within a range of ages determined under the Determination of Age Law, 5714-1963."

12. A matter which was pending before any Court or tribunal immediately before the coming into force of this Law shall be dealt with as if this Law had not come into force.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 137 of 5714, p. 6; LSI vol. VII, p. 4.
13. The Minister of Justice may make regulations as to the procedure in proceedings under this Law.

LEVI ESHKOL  
Prime Minister

DOV JOSEPH  
Minister of Justice

SHNEUR-ZALMAN SHAZAR  
President of the State

(No. 6)

DEFENCE SERVICE (CONSOLIDATED VERSION)  
(AMENDMENT No. 3) LAW, 5724-1963*

1. Section 14 of the Defence Service (Consolidated Version) Law, 5719-1959) (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law") shall be replaced by the following section:

"Time of service 14. Where a person, during the period of his regular service, is imprisoned for an offence under a judgment of a court-martial or other court or under a judgment of a senior disciplinary officer, or is absent from the service unlawfully or by permission obtained under false pretences and is punished therefor in accordance with law, then, unless the court-martial, other court, or senior disciplinary officer otherwise directs, the period of his imprisonment or absence shall not, for the purpose of calculating the time of service, be regarded as a period during which he discharged his duty of regular service."

2. Section 23 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Time of reserve service 23. Where a person of military age, while on reserve service, is imprisoned for an offence under a judgment of a Court-Martial or other court or under a judgment of a senior disciplinary officer, or is absent from the service unlawfully or by permission obtained under false pretences and is punished therefor in accordance with law, then, unless the court-martial, other court or senior disciplinary officer otherwise directs, the period of his imprisonment or absence shall not, for the purpose of calculating the time of service, be regarded as a period during which he discharged his duty of regular service."

* Passed by the Knesset on the 3rd Kislev, 5724 (19th November, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 408 of the 12th Kistev, 5724, (26th November, 1963), p. 10; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 941 of 5723, p. 130.

calculating the time of service, be regarded as a period during which he discharged his duty of reserve service.”.

LEVI ESHKOL  
Prime Minister

LEVI ESHKOL  
Minister of Defence

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR  
President of the State

(No. 7)

EGG AND POULTRY BOARD (PRODUCTION AND MARKETING) LAW, 5724-1963*

CHAPTER ONE: INTERPRETATION

Definitions.

1. In this Law—
“poultry” or “fowls” means chickens, geese, ducks, swans and turkeys of any breed, sex or age;
“hatching eggs” means poultry eggs used for hatching;
“reproduction material” means hatching eggs and newly-hatched chicks;
“eggs” means poultry eggs, other than hatching eggs, and includes frozen eggs of any type;
“poultry meat” means slaughtered poultry and any part or limb thereof, however prepared or processed (including frozen) and includes live poultry;
“poultry products” means eggs, poultry meat and reproduction material;
“breeder” means a person who carries on the breeding of poultry for purposes of breed improvement, reproduction, egg production or fattening and includes a person who deals with incubation, but does not include an individual who breeds not more than ten fowls for the requirements only of himself and his family;
“breed improvement” means the improvement of hereditary qualities of breeds of poultry;
“incubator” means a device used for the hatching of eggs;
“the Ministers” means the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

CHAPTER TWO: THE BOARD, ITS FUNCTIONS AND ORGANS

2. There is hereby established an Egg and Poultry Board (hereinafter referred to as “the Board”).

* Passed by the Knesset on the 2nd Kislev, 5724 (18th November, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 409 of the 20th Kislev, 5724 (6th December, 1963) p. 12; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hata'ahot Chok No. 458 of 5721, p. 244.
3. The functions of the Board shall be—

(1) to plan—having regard to directives of the Minister of Agriculture as to agricultural planning—the extent of the breeding of poultry for egg production, fattening and hatching and to regulate such breeding in accordance with such planning;

(2) to supervise breed improvement;

(3) to regulate the production of reproduction material and its marketing in Israel and abroad;

(4) to regulate the marketing of eggs and poultry meat in Israel and abroad;

(5) to encourage and assist—

(a) the processing of poultry meat for marketing, including freezing and canning;

(b) the establishment of sorting and packing depots for eggs, including freezing installations;

(c) research into the markets and production methods of the poultry industry and the ways of handling the products;

(6) to take action to increase the consumption of the products of the poultry industry in Israel and abroad.

4. The Board shall be a corporation, competent in respect of any obligation, right and legal act.

5. The Ministers shall prescribe the number of the members of the Board, who shall not be fewer than forty and not more than fifty and who shall include representatives of the Government, representatives of the World Zionist Organisation—Jewish Agency for Eretz Israel (hereinafter referred to as “the Agency”) and representatives of the public.

6. The representatives of the public shall be representatives of the breeders, representatives of the wholesale trade, representatives of the retail trade and representatives of the consumers.

7. The representatives of the Government and the representatives of the Agency shall together be about one fifth of the members of the Board, and the manner of their appointment shall be prescribed by the Ministers by regulations. The Minister of Agriculture shall appoint from among them the Chairman of the Board, and the Minister of Commerce and Industry shall appoint from among them the Deputy Chairman of the Board.

8. The Agency shall be represented by at least two representatives. Its representatives shall be appointed by the Ministers upon the recommendation of the Agency.

9. The Ministers shall ask breeders’ organisations which in the opinion of the Ministers are representative organisations to submit lists of candidates for the Board. From those lists, the Ministers shall appoint
Representatives of wholesale trade.

Adjustment of representation of breeders and wholesalers.

Representatives of retail trade.

Representatives of consumers.

Non-submission of list of candidates.

Who shall not be a member of the Board.

Term of office.

Reappointment.

Removal of representative of the public.

not less than half of the members of the Board, giving representation to producers of eggs, poultry and reproduction material, other than persons dealing only with incubation.

10. The Ministers shall ask such bodies of the wholesale trade in poultry products as in the opinion of the Ministers are representative bodies to submit to them lists of candidates for the Board. From those lists, the Ministers shall appoint about one fifth of the members of the Board, giving representation to the wholesale trade in poultry meat, eggs, and reproduction material, including persons dealing only with incubation if, in the opinion of the Ministers, they should be given representation in view of their importance to the industry.

11. The Ministers shall fix the number of representatives appointed from the lists submitted by the breeders' organisations and bodies of the wholesale trade, as far as possible, with reference to the importance which, in the opinion of the Ministers, each organisation or body has in the production of poultry products or in the wholesale trade therein, as the case may be.

12. The Ministers shall ask such bodies of the retail trade in poultry products as in the opinion of the Ministers are representative bodies to submit lists of candidates for the Board. The Ministers shall appoint two members of the Board from those lists.

13. The Ministers shall appoint two members of the Board who, in the opinion of the Ministers, represent the consumers.

14. Where one of the organisations or bodies referred to in section 9, 10 or 12 does not submit a list of candidates within the time prescribed by the Ministers, the Ministers may appoint as representatives of the community connected with that organisation or body such persons as, in the opinion of the Ministers, represent that community.

15. A person employed by the Board as a paid employee shall not be appointed or serve as a member thereof. This provision shall not apply to a Director-General appointed under the provisions of section 26.

17. The term of office of the representatives of the public shall be three years. However, they shall continue to serve until representatives of the public are appointed for the new term of office: Provided that the additional period shall not exceed three months.

17. A representative of the public may be reappointed in the manner prescribed in sections 9 to 14.

18. The Ministers shall remove a representative of the public from office if—

(1) he was appointed from a list as referred to in section 9, 10 or 12 and the organisation or body which submitted the list recommends to the Ministers to remove him; or
he has been absent, without sufficient reason, from five consecutive meetings of the Board, and the Board recommends to the Ministers to remove him from office; or

(3) he has gone bankrupt or a receiver has been appointed for him by the Court;

(4) he has been convicted of an offence involving ignominy.

19. (a) If a representative of the public dies or resigns or is removed from office, the Ministers shall appoint another in his place, who shall serve until the expiration of the term of office of the member in whose place he has been appointed.

(b) If a representative of the public is temporarily unable to carry out his functions, the Ministers may appoint a substitute for him, who shall serve until the member in whose place he has been appointed is able to carry out his functions.

(c) The appointment of a representative of the public under subsection (a) or (b) shall be from the lists from which the member whom he replaces was appointed.

20. (a) A quorum at the meetings of the Board shall be one half of its members, including at least two of the representatives of the Government.

(b) If there is no quorum owing to the absence of representatives of the Government, the meeting shall be adjourned for one week; if the new date is a day of rest, within the meaning of the Days of Rest Ordinance, 5708-1948), the meeting shall be held on the following day. At the new meeting, one half of the members of the Board shall be a quorum even in the absence of a representative of the Government.

(c) A decision of the Board passed at a new meeting, as referred to in subsection (b), without the participation of at least two representatives of the Government shall be brought to the knowledge of the Ministers. If the Ministers notify the Board of their opposition to the decision within seven days from the day on which it is brought to their knowledge, the decision shall not take effect unless it is reaffirmed at a further meeting of the Board by a two-thirds majority of those present; those present shall be at least one half of the members, but need not include a representative of the Government. If the Ministers do not notify their opposition within seven days as aforesaid, the decision shall take effect upon the expiration of that period.

21. The Chairman or Deputy Chairman shall preside over the meetings of the Board. In their absence, those present shall elect a chairman from among the representatives of the Government. At a new meeting under section 20 (b) at which no representative of the Government is present, or at a further meeting under section 20 (c) at which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Board are not present, those present shall elect the chairman of the meeting from among themselves.

22. (a) The decisions of the Board shall be passed by a majority of the votes of those taking part in the voting. In the event of an equality of votes the chairman shall have a casting vote.

(b) The chairman of a meeting of the Board may rule that a particular decision passed at that meeting shall not take effect at once, in order that the Ministers may be able to express an opinion on it. If the Ministers notify the Board of their opposition to the decision within ten days of that meeting, the decision shall not take effect unless it is reaffirmed at a further meeting of the Board by a two-thirds majority of those present. If the Ministers do not notify their opposition within ten days as aforesaid, the decision shall take effect upon the expiration of that period. The provisions of this subsection shall not derogate from the power of the Ministers or of one of them to approve decisions of the Board if they require their or his approval under the provisions of this Law.

23. The Board shall itself lay down its rules of procedure in so far as they are not prescribed by this Law or by regulations made thereunder.

24. (a) The Board shall have an Executive Committee of not more than twenty members. Of these, not more than one quarter shall be appointed by the Ministers from among the representatives of the Government; the appointees of the Ministers shall include the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Board, who shall also be the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Committee. The other members of the Executive Committee shall be appointed by the Board from among the representatives of the breeders and the representatives of the wholesale trade; the number of the representatives of the breeders shall be twice that of the representatives of the wholesale trade.

(b) The provisions of sections 20-23 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Executive Committee.

25. (a) The Executive Committee shall carry out the decisions of the Board, shall manage the affairs of the Board in accordance with those decisions and shall for that purpose be competent to exercise all the powers of the Board, except those reserved to the Board by section 27.

(b) The Executive Committee may from time to time assign executive functions to one or several of its members, subject to its decisions.

(c) The Board may pay to the members of the Executive Committee a loss-of-working-time allowance, at such rate as it shall with the approval of the Ministers prescribe, in respect of their attendance at the meetings of the Executive Committee. The Board may also, with the approval of the Ministers, pay to the members of the Executive Committee a reasonable remuneration for the carrying out of executive functions assigned to them from time to time.
26. The Executive Committee may appoint a Director-General of the Board and may prescribe his functions and pay. A member of the Board or a State employee shall not be appointed to that post save under a decision passed by a three-quarters majority. In the case of a State employee, that majority shall include three quarters of the representatives of the public, and the appointee shall not be entitled to receive any pay from the Board.

27. The following powers shall be wholly reserved to the Board:

(1) the power to decide upon the budget of the Board;
(2) the power to appoint a Control Committee;
(3) the power to make rules;
(4) any other power which the Board decides to reserve wholly to itself.

28. (a) The Board shall, with the approval of the Ministers, appoint, otherwise than from among its members, a Control Committee, which shall supervise the carrying out of the decisions of the Board, shall carry out other control functions assigned to it by the Board and shall submit reports and recommendations to the Board or the Executive Committee either on its own initiative or upon the Board's or Executive Committee's demand.

(b) A Control Committee shall hold office until the expiration of three months from the end of the term of office of the Board which appointed it.

29. The Board shall appoint various committees, from among its members or otherwise, to make recommendations to it on such matters or classes of matters as it may determine.

30. The existence, and the validity of the decisions, of the Board, of the Executive Committee or of any of the committees of the Board shall not be affected by a vacancy thereon or by a defect in the appointment of one of its members.

CHAPTER THREE: REGULATION OF POULTRY BREEDING

31. The Board may, by rules, having regard to the directives of the Minister of Agriculture as to agricultural planning, prescribe every year—

(1) the size of the poultry industry in terms of national quotas for laying, hatching and fattening (hereinafter referred to as "national quotas");
(2) principles for the fixing of personal production and marketing quotas (hereinafter referred to as "personal quotas") for eggs, hatching eggs and poultry meat within the framework of the national quotas; the personal quotas may be fixed in terms of the size of the flocks or the number of eggs or the weight of the meat or by some other uniform standard.
32. (a) The Board shall appoint from among its members a Quota Committee or Quota Committees which shall be competent, subject to the provisions of section 31 (2), to fix or refuse to fix personal quotas; a majority of the members of a Quota Committee shall be members of the Board who are representatives of breeders.

(b) A decision of a Quota Committee fixing or refusing to fix a personal quota shall be served upon the applicant with the signature of the Chairman of the Committee and, if sent to the applicant, by registered post, at the address of his ordinary or last place of residence or business, shall be deemed to have been served upon him at the expiration of seven days from the day on which it was delivered to the Post Office unless he proves that it has not been served.

33. (a) For the purposes of section 32, the Minister shall appoint an Objection Committee, or Objection Committees, of five members, of whom at least three, including the Chairman, shall not be members of the Board; those appointees who are members of the Board shall not be members of a Quota Committee. Three members, including two who are not members of the Board, shall be a quorum at the meetings of an Objection Committee.

(b) A person who considers himself aggrieved by a decision of a Quota Committee may lodge objection to it with an Objection Committee within fifteen days from the date of service of the order.

(c) The decision of the Objection Committee shall be final.

34. (a) A cooperative society shall, for the purposes of personal quotas, be taken to represent all its members, and a joint personal quota (hereinafter referred to as a “joint quota”) shall be fixed for it, in accordance with section 32 and 33, in respect of its members as a whole, if the society so requests by a resolution of its general meeting laying down principles for the apportionment of the joint quota among the members.

(b) A cooperative society for which a joint quota has been fixed shall fix for its members separate personal quotas according to the apportionment laid down as aforesaid. A member who considers himself aggrieved by the apportionment may oppose it, and the provisions of the rules of the society shall apply to the opposition as if it concerned a dispute between the society and the member.

(c) A cooperative society which apportions to its members—whether in the first apportionment or as a result of members' oppositions—separate personal quotas of an aggregate quantity exceeding the joint quota fixed for it shall be liable to a fine of 5,000 pounds.

35. (a) During a period in which a national quota for laying, hatching or fattening applies under section 31 (a), a person shall not produce or market eggs, hatching eggs or poultry meat unless a personal quota for the production or marketing thereof has been fixed for him under sections 32 to 34 and not in excess of that quota, as fixed or as reduced under section 36.
(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a person who breeds not more than ten fowls for the requirements only of himself and his family.

36. (a) The Board may, by rules, reduce the national quota for laying, hatching or fattening fixed under section 31 if it appears necessary to do so in view of diminished marketing possibilities in Israel or abroad.

(b) If the Board reduces the national quota as aforesaid, it may, by rules and having regard to the directives of the Minister of Agriculture as to agricultural planning—

(1) reduce the personal quotas by percentages;
(2) grade the percentages of reduction with reference to the economic importance of the poultry department to the farm of the breeder and enact adjustment provisions in that connection;
(3) exempt from a reduction as aforesaid quotas the size of which does not exceed a minimum fixed by the Board in those rules.

37. The Board may, by rules, regulate the hatching of eggs in incubators and the supply of chicks therefrom and impose prohibitions and restrictions in that connection, including the destruction of male chicks of light-weight breeds.

CHAPTER FOUR: REGULATION OF BREED IMPROVEMENT, THE PRODUCTION OF HATCHING EGGS, INCUBATION AND THE TRADE IN REPRODUCTION MATERIAL

38. The Board may prescribe rules as to carrying on breed improvement, the production of hatching eggs (hereinafter referred to as "reproduction") and incubation, and it may, by such rules make the same conditional upon the receipt of a written licence from the Board.

39. If the Board exercises its power under section 38, it shall, in consultation with a person appointed in that behalf by the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, prescribe rules as to the grant, conditions and cancellation of licences. Those rules shall be aimed at maintaining and raising the technical standards of breed improvement, reproduction and incubation, and they may include, inter alia, provisions as to—

(1) the minimum size of breed improvement flocks and reproduction flocks;
(2) the average standard of such qualities of breed improvement flocks and reproduction flocks as determine their fitness to be used as breed improvement material or reproduction material;
(3) conditions of accommodation and care, including sanitary conditions;
(4) the maintenance of records and the submission of reports.
40. Subject to the provisions of section 39, the Board may, by rules, prohibit the production of hatching eggs otherwise than from breed improvement material acquired from the holder of a breed improvement licence and prohibit the hatching of chicks otherwise than from hatching eggs acquired from the holder of a reproduction licence or the holder of a breed improvement licence, or from the holder of a reproduction licence only, as it may determine.

41. (a) The Board may prescribe rules as to the trade in hatching eggs and, by such rules, make such trade conditional upon the receipt of a written licence from the Board; it may lay down the conditions of the licence and provisions as to its cancellation.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to a producer of hatching eggs who sells his products.

42. A person who considers himself aggrieved by the refusal of the Board to grant a licence under this chapter, by a condition attached to the licence by the Board or by the cancellation of the licence may, within fifteen days from the day on which he was notified of such refusal, condition or cancellation, lodge objection with a committee of three poultry experts appointed by the Ministers otherwise than from among the members of the Board.

43. The Ministers shall enact regulations as to the publication by the Board of scientific findings relating to breed improvement.

CHAPTER FIVE: MARKETING OF EGGS AND POULTRY

44. (a) The Board shall accredit authorised contractors for the purposes of the marketing of eggs, poultry meat and reproduction material.

(b) The accreditation of authorised contractors, and the conditions and cancellation thereof, shall be in accordance with rules prescribed by the Board.

(c) A decision of the Board under this section shall be delivered to the person to whom it relates.

45. (a) There shall be established an Objection Committee of three persons for the purposes of section 44. The Chairman of the Committee shall be a Judge appointed by the Minister of Justice; the other members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Ministers otherwise than from the ranks of the State employees.

(b) A person who considers himself aggrieved by a decision of the Board not to accredit him as an approved contractor or to cancel his accreditation or by a condition attached by the Board to his accreditation may lodge objection to such decision or condition within fifteen days from the day on which it was communicated to him.

(c) The decision of the Objection Committee shall be final.
46. (a) A breeder shall not market any eggs, poultry meat or reproduction material save to or through an authorised contractor accredited for that class of poultry products.

(b) The Board may, in special cases, permit marketing otherwise than in accordance with subsection (a), and it may attach conditions to the permit.

(c) Where a joint quota has been fixed for a cooperative society under section 34, a member of that society shall not market any eggs, poultry meat or reproduction material save to or through an authorised contractor designated by the society.

47. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 46, the Board may prescribe by rules, by a decision passed by a two-thirds majority, that the whole or a part of the poultry products of the breeders shall be marketed by the Board alone.

(b) If the Board decides as specified in subsection (a), contact between the breeder and the Board shall, for the purposes of the marketing of the products and the division of the proceeds, be only through authorised contractors unless the Board, by a two-thirds majority, decides that for special reasons—which shall be specified in the decision—direct contact between the breeder and the Board shall be permitted.

48. (a) Poultry products shall be exported only by the Board.

(b) The Board may prescribe by rules that the provisions of subsection (a) shall not apply to a particular kind or class of poultry products or that the export of a particular kind or class of poultry products shall be subject to a permit granted by the Board and to the conditions and restrictions attached to the permit.

49. (a) The Board may order the export of poultry products to which section 47 does not apply and in respect of which it has not exercised its power under section 48 (b) and may prescribe the kind, class and quantity of those products and an allocation scheme for the participation of authorised contractors in that export, and it may include in that allocation scheme persons who have received a permit under section 46 (b).

(b) In accordance with its decisions under subsection (a), the Board may require authorised contractors and persons who have received a permit under section 46 (b), in writing, to supply to it poultry products in such quantities and at such times as it may prescribe and prepared for export, packed and marked in accordance with its directions.

50. (a) The Board may, by rules, require breeders and authorised contractors, including distributors who have received a permit under section 47 (b), to pay charges in respect of any kind of poultry products or in respect of all or any classes of means used or intended to be used for the production of poultry products of that kind, so long as—
(1) the aggregate of the charges—whether imposed on a quantity of poultry products of a particular kind or on a quantity of all or any of the classes of means generally used or intended to be used for the production of that quantity of products—does not exceed 4 per cent of the wholesale price of the products; and

(2) a charge is not imposed both on poultry products of a particular kind and the means used or intended to be used for the production of that kind of products.

(b) Where a charge is imposed on means for the production of poultry products of a particular kind, the wholesale price, for the purposes of subsection (a), shall be the average wholesale price of that kind of products in the year preceding the imposition of the charge.

(c) The Board may, by rules—

(1) prescribe times and modes for the payment of the charges, including deductions from what is due to the persons liable to the charges in respect of poultry products;

(2) require breeders and authorised contractors, and distributors who have received a permit under section 46 (b), to maintain records and submit reports for the purposes of charges.

51. (a) The moneys of the charges imposed on the products of any branch of the industry and on means for the production of those products shall be placed to the account of a special fund of that branch and shall be expended on operations serving that branch only: Provided that the Board may—

(1) transfer not more than 10 per cent of the moneys of the said charges to the account of a general fund for the carrying out of operations not serving that branch only;

(2) debit each special fund with the Board's administrative expenses in accordance with such apportionment among the special funds as the Board may determine.

(b) For the purposes of subsection (a), the Board may merge the funds of the different poultry meat branches into one special fund, and may divide the fund of the reproduction material branch into two special funds, viz., a fund for reproduction material of light-weight breeds and a fund for reproduction material of heavy-weight breeds.

52. (a) The Board may, with the approval of the Ministers, ensure to breeders a fair return for poultry products, having regard to the fluctuations of production costs in the industry and to the fluctuations of prices in the market, in one or several of the following ways:

(1) the fixing of safeguarded prices before or at the beginning of the season or the fixing of minimum prices from time to time during the season;

(2) monetary subsidies;

(3) the purchase of surpluses.
(b) The Board may make the safeguarding of a return as re­ferred to in subsection (a) conditional upon compliance with the directions of the Board as to the production or marketing of poultry products.

53. (a) The Board may prescribe by rules—

1. the duty of every breeder to link up with an authorised contractor of his choice for the purpose of marketing poultry products through the Board under section 47; the modes and periods of linking and provisions as to its cancellation; the conditions of linking and the rights and duties connected with it and provisions as to the settlement of disputes arising from linking;
2. the classification of poultry products according to weight, quality or any other criterion;
3. the modes of processing, sorting, packing and marking poultry products and the supervision of these operations;
4. an arrangement for ordering poultry products from authorised contractors and for the delivery thereof to the Board for marketing under section 47;
5. the fixing of quotas for the marketing of poultry products at certain dates and the duty of storing and freezing poultry products;
6. the supervision of the trade in and transport of poultry products.

(b) Where linking has been imposed under subsection (a), the breeder shall deliver the products to an authorised contractor, and the authorised contractor shall accept the products from him so long as the linking between them is in force. If either duty is not fulfilled, the defaulting party shall, without prejudice to his responsibility for the offence, make good the damage caused to the other party; if an authorised dealer does not fulfil his aforesaid duty, the Board may cancel his accreditation as an authorised contractor.

54. (a) The Board shall be competent—

1. to market poultry products received by it for marketing under section 47 and to dispose of them in Israel and abroad in such ways and on such conditions as it may think fit; it may place the products in cold storage and freeze them until it decides to market them;
2. to market the products received by it for export under section 49 in foreign markets on such conditions and in such ways as it may think fit;
3. to apportion, in accordance with a pool-and-bonus system laid down by it with the approval of the Ministers, the proceeds of the sale of the poultry products marketed by it as aforesaid.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not derogate from any written undertaking of the Board.
55. The Board may collect, from the proceeds of the sale of the poultry products received by it for marketing under sections 47 and 49, its expenses in connection with the marketing of the products.

CHAPTER SIX: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Powers of Board as to transactions and enterprises.

56. The Board is competent to do any act in the carrying out of its functions and, \textit{inter alia}—

(1) to buy and sell materials and equipment necessary for production in the poultry industry; this provision shall not grant the Board an exclusive right to do so;

(2) by decision of the Board passed by a two-thirds majority and approved by the Ministers—to participate in enterprises for the sorting and packing of eggs and in the establishment of such enterprises;

(3) to accept—with the general or specific approval of the Ministers—loans for operations within the scope of its functions and to charge its property with a floating or fixed charge as security for the loan;

(4) to make advance payments to breeders and to grant loans from sources other than its funds under section 51.

57. The Board shall be the agent of the Government for the grant of monetary assistance to the export, storage or industrial processing of poultry products and to any act aimed at ensuring any of these.

Powers.

58. A person authorised in that behalf by the Executive Committee may sign on behalf of the Board, subject to any restriction imposed by the authorisation, and his signature shall bind the Board.

Budget.

59. (a) The budget year of the Board shall be from the 1st of April to the 31st of March.

(b) Not later than two months before the budget year, the Board shall submit for the approval of the Ministers a draft budget for that year; and it may, in the middle of the budget year, submit for their approval a draft additional budget. The Board shall not expend moneys outside an approved budget.

Fines.

60. Where a breeder or an authorised contractor—whether the same be an individual or a company, cooperative society or other body of persons—contravenes either himself or itself or through any of his or its employees or agents any of the provisions of this Law or any provision enacted thereunder, or where a cooperative society, either itself or through any of its employees or agents, contravenes the provisions of section 34 (c), the Fines Committee appointed under section 61 may impose on such breeder or contractor a fine in favour of the Board of an amount not exceeding 1,000 pounds or may impose on such coope-
rative society a fine as aforesaid of an amount not exceeding 5,000
pounds. A person fined as aforesaid shall not be prosecuted for the
act for which the fine was imposed.

61. For the purpose of section 60, the Ministers shall appoint a Fines
Committee of three members, who shall not be members of the Board.
Notice of the appointment of the Committee and its address shall be
published in Reshumot.

62. A Fines Committee shall not impose a fine before it has given the
person to be fined a reasonable opportunity to have his arguments
heard.

63. (a) There shall be established an Objection Committee to deal
with fines.
   (b) An Objection Committee shall hear cases by a panel of three,
   viz. a Judge appointed by the Minister of Justice, who shall be the
   Chairman of the Committee, and two members of the public.
   (c) The Ministers shall enact two lists of representatives of the
   public, viz. one of persons who, in the opinion of the Ministers, repre­
   sent the community of breeders (such persons being hereinafter referred
   to as "the representatives of the breeders") and one of persons who, in
   the opinion of the Ministers, represent the community of authorised
   contractors (such persons being hereinafter referred to as "the repre­
   sentatives of the authorised contractors"); members of the Board shall
   not be included in the lists.
   (d) The representatives of the public who are to sit in a parti­
   cular case shall be designated by the President of the District Court in
   the area of jurisdiction of which the Judge who is the Chairman of the
   Committee is serving. If the party concerned is a breeder, at least one
   of the representatives of the public shall be designated from the list of
   the representatives of the public, and if the party concerned is an
   authorised contractor, at least one of the representatives of the public
   shall be determined from the list of authorised contractors.
   (e) Notice of the establishment of an Objection Committee and
   of its address shall be published in Reshumot.

64. A person fined under section 60, within twenty-one days from
the day on which notice of the fine was delivered to him, object to the
imposition and amount of the fine before an Objection Committee
appointed under section 63.

65. An Objection Committee shall give notice to the Board and to
the objector of the time at which it will deal with the objection, and
any party may attend before it and plead either personally or by proxy.

66. A decision of the Fines Committee imposing a fine and not
objected to or, where objection has been lodged, the decision of the
Objection Committee, shall be final and shall, as to any matter relating
to its implementation, have the effect of a final judgment of a competent court in a civil case. The Board may deduct the fine from the proceeds of the sale of poultry products due to the person fined.

67. (a) The Board may appoint, in writing, an Inspector who, whenever he has reason to believe that it is necessary so to do in order to ensure the implementation of the Law or the regulations or rules made thereunder or in order to prevent a contravention of the provisions thereof, shall be competent—

(1) to enter any place, and to stop any means of transport, and to carry out a search therein; however, a place used for residential purposes shall not be entered save under a search warrant from a competent court, and the provisions of sections 19 to 22 of the Criminal Procedure (Arrest and Searches) Ordinance¹ shall apply mutatis mutandis to a search under this paragraph;

(2) to require that any person who has possession of, or is transporting, poultry products—other than poultry products in quantities usual for personal requirements, as determined by rules of the Board, produce the documents relating to, and give particulars of, those products, and to examine him as to such particulars; but a person shall not be required to give particulars or information likely to incriminate him;

(3) to require that any person who has at his disposal documents relating to the apportionment of a joint quota under section 34 produce them to him and to seize such documents if, in his reasonable belief, they are capable of being used as evidence in the trial of an offence under section 34 (c) or 35 (a).

(b) The Inspector may seize any poultry products if he has reasonable grounds for believing that an offence under this Law or the regulations or rules made thereunder has been committed in respect thereof, and the packing materials of such products, and such documents relating to such products as, in his reasonable belief, are capable of being used as evidence in the trial of an offence as aforesaid.

68. (a) A thing seized under section 67 may be held in possession until the court before which a criminal action for the offence for which it was seized is brought decides how it shall be disposed of. Where a criminal action as aforesaid is not brought within thirty days from the day of the seizure, the thing shall be returned; if it seems doubtful to whom it should be returned, the Magistrate's Court in the area of jurisdiction of which the thing was seized shall decide the question upon the application of a person who claims an interest in the thing or upon the application of the Board.

(b) A thing seized under section 67 shall be dealt with by the Board as if it were its property; if it is not so dealt with, and it is destroyed or damaged, its owner shall be paid compensation out of the Board's funds.

(c) The Board may sell any products seized under section 67, and the provisions of subsection (a) shall apply to the proceeds of the sale as if they were the things seized.

69. (a) A person who infringes any of the provisions of this Law or of the regulations or rules made thereunder, or any condition of a licence or permit granted by virtue of this Law shall be liable to a fine of four times the value of the thing in respect of which the offence was committed.

(b) A person who hinders or prevents the Inspector from carrying out his functions or does not give correct and complete particulars or answers upon demand or during examination under section 67 (a) (2), or refuses to produce the certificates or documents he is bound to produce under the provisions of this Law, shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 pounds.

(c) Where a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (a) or (b) after being convicted of another such offence he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of two years or—in the case of an offence under subsection (a)—to a fine of six times the value of the thing in respect of which the offence was committed or—in the case of an offence under subsection (b)—to a fine of 2,000 pounds.

(d) Where a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (a), the Court may, in addition to any penalty it imposes, order that the products in respect of which the offence was committed and the packing materials thereof, or the proceeds of the sale of such products and packing materials, be forfeited to the Board.

70. The Board may enact rules as to any matter relating to the carrying out of its functions.

71. The rules made by the Board under this Law shall require the approval of the Ministers.

72. The Ministers are charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations as to any matter relating to such implementation.

73. The Ministers may delegate any of their powers under this Law, except the power to make regulations and to approve rules and the budget of the Board.

74. (a) In this section—

"the existing company" means the company limited by shares registered under the name "The Egg and Poultry Production and Marketing Board Ltd."
“assets of company” means the immovable and movable property owned or held in possession by the company, any contingent or vested right, and any interest, it has in any property, debts owed to it and any obligations existing towards it;

“liabilities of the company” means the debts legally owed by it and the obligations legally incurred by it.

(b) On the date on which the Board convenes for its first meeting, all the assets and liabilities of the existing company shall be transferred to it; the Minister of Agriculture shall publish a notice of that date in Reshumot.

75. This Law shall be published in Reshumot within twenty-one days of the day on which it is adopted by the Knesset.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

MOSHE DAYAN
Minister of Agriculture

PINGHAS SAPIR
Minister of Commerce and Industry

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 8)
LOCAL COUNCILS ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT No. 3) LAW, 5724-1963*

1. In section 2D of the Local Councils Ordinance, 1941) (hereinafter referred to as “the Ordinance), subsection (1) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

“(1) Where it is prescribed by or under an order pursuant to section 2 that the elections to the local council, to the local committees mentioned in section 5 (3) (hereinafter referred to as “local committees”) or to a committee of a local council shall be held on the basis of a voters' register and that a right of objection, concerning inclusion or non-inclusion in the voters' register, shall lie to the election committee, whether such committee must consider the objection itself or may refer it for consideration to a subcommittee, an appeal against the decision of the election committee or the subcommittee shall lie to the District Court, which shall hear it by a single judge or by a bench of several judges, as the President of the District Court may determine, all on such

* Passed by the Knesset on the 17th Kislev, 5724 (3rd December, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 410 of the 25th Kislev, 5724 (11th December, 1963), p. 24; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hasad'ot Chok No. 518 of 5722, p. 229.

conditions and in such manner as is prescribed in the Second Schedule to this Ordinance.

2. The following section shall be inserted after section 2D of the Ordinance:

"Appeal against election results.

2E. The decision of the District Court as to the validity or invalidity of the whole or a part of the results of the elections to a local council, a local committee or a committee of a local council shall not be appealable."

3. The following paragraph shall be inserted at the end of section 3 of the Ordinance:

"(3) For the purposes of this section, a local committee shall be deemed to be a local council:

Provided that such transactions of a local committee as are of any of the kinds specified in subsection (2) shall require the approval of the local council, and the decision of the local council to grant the approval shall require approval as if the transaction related to property of the local council."

4. In subsection (3) of section 5 of the Ordinance—

(1) after the words "leviable by the local council upon or from property or persons in the areas of jurisdiction of such local committees", there shall be added the words "for the coordination of the exercise of the powers of a local committee with the exercise of the powers of the Council, both in financial and other matters";

(2) the following shall be inserted at the end: "In the discharge of its functions as a local council, a local committee shall be subject to inspection by the State Comptroller; however, such inspection shall only be exercised if and in so far as the Finance Committee of the Knesset or the State Comptroller so decides."

5. In section 6 of the Ordinance, the following shall be inserted at the end:

"For the purposes of this section, a local committee shall be deemed to be a local council; but the powers of mayor of a municipal corporation shall, for such purposes, be vested in the chairman of the local committee, and the Minister of the Interior may, in the order establishing the council, restrict the powers vested for such purposes in a local committee or transfer the whole or a part of them to to local council."

6. The following paragraphs shall be inserted at the end of section 6A:

"(4) The provisions of subsections (1) to (3) shall apply mutatis mutandis to arrears in the payment of charges on fees due to a
local council under this Ordinance, including any order and bylaw made thereunder.

(5) The Minister of the Interior may, in the order establishing a local council, enact provisions as to the imposition of an arrear fine in respect of compulsory payments due to a local committee, and for the purpose of its collection, the arrear fine shall be treated in like manner as the compulsory payment in connection with which it is imposed, and its amount shall not exceed the amount fixed for the arrear fine in respect of a compulsory payment of the same kind due to the local council.

7. In section 6B of the Ordinance, subsection (1) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(1) A disposition of property situated in the area of a local authority shall only be registered in the land registry after submission to the registrar of lands of a certificate signed by the president of the local council to the effect that all debts due to the council from the owner of the property in respect of that property and arising out of the provisions of this Ordinance or any other enactment have been paid in full or that no such debts exist."

8. In section 9 of the Ordinance—

(1) subsection (1) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(1) A local council may, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, make byelaws as to any matter with which it is required, or competent to deal under this Ordinance or under the order establishing it or under any other enactment";

(2) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (4):

"(5) Where a person commits an offence under a byelaw of the local council in the sight of any employee of the council authorised for the purposes of this subsection by resolution of the council, or where an employee as aforesaid has reasonable grounds for believing that a person has shortly before committed an offence as aforesaid, the employee may require that person to identify himself to him to his satisfaction. If that person does not identify himself as aforesaid, the employee may ask him to go with him to the nearest police-station for identification, and if he refuses to do so, the employee may use a reasonable amount of force to take him to a police-station as aforesaid. In carrying out his functions under this subsection the employee shall wear a distinctive badge as prescribed by the council."

LEVY ESHKOL
Prime Minister

HAIM MOSHE SHAPIRA
Minister of the Interior

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State
ELECTRICITY CONCESSIONS (SUPPLEMENTS)
(PAYMENTS FOR CONNECTION TO ELECTRICITY NETWORK) LAW 5724-1963*

1. The Supplementary Concession Deeds set out in the Schedules to this Law (such Supplementary Concession Deeds being hereinafter referred to as "the Concession Supplements") shall be considered as valid for all purposes.

2. (a) In this section, every term has the same meaning as in the Concession Supplements.

(b) A Concessionnaire may, with the approval of the Minister of Development, prescribe by rules payments, as referred to in section 2 of the Concession Supplements, which a person interested in a connection shall make in respect of a connection made upon his application before the coming into force of this Law; but a person interested in a connection shall not have to make a payment exceeding the payment referred to in subsection (c) which he made in respect of the connection in which he is interested.

(c) A payment which the Concessionaire or his predecessor in title collected before the coming into force of this Law from a person interested in a connection shall be deemed to have been validly collected from him as a deposit in respect of payments to which he may become liable under rules made by virtue of subsection (b), and the Concessionaire may use such payment for the discharge of such payments; if that payment exceeds the amount which that person has to pay under those rules, the excess shall be refunded to him.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (b) and (c), where it was agreed between the Concessionaire or his predecessor in title and a person interested in a connection, before the coming into force of this Law, that a payment for the connection was to be computed in a certain manner, and the person interested in the connection has not yet been finally debited in the manner stipulated in the agreement, that person shall make the payment stipulated in the agreement.

3. The Minister of Development is charged with the implementation of this Law.

SCHEDULE "A"

This Supplementary Concession Deed was made on the 8th Kislev, 5724 (24th November, 1963)

* Passed by the Knesset on the 23rd Kislev, 5724 (9th December, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 411 of the 2nd Tevet, 5724 (18th December, 1963), p. 28; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatzot Chok No. 574 of 5723, p. 342.
between

The Government of Israel, represented by the Minister of Development, on behalf of the State of Israel (hereinafter referred to as “the Government”), of the one part, and

The Israel Electric Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as “the Company”, which term shall include its successors and those legally taking title from it), of the other part.

Whereas the Company is today the Concessionaire under the Concessions validated by the Electricity Concessions Ordinance (Laws of Palestine cap. 52) (hereinafter referred to as “the Concessions”);

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the right of the Company, under the Concessions, to impose certain payments for a connection to the electricity supply system of the Company;

And whereas for the removal of all doubt, and as the Government is satisfied that under existing circumstances the Company will not otherwise be able to supply the services which are the subject of the Concessions, it has been agreed between the parties to execute this Concession Supplement, by which the Company is expressly empowered to impose the payments mentioned hereunder,

Therefore, this Concession Supplement attests as follows:

1. The following terms shall have the meanings indicated beside them unless the context otherwise requires:

“Electricity network” means lines for the conveyance and distribution of electricity at any degree of tension, switching-stations, sub-stations, transformation stations and service-lines;

“connection” means the connection of any place to an electricity supply system belonging to the Company by establishing an electricity network, and includes the connection of an additional load to any place;

“person interested in connection” means any person who applies to the Company for a connection, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of another person;

“payment” includes a deposit.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Concessions and in addition to the provisions thereof, the Company may impose on any person interested in a connection whose application is submitted after the coming into force of this Supplementary Concession Deed—

(a) the payment of all or any of the direct and indirect expenses involved in the carrying out of the requested connection, and

(b) payments to finance the future establishment or expansion of an electricity network or to cover the cost of the establishment or expansion of an existing electricity network,

all in such manner and on such conditions as shall be prescribed by rules with the approval of the Minister of Development.

3. The occupier of any place where a load has been added without the consent of the Company shall, for the purposes of section 2, be deemed to be a person interested in a connection who submitted an
application for the connection of that additional load on the day when the Company became aware of it.

4. This Concession Supplement shall be in addition to the Concessions and not in derogation thereof.

In witness whereof the Parties have hereto set their hands.

Minister of Development 
Israel Electric Corporation Ltd.

For and in the name of the State of Israel

SCHEDULE "B"

This Supplementary Concession Deed was made on the 8th Kislev, 5724 (24th November, 1963)

between

the Government of Israel, represented by the Minister of Development on behalf of the State of Israel (hereinafter referred to as "the Government"), of the one part, and

the Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company", which term shall include its successors and those legally taking title from it), of the other part.

Whereas the Company is today the Concessionaire under the Concession validated by the Electricity Concession (Jerusalem) Ordinance (Laws of Palestine cap. 53) (hereinafter referred to as "the Concession");

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the right of the Company, under the Concession, to impose certain payments for a connection to the electricity supply system of the Company;

And whereas for the removal of all doubt, and as the Government is satisfied that under existing circumstances the Company will not otherwise be able to supply the services which are the subject of the Concession, it has been agreed between the Parties to execute this Concession Supplement, by which the Company is expressly empowered to impose the payments mentioned hereunder,

Therefore, this Concession Supplement attests as follows:

"1. The following terms shall have the meanings indicated beside them unless the context otherwise requires:

"Electricity network" means lines for the conveyance and distribution of electricity at any degree of tension, switching-stations, substations, transformation stations and service-lines;

"connection" means the connection of any place to an electricity supply system belonging to the Company by establishing an electricity network, and includes the connection of an additional load to any place;

"person interested in connection" means any person who applies to the Company for a connection, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of another person;

"payment" includes a deposit.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Concession and in addition to the provisions thereof, the Company may impose on any
Additional load without consent.

Saving of rights.

3. The occupier of any place where a load has been added without the consent of the Company shall, for the purposes of section 2, be deemed to be a person interested in a connection who submitted an application for the connection of that additional load on the day when the Company first became aware of it.

4. This Concession Supplement shall be in addition to the Concession and not in derogation thereof.

In witness whereof the Parties have hereto set their hands,

Minister of Development
Jerusalem Electric and Public Service Corporation

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister
YOSEF ALMOGI
Minister of Development

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

Amendment of section 1.

1. In section 1 of the Short-Term Loan Law, 5720-1961(1), the expression "200 million pounds" shall be replaced by the expression "250 million pounds."

2. This Law shall come into force on the day on which it is adopted by the Knesset.

In witness whereof the Parties have set their hands,

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister
PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 23rd Kislev, 5724 (9th December, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 411 of the 2nd Tevet, 5724 (18th December, 1963), p. 31; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza’ot Chok No. 384 of 5724, p. 23.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 310 of 5720, p. 40—LSI vol. XIV, p. 41;
Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 341 of 5721, p. 126—LSI vol. XV, p. 122;
Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 369 of 5722, p. 75—LSI vol. XVI, p. 65;
Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 373 of 5722, p. 80—LSI vol. XVI, p. 75;
Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 389 of 5723, p. 48—LSI vol. XVII, p. 57;
Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 399 of 5723, p. 118—LSI vol. XVII, p. 142.
(No. 11)

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS (SECURITY ZONES)
(EXTENSION OF VALIDITY) LAW, 5724-1963*

1. The validity of the Emergency Regulations (Security Zones), 5709-1949), is hereby extended until the 8th Tevet, 5726 (31st December, 1965).

2. The Minister of Defence may, at any time, repeal the said Regulations by order published in Reshumot.


SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
Prime Minister
LEVI ESHKOL
Minister of Defence

* Passed by the Knesset on the 7th Tevet, 5724 (23rd December, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 412 of the 17th Tevet, 5724 (2nd January, 1964), p. 34; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 584 of 5724, p. 22.


2) Kovetz Ha-Takanot No. 649 of 5717, p. 331; Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 383 of 5723, p. 24 — LSI vol. XVII, p. 33.
Replacement of section 6.

1. Section 6 of the Wage Protection Law, 5718-1958 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law") shall be replaced by the following section:

"Mode of payment of wage."

6. The wage shall be paid directly to the employee:
   Provided that, upon the written direction of the employee, the wage may be paid through his spouse, parent, child, fellow employee, the kibbutz of which he is a member, a banking institution within the meaning of the Bank of Israel Law, 5714-1954, the Postal Bank, a labour exchange established under section 23 of the Employment Service Law, 5719-1953, or any corporation approved for that purpose by the Minister of Labour with the consent of the largest organisation of employees and with the approval of the Labour Affairs Committee of the Knesset.

Amendment of section 8.

2. In section 8 of the principal Law, the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (c):

(d) The restrictions imposed by this section shall apply also to a wage which is in the hands of a labour exchange or corporation, as referred to in section 6, through which payment to the employee is effected; but the labour exchange or corporation may deduct any amount paid by it to the employee as an advance payment on account of the wage. Where the wage is paid through a banking institution or the Postal Bank, the restrictions imposed by this section shall apply to the wage in its hands for one month from the day on which such wage is paid to it.

(e) Any provision of an enactment which conflicts with a provision of this section shall not be followed.

Replacement of section 13.

3. Section 13 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Special times for the payment of wages."

13. The Minister of Labour may, with the approval of the Labour Affairs Committee of the Knesset, prescribe a time for a wage payment for which no time is prescribed in sections 9 to 12."

* Passed by the Knesset on the 8th Tevet, 5724 (24th December, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 612 of the 17th Tevet, 5724 (2nd January, 1964), p. 35; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 555 of 5723, p. 246.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5718, p. 86 — LSI vol. XII, p. 100; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5719, p. 40 — LSI vol. XIII, p. 41; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5720, p. 9 — LSI vol. XIV, p. 98.

2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5714, p. 192; LSI vol. VIII, p. 163.

3) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5719, p. 32; LSI vol. XIII, p. 29.
4. In section 14 of the principal Law—
   (1) the word “Retroactive” in the marginal note shall be deleted;
   (2) the expression (a) shall be inserted after the figure “14”, and the following subsection shall be added:
      “(b) Where, by a collective agreement or by a written agreement, other than a collective agreement, between an employees’ organisation and the employers, a wage increase for a future period has been agreed upon, the payment of the additional wage may be postponed until times fixed in the agreement, but which shall not be later than six months after the day on which the payment would have been due had it not been postponed.”.

5. The following section shall be inserted after section 17 of the principal Law:
   “Prescription. 17A. The right to wage delay compensation, as distinct from wage, shall be barred if an action is not filed in the Court or with the wage collection officer within one year from the day on which the wage is regarded as delayed or within 14 days from the day on which the employee receives the wage to which the compensation relates, whichever period ends first; however, a court or the officer may extend the 14-day period to thirty days.”.

6. Section of the principal Law shall be replaced be the following section:
   “Reduction of compensation. 18. A Court or a wage collection officer may reduce or cancel a wage delay compensation if it or he is satisfied that the wage was not paid in time owing to a bona fide error or owing to a circumstance over which the employee had no control or in consequence of a disagreement—which in the opinion of the court or the wage collection officer, as the case may be, has some substance—as to the existence of the debt (provided that the amount not in dispute was paid in time).”.

7. In section 19 of the principal Law, the words “on the application of the employee or of a representative of an employees’ organisation representing the employee” shall be replaced by the words “on application by the employee, or by a representative of an employees’ organisation representing the employee, filed within one year from the day on which the wage is regarded as delayed.”.

8. The following section shall be inserted after section 19 of the principal Law:
   “Delay compensation and payment orders in case of bankruptcy. 19A. (a) The Official Receiver, a trustee in bankruptcy or the liquidator of a company or cooperative society shall not have to pay wage delay compensation in respect of the period of time beginning six months before the determining date.
(b) No payment order shall be made against the Official Receiver, a trustee in bankruptcy or the liquidator of a company or cooperative society.

(c) This section shall not apply to the voluntary winding-up of a company or to a wage which the Official Receiver, a trustee in bankruptcy or the liquidator of a company or cooperative society becomes liable to pay after the determining date.

(d) For the purposes of this section, “the determining date” means the day on which the application for a receiving order or for an order for winding-up by the Court is made or the day on which a winding-up order is made to a cooperative society, as the case may be.”.

Addition of section 21A.

9. The following section shall be inserted after section 21 of the principal Law:

"Auxiliary powers.

21A. (a) A wage collection officer may—

(1) summon a person to give evidence before him, to give evidence as a witness or to submit a document, and order any witness to confirm his evidence by oath or affirmation;

(2) make an order compelling a person to attend before him after he has failed without reasonable excuse to answer a summons under paragraph (1), impose on him the payment of the expenses caused by his refusal to answer the summons and fine him an amount not exceeding 100 pounds;

(3) fine an amount not exceeding 100 pounds a person who has refused to give evidence, be examined, or submit a document, as ordered.

(b) A fine imposed under subsection (a) shall be collected in the manner in which a fine imposed by a court is collected.

(c) The Minister of Labour may regulate by regulations travel allowances, lodging allowances and loss-of-working-time allowances for witnesses who have attended before the wage collection officer in answer to a summons under subsection (a) and the deposit of such allowances by a person who requests the summoning of a witness.”.

Repeal of section 22.

10. Section 22 of the principal Law shall be repealed.

Replacement of section 23.

11. Section 23 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Saving of right.23. The power vested in a wage collection officer to make a payment order shall not derogate from the right
of an employee to claim his wage in the manner in which a civil debt is claimed even if his application for a payment order has been wholly or partly dismissed by the wage collection officer.”.

12. In section 25 (a) of the principal Law, the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (3):

“(4) a amount imposed as a disciplinary fine under a collective agreement or under any enactment.”.

13. At the end of paragraph 31 of the principal Law, there shall be inserted: “he also may, in consultation with the Minister of Justice, make regulations as to the procedure before a wage collection officer.”.

14. The Wage Protection (Procedure before Wage Collection Officer) Regulations, 5719-1959); shall be deemed to have been validly made.

15. The provisions of section 6 shall apply also to actions the cause of which arose before the coming into force of this Law.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

YIGAL ALON
Minister of Labour


14. Validation.

15. Transitional provisions.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS (CONTROL OF SHIPS) (AMENDMENT) (EXTENSION OF VALIDITY) LAW 5724-1963*

1. The validity of the Emergency Regulations (Control of Ships) (Amendment), 5717—1957), is hereby extended until the 30th Sivan, 5725 (30th June, 1965).

2. This Law shall come into force on the 15th Tevet, 5724 (31st December, 1963).

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

ISRAEL BAR-YEHUDA
Minister of Transport

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

1) Kovetz Ha-Takkanot No. 682 of 5719, p. 990.

BILL OF EXCHANGE ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT No. 2) LAW, 5724-1963*

1. In the Bills of Exchange Ordinance\(^1\), the following section shall be inserted after section 73:

73A. A cheque issued before the day stated thereon as the date of the cheque, or issued without any date, shall be payable upon issue, and the date of issue shall, to all intents and purposes, be deemed to be the date of the cheque.

Commencement.

2. This Law shall come into force on the 21st Sivan, 5724 (1st June, 1964).

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

DOV JOSEPH
Minister of Justice

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

STATE COMPTROLLER (AMENDMENT No. 3) LAW, 5724-1964**

1. In section 16 of the State Comptroller Law, 5718-1958 (Consolidated Version)\(^2\) (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law"), the words "six weeks" shall be replaced by the words "ten weeks".

2. In section 17 of the principal Law, the words "six weeks" shall be replaced by the words "ten weeks".

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

Passed by the Knesset on the 15th Tevet, 5724 (31st December, 1963) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 413 of the 24th Tevet, 5724 (9th January, 1964), p. 40; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 581 of 5724, p. 4.

1) Dinei Medinat Israel (Nusach Chadash) No. 2, p. 12; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5718, p. 114 — LSI vol. XII, p. 122.

2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5718, p. 92—LSI vol. XII, p. 107; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5722, p. 6—LSI vol. XVI, p. 6; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5722, p. 42—LSI vol. XVI, p. 34.
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT No. 3) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. In section 20 (2) of the Government Railways Ordinance, 1936, the passage from the words “and also a penalty” to the end of the subsection shall be replaced by the following: “and also a fine of such amount, not exceeding double the amount of the fare, as shall be prescribed by the Minister of Transport by regulations; in such regulations, the Minister of Transport may determine circumstances in which a person shall be exempt from the payment of the fine.”

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

LEVI ESHKOL ISRAEL BAR-YEHUDA
Prime Minister Minister of Transport

(PenAL LAW AMENDMENT (PROHIBITED GAMES; LOTTERIES AND BETTING) LAW, 5724-1964**

1. In this Law—
Definitions.
“prohibited game” means a game at which a person may win money, money's worth or any benefit according to the results of the game, such results depending on chance rather than on understanding or ability;
“place of prohibited games” means premises on which prohibited games are habitually held, whether such premises are open to the public or are open to certain persons only; and it shall be immaterial whether such premises are kept also for some other purpose;
“lottery” means any arrangement under which it is possible—whether by drawing lots or by some other means—to win money, money's worth or any benefit, winning depending on chance rather than on understanding or ability;

* Passed by the Knesset on the 6th Shevat, 5724 (20th January, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 415 of the 15th Shevat, 5724 (29th January, 1964) p. 44; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hata's'ot Chok No. 585 of 5724, p. 28.
** Passed by the Knesset on the 6th Shevat, 5724 (20th January, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 415 of the 15th Shevat, 5724 (19th January, 1964) p. 44; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hata's'ot Chok No. 568 of 5723, p. 321.
"betting" means any arrangement under which it is possible to win money, money's worth or any benefit, winning depending on the guessing of anything.

**Prohibition of lotteries and betting.**

2. A person who organises or holds a prohibited game, a lottery or betting shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of one year or to a fine of 5,000 pounds.

**Prohibition of games.**

3. A person who plays a prohibited game shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three months or to a fine of 1,000 pounds.

**Taking part in holding of lotteries or betting.**

4. A person who offers, sells or distributes tickets, or any other things, designed to attest to a right to take part in any lottery or betting, or a person who prints or publishes an announcement of any lottery or betting shall be liable to a fine of 2,000 pounds.

**Keeping of place of prohibited games or place for lotteries or betting.**

5. A person who keeps or manages a place of prohibited games or a place for the holding of lotteries or betting shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of one year or to a fine of five thousand pounds; a person who grants the lease or permits the use of any premises knowing that they will be used as a place of prohibited games or a place for lotteries or betting shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of six months or to a fine of 2,000 pounds.

**Special circumstances.**

6. The provisions of sections 2 to 5 shall not apply to any game, lottery or betting which fulfils the following three requirements:

   (1) its holding is intended for a particular circle of persons;
   (2) it does not exceed the scope of amusement or entertainment; and
   (3) it is not held at a place of prohibited games or a place for the holding of lotteries or betting.

**Permit.**

7. The provisions of this Law shall not apply to such types of lotteries or betting, or to such particular lottery or betting, for the holding of which a permit has been issued in advance by the Minister of Finance or a person empowered by him in that behalf; notice of any permit issued under this section shall be published in Reshumot.

**Evidence.**

8. At the trial of an offence under this Law involving a prohibited game—

   (1) the Court may convict the accused on the unsupported evidence of an accomplice;
   (2) a judgment in a criminal case determining that a prohibited game was held at a particular place shall be admissible as evidence at any other trial under this Law, irrespective of who the accused was.
9. For the purposes of this Law—without excluding any other mode of proof—

(1) a person who is in a place of prohibited games where a commissioned officer has reason to believe that prohibited games are being played at the time shall be deemed to have been playing a prohibited game there so long as he does not prove that he was in that place for some other purpose only;

(2) a card game, dice game, or a game played with a gambling-machine shall, so long as the contrary has not been proved, be regarded as a game by which a person may win money, money's worth or a benefit;

(3) premises shall be regarded as a place where prohibited games are habitually held—

(a) if a prohibited game has been held there at least twice within the six months preceding the commission of the offence by the accused and it has not been proved that the premises are not such a place; it shall be immaterial, in respect of a person charged with keeping the premises, whether he kept them during the whole or only a part of that period;

(b) if they have been used as a club for card games and a prohibited game has been held there at least once during the six months preceding the commission of the offence by the accused.

10. Where a person has been convicted of an offence under this Law, the Court may order that any implements or instruments or other things used for the holding of the game, lottery or betting shall, whether or not the accused is the owner thereof, be forfeited to the Treasury.

11. The provisions of sections 2, 4 and 5 shall not apply until the 27th Tevet, 5725 (1st January, 1965) to lotteries and betting the holding of which was begun lawfully before the coming into force of this Law.

12. Sections 190 to 192 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936) are hereby repealed.

Levi Eshkol
Prime Minister

Dov Joseph
Minister of Justice

Shneur Zalman Shazar
President of the State

1. In this Law—

"institution" means a body of persons, whether incorporated or
or unincorporated, which operates otherwise than for the purpose
of deriving a profit and the main objects of which are any of the
following:

(1) assistance to the needy;
(2) the maintenance of houses of worship or religious services
and the supply of religious requirements; a certificate signed
by the Minister of Religious Affairs to the effect that the objects
of the body are as aforesaid shall be evidence of such fact;
(3) the fostering of art, culture, education, learning or vocational
training; a certificate signed by the Minister of Education and
Culture to the effect that the objects of the body are as aforesaid
shall be evidence of such fact;
(4) the maintenance of youth clubs, party clubs or sports clubs;
(5) any other object conducive to the public good and which
the Minister of Housing, with the approval of the Home Affairs
Committee of the Knesset, has recognised for the purposes of this
Law;

"incorporated institution" means an institution which is a society
registered under the Ottoman Law of Societies of the year 1327
(1909) or a corporation of any other kind, a religious trust for
which a representative has been duly appointed or a trust estab-
lished under the Charitable Trusts Ordinance);

"tribunal" means a tenancy tribunal, within the meaning of the
Tenants' Protection Law, 5714-1954;

"landlord" means a person who has let a building or part of a
building (either of these hereinafter referred to as "the premises")
whether on principal lease or on sublease and whether or not such
person is the owner of the premises, and includes the successors
in title of a person as aforesaid;

"tenant" means a person who occupies any premises, either on
principal lease or on sublease and either under a contract or by
virtue of the Tenants' Protection Law, 5715-1955.

2. Where the whole or part of any premises, with the consent of the
landlord, is used for the purposes of an institution, the tribunal may, on
the application of the institution or the tenant, declare the institution to be the lessee of the premises in place of the tenant, or the lessee of the part used as aforesaid, as the case may be (such a declaration being hereinafter referred to as "the transfer of the lease").

3. (a) A tribunal shall not exercise its power under section 2 unless the premises were used for the purposes referred to in that section continuously from before the 27th Adar Bet, 5714 (1st April, 1954) until the submission of the application, and the application was submitted to the tribunal within two years from the date of the coming into force of this Law.

(b) Where, during the period mentioned in subsection (a), the institution was an unincorporated body of persons, a tribunal shall not exercise its power under section 2 unless the institution became incorporated before the submission of the application, and its main objects are identical with its objects prior to the incorporation.

(c) Where the application for the transfer of the lease is submitted by the institution, the tribunal shall not exercise its power under section 2 unless it is satisfied that the institution intends to occupy the premises on the same conditions on which the tenant occupied them and to use them for its objects.

4. Where the conditions for the transfer of the lease as specified in sections 2 and 3 are fulfilled, the transfer shall not require the consent of the landlord, and if the application is submitted by the institution, the transfer shall not require the consent of the tenant.

5. The Minister of Justice may, in consultation with the Minister of Housing, prescribe by regulations rules for the procedure before a tribunal in proceedings under this Law (such regulations hereinafter referred to as "procedural regulations"), but in so far as the procedural regulations do not otherwise provide, the rules of procedure applicable under the Tenants' Protection Law, 5714–1954, shall apply.

6. Where the application for the transfer of a lease is submitted by the institution only, the tenant shall be a respondent in addition to the landlord, and if the tenant has died, the person (if any) who has become the tenant under Chapter Two of the Tenants' Protection Law, 5715–1955, shall be a respondent.

7. Where the respondent files no defence within the time prescribed by the procedural regulations, and the tribunal is satisfied that the conditions laid down by sections 2 and 3 for the transfer of the lease are fulfilled, the tribunal may, without holding a hearing, declare the transfer on the strength of the material before it.

8. Save as otherwise provided in this Law, the provisions of Chapter Four of the Tenants' Protection Law, 5714–1954, shall apply to proceedings under this Law as if they were proceedings under that Law.

9. (a) Where the conditions set out in section 2 are fulfilled in respect of any premises, and the tenant has died or has ceased to occupy
the premises before the expiration of two years from the coming into force of this Law—

(1) the institution may continue any proceeding aimed at the transfer of the lease and which was begun by the tenant;
(2) no action for eviction or expulsion from the premises the sole cause of which is the death or cessation of occupation of the tenant shall be heard or determined by any court until two years after the coming into force of this Law or, where an application for the transfer of the lease is submitted during that two-year period, until a decision which is no longer appealable has been given in respect of that application.

(b) For the purposes of subsection (a) (2), it shall be immaterial—
(1) whether the tenant died or ceased to occupy the premises before or after the coming into force of this Law;
(2) whether the action for eviction or expulsion was brought before or after the coming into force of this Law, provided that there was not given therein, before the coming into force of this Law, a judgment which is no longer appealable.

10. An institution to which the lease of any premises has been transferred shall, from the date of the declaration, take the place of the tenant as to anything relating to his rights and duties towards the landlord in respect of the premises, and any cause of action which existed against the tenant in connection with the premises immediately before that date, otherwise than under this Law, shall, from that date, exist against the institution.

11. The Minister of Housing is charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations for its implementation, except regulations the making of which is entrusted to the Minister of Justice by this Law.

LEVI ESHKOL  
Prime Minister

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR  
President of the State

YOSEF ALMOGI  
Minister of Housing

(No. 20)

PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS (REGISTRATION)  
(TEMPORARY PROVISION) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. In this Law—
"public housing project" means land on which buildings have been erected by or on behalf of or upon the initiative of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 21st Shevat, 5724 (4th February, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 417 of the 30th Shevat, 5724 (13th February, 1964), p. 52; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Ha'atzot Chok No. 568 of 5723, p. 318.
if the construction of such buildings was completed before the coming into force of this Law and the Minister of Housing, or a person empowered in that behalf by notice in Reshumot, has approved them, by notice as aforesaid, as a public housing project; and land on which buildings have been erected by or on behalf of or upon the initiative of the State if the construction of such buildings was commenced, but not completed, before the coming into force of this Law and notice of the date of commencement of their construction was given to the Coordinating Committee referred to in section 3 within 90 days from the day of the coming into force of this Law and the Minister of Housing, with the consent of the Minister of the Interior, has approved them, by notice in Reshumot, as a public housing project;

“settler” means the person in whose name the ownership or leasehold of a building, or of part of a building, in a public housing project is first registered after the registration has been permitted by virtue of this Law;

“registration act” means the registration in favour of a settler of the ownership or leasehold of the land, or of part of the land, of a public housing project and includes the registration of a beneficial interest, a joinder, a partition or a division, the registration of a house in the Register of Cooperative Houses and the registration of a mortgage under section 8 (b), in so far as such registrations are incidental to a registration of ownership, or of a leasehold, as aforesaid.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Land Transfer Ordinance\(^1\), the Director of Land Registration may give his consent to the carrying out of a registration act even where the provisions of section 9A of the said Ordinance have not been complied with if he is satisfied that the act is in conformity with a public housing scheme approved by the Coordinating Committee referred to in section 3 or in objection proceedings under section 4.

3. (a) The Coordinating Committee shall consist of three members, viz.—

(1) a representative of the Minister of Housing who shall be the Chairman of the Committee;

(2) a representative of the Minister of the Interior;

(3) a representative of the Israel Lands Administration who shall be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

(b) Notice of the appointment of the Coordinating Committee and of its composition shall be published in Reshumot.

(c) At every meeting of the Coordinating Committee dealing with a public housing scheme, a representative of the local authority in the area of which the project has been erected shall participate in an advisory capacity.

---


---

Permission for registration act.

Coordinating Committee.
(d) The Committee shall give all persons interested in a public housing scheme an opportunity to appear at the meeting at which the scheme is to be considered and to have their arguments heard. The modes of delivering notice of the meeting and of summoning the interested persons and the mode of representation of such persons shall be prescribed by regulations.

4. Every member of the Coordinating Committee may object to a decision of the Committee passed against his vote within thirty days from the day on which such decision is passed. The objection shall be referred to the joint determination of the Minister of Housing, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance. Pending determination of the objection, any registration act under section 2 shall be stayed.

5. (a) Provisions as to the modes of preparation, form and contents of a public housing scheme shall be enacted by regulations. The scheme shall specify the roads and public spaces and the boundaries of the suggested plots, as certified by the Director of the Department of Surveys, the purposes for which the various areas are assigned and the conditions for the grant of relaxations with regard to the provisions of the scheme.

(b) Areas assigned in the scheme for public roads or public open spaces shall be registered in the Land Register in the name of the local authority in the area of which they are situated and shall be deemed to have been expropriated under sections 25 to 30 of the Town Planning Ordinance, 1936 (hereinafter referred to as "the Planning Ordinance").

(c) If the areas registered under subsection (b) in the name of a local authority include land in respect of which, in pursuance of the Planning Ordinance, no compensation for expropriation is paid, and within ten years from the date of registration the purpose of any area is changed into a purpose for which land must not be expropriated without compensation, the local authority shall either pay compensation to the person who was entitled to that area prior to the coming into force of the scheme or return the area to him. For the purposes of section 12 of the Land (Acquisition for Public Purposes) Ordinance, 1943, the date of publication of the notice of intent to acquire the land shall be replaced by the date of the change of purpose, and the value of the area shall be determined having regard to the new purpose.

(d) An approved public housing scheme shall, to all intents, be regarded as a town-planning scheme validated under the provisions of the Planning Ordinance, and so long as it has not been varied by a competent town-planning commission, its provisions shall prevail over the provisions of any town-planning scheme applying to an area on which the public housing project has been erected.

6. (a) Any such provision of any enactment as prohibits the registration of a transaction in the Land Register so long as it has not been proved that the taxes, rates, impost and other compulsory levies due to the State or a local authority (all these hereinafter referred to as "compulsory levies") have been paid shall not prevent a registration act.

(b) Where, in the case of any public housing project, the ownership or principal lesseeship is registered in favour of a corporation, the provision of subsection (a) shall apply both to the corporation and to every person entitled vis-a-vis the corporation to the registration of a right in the public housing project, provided that the application for the registration of that right is submitted together with the application of the corporation for the registration of its ownership or lesseeship.

7. Where a registration act has been carried out without the payment of the compulsory levies having been proved, the Registrar of Lands shall enter a note to such effect in the Land Register. When the Registrar is satisfied that the compulsory levies in respect of which the note was entered have been paid, he shall delete the note.

8. (a) Subject to the provisions of section 6, the provisions of the Taxes (Collection) Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as "the Collection Ordinance") shall apply also to compulsory levies due to a local authority as if they were a tax within the meaning of that Ordinance, and all charges designed to secure the collection of any compulsory levies (such charges hereinafter referred to as "tax charges") shall rank pari passu. The provisions of this subsection shall add to, and shall not derogate from, the powers conferred by any enactment with regard to the collection of compulsory levies.

(b) Where the whole or a part of a public housing project is charged with a first mortgage to secure the repayment of a loan which the Minister of Housing or a person empowered by him in that behalf by notice in Reshumot has certified as having been granted by, or under an agreement with, the State in order to finance the erection of the project, then, notwithstanding anything provided by the Collection Ordinance or any other enactment concerning the collection of compulsory levies, the tax charges shall rank second to that mortgage.

9. Where a registration act has been carried out without the payment of the compulsory levies having been proved, and such levies include levies which the settler has undertaken to pay by agreement with the person who erected the housing project, then the Treasury or the local authority, as the case may be, shall be entitled to collect them, at its option, from the settler or from the person liable for their payment by law or partly from the one and partly from the other.

10. (a) Where a public housing project includes land of the matruka category, and the Minister of Justice decides to exercise in respect of

---

that land his powers under the Land Law Amendment (Conversion of Matruka) Law, 5720—1960), he may, with the consent of the Minister of the Interior, direct, by order under the said Law, the transfer of that land from its owner to an abutting owner, as he may in the order direct.

If that land includes a coastal strip or a railway alignment, the power conferred by this section shall only be exercised after consultation with the Minister of Transport.

(b) An order of the Minister of Justice under subsection (a) shall serve the Director of Lands as a warrant for the registration of the land in accordance with the provisions of the order.

Payment of compensation.

11. Where an order under section 10 (a) has been made, the person who has erected the public housing project (that person being hereinafter referred to as "the developer") shall compensate, in land, cash or otherwise, the person who, but for the order, would have been the owner of the land (that person being hereinafter referred to as "the former owner"). The manner and amount of compensation shall be determined by agreement between the former owner and the developer: Provided that if an agreement as aforesaid is not made within three months from the date of the order, the manner and amount of compensation shall be determined under the provisions of the Land (Acquisition for Public Purposes) Ordinance, 1943, and the provisions of sections 9, 10 or 12 of that Ordinance shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Evidence.

12. Where any buildings have been approved as a public housing project under section 1, the approval shall be conclusive evidence that the buildings have been erected by or on behalf or on the initiative of the State and that their construction was completed or commenced, as the case may be, before the coming into force of this Law.

Implementation and regulations.

13. The Minister of Housing is charged with the implementation of this Law and may, with the consent of the Minister of the Interior, make regulations for such implementation.

Levi Eshkol
Prime Minister

Yoav Almogi
Minister of Housing

Shmuel Zalman Shazar
President of the State

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 316 of 5720, p. 92 — LSI vol. XIV, p. 92.
RELEASE ON BAIL ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT No. 4) LAW, 5724-1964

1. In section 10 of the Release on Bail Ordinance, 1944, subsection (3) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

“(3) The authority which orders release on bail may, in addition to the condition concerning the appearance of the released person in court, make the release conditional upon the deposit of an amount of money in lieu of a guarantee and upon such other conditions as it may think fit, including the deposit of the passport or other travel document of the released person; where other conditions are imposed, they shall be set out in the bond.”

Prime Minister

Minister of Justice

President of the State

CRIMINAL CODE ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT) LAW, 5724-1964

1. In the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936, the words “five pounds” in sections 273 and 277 shall be replaced by the words “fifty pounds”, and the words “fifty pounds” in sections 274 and 275 shall be replaced by the words “five hundred pounds”.

Prime Minister

Minister of Justice

President of the State

Passed by the Knesset on the 21st Shevat, 5724 (4th February, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 417 of the 30th Shevat, 5724 (13th February, 1964), p. 55; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 551 of 5724, p. 224.


2) P.G. of 1936, Suppl. I, No. 652, p. 285 (English Edition); Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5710, p. 287 — LSI vol. IV, p. 159; Sefer Ha-Chukkim
Change of title.  

1. The State President, Government Members, State Judges and State Comptroller (Fixing of Salaries) Law, 5711-1951 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law") shall be renamed the State President, Government Members and Chief Rabbis of Israel (Fixing of Salaries) Law, 5711-1951.

Replacement of section 1.  

2. Section 1 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Powers to fix salary and payments subsequent to termination of tenure."

Amendment of section 2.  

3. In section 2 of the principal Law, the words "and payments" shall be inserted after the words "of the said salaries", and the words "also with regard to a period prior to the coming into force of this Law" shall be added after the word "finally".

LEVI ESHKOL  
Prime Minister

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR  
President of the State

of 5711, p. 248 — LSI vol. V, p. 172; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5712, p. 127 — LSI vol. VI, p. 34; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5712, p. 144 — LSI vol. VI, p. 50; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5714, p. 47—LSI vol. VIII, p. 45; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5714, p. 51—LSI vol. VIII, p. 48; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5714, p. 74 — LSI vol. VIII, p. 65; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5714, p. 238 — LSI vol. VIII, p. 211; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5715, p. 71 — LSI vol. IX, p. 79; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5717, p. 44 — LSI vol. XI, p. 29; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5717, p. 88 — LSI vol. XI, p. 90; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5717, p. 135 — LSI vol. XI, p. 165; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5717, p. 178 — LSI vol. XI, p. 195; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5719, p. 144 — LSI vol. XIII, p. 153; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5720, p. 54 — LSI vol. XIV, p. 47; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5721, p. 24 — LSI vol. XV, p. 20; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5722, p. 36 — LSI vol. XVI, p. 27; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5722, p. 29 — LSI vol. XVI, p. 69; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 84 — LSI vol. XVII, p. 104; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 132 — LSI vol. XVII, p. 156.

* Passed by the Knesset on the 28th Shevat, 5724 (11th February, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 410 of the 7th Adar, 5724, (20th February, 1964), p. 53; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 598 of 5724, p. 45.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5711, p. 10; LSI vol. V, p. 10.
STANDARD CONTRACTS LAW, 5724-1964*

1. In this Law—

“standard contract" means a contract for the supply of a commodity or a service, all or any of whose terms have been fixed in advance by, or on behalf of, the person supplying the commodity or service (hereinafter referred to as “the supplier") with the object of constituting conditions of many contracts between him and persons undefined as to their number or identity (hereinafter referred to as “the customers");

“commodity" includes land and rights over land, and rights of hire and lease;

“terms of a contract” includes terms referred to in the contract, and any condition, waiver or other matter forming part of the bargain without being expressly stated in the contract itself, but does not include a term specially agreed upon by a supplier and a customer for the purpose of a specific contract;

“restrictive term" means any of the terms specified in section 15;

“court" includes a tribunal and an arbitrator.

2. A supplier who enters, or intends to enter, into agreements with customers by a standard contract may apply to the Board appointed for the purposes of the Restrictive Trade Practices Law, 5719-1959 (hereinafter referred to as “the Board") for approval of the restrictive terms of the contract.

3. Applications for approval under this Law shall be dealt with by the Board composed of three members, who shall be the Chairman of the Board or any other judge appointed for that purpose by the Minister of Justice and two members of the Board, one of whom at least shall not be a State employee.

4. The Board shall not entertain an application for approval made after an objection against a restrictive term of the contract has been raised in a suit between the supplier and one of his customers, nor shall it entertain an application for approval of a term which a court has, under section 14, decided to regard as void.

5. Where an application for approval has been made, the Board may, after hearing the applicant and the Attorney-General or his representative and after giving every person designated under the regulations as a respondent an opportunity to state his arguments, approve any restrictive term of the contract or refuse to approve such term.

* Passed by Knesset on the 9th Shevat 5724 (12th February, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 419 of the 7th Adar, 5724 (20th February, 1964), p. 58; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 527 of 5722, p. 312.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 286 of 5719, p. 152; LSI vol. XIII, p. 159.
6. In deciding upon the validity of a restrictive term, the Board shall consider whether, having regard to the terms of the contract in their entirety and to all other circumstances, such term is prejudicial to the customers or gives an unfair advantage to the supplier likely to prejudice the customers.

7. For the purposes of summoning witnesses and taking evidence, the Board shall have all the powers which a District Court has in civil matters. The Board shall determine its procedure in so far as it has not been prescribed by the Minister of Justice by regulations.

8. The applicant, the Attorney-General and any person designated under the regulations as a respondent may, within 60 days, appeal against the decision of the Board to the Supreme Court.

9. An approval of the Board shall be valid for a period of five years from the day on which it was given or for such shorter period as may be fixed by the Board in its decision.

10. A restrictive term of a standard contract approved by the Board shall be of full effect in every contract made in accordance with that standard contract before approval was given or during the period of its validity, and the provisions of section 14 shall not apply thereto.

11. A restrictive term of a standard contract which the Board has refused to approve shall be void; however, if before approval was refused that standard contract had been approved by the Board, the refusal shall not affect any contract made in accordance with that standard contract before such approval or during the period of its validity.

12. The Board shall keep a register of its decisions; the register shall be open for inspection by any person. The Board may publish its decisions in such form as it may deem fit in the public interest.

13. Where the Board has approved the terms of a standard contract, the supplier shall indicate the fact of approval on the face of every contract which he makes with a customer after the approval was given and during the period of its validity. Where no such indication was made on the face of a particular contract, a court may, notwithstanding the Board’s approval and the provisions of section 10, act in respect of such contract as provided in section 14.

14. Where, in any legal proceeding between a supplier and a customer, a court is satisfied that, having regard to the terms of the contract in their entirety and to all other circumstances, a restrictive term is prejudicial to the customers or gives an unfair advantage to the supplier likely to prejudice the customers, it may regard the term or any part of it as void and may order the return to the customer of anything given by him on the strength of such term.

15. A restrictive term is a term which—

(1) excludes or limits any liability of the supplier towards the customer, whether contractual or legal, which would have existed but for such term; or
(2) entitles the supplier to cancel the contract, or vary its conditions or suspend its performance, of his own accord, or otherwise provides for the rescission of the contract, or the abrogation or limitation of any of the customer’s rights thereunder, unless such cancellation, variation, suspension, rescission, abrogation or limitation is conditional upon a breach of the contract by the customer or upon other factors not dependent on the supplier; or

(3) makes the exercise of any right of the customer under the contract conditional upon the consent of the supplier or of some other person on his behalf; or

(4) requires the customer to resort to the supplier or to some other person in any matter not directly connected with the subject of the contract or makes any right of the customer under the contract conditional upon such resort or limits the freedom of the customer to enter into an agreement with a third party in any such matter; or

(5) constitutes a waiver by the customer in advance of any of his rights that would have existed under the contract but for such term; or

(6) authorises the supplier or some other person on his behalf to act in the name of the customer or in his stead for the purpose of realising a right of the supplier against the customer; or

(7) makes accounts or other documents prepared by or on behalf of the supplier binding on the customer, or otherwise imposes on the customer a burden of proof which would not have been on him but for such term; or

(8) makes the right of the customer to any legal remedy dependent on the fulfilment of a condition or the observance of a time-limit, or limits the customer with regard to arguments or to the legal proceedings available to him, unless such term be an arbitration clause; or

(9) refers a dispute between the parties to arbitration in such manner as to give the supplier more influence than the customer on the designation of the arbitrator or arbitrators or the place of the arbitration or entitles the supplier to choose, of his own accord, the court before which the dispute is to be brought.

16. The fact that a term of a contract has been invalidated by the Board under section 11 or by the Court under section 14 shall not in itself affect the other terms of the contract.

17. In an appeal against a decision of the Board or against a determination under section 14, the court of appeal may reconsider the matters mentioned in section 6 and 14.

18. For the purposes of this Law, the State as a supplier shall have the same status as any other supplier.
19. The provisions of this Law shall not apply to a term which conforms with, or is more favourable to the customer than, a term prescribed or approved by or under an enactment in force immediately prior to the coming into force of this Law or provided in an international agreement to which Israel is a party or in an agreement between an Israeli corporation approved by the Government for the purposes of this section and a foreign supplier.

20. The provisions of this Law shall not derogate from any other law or affect any plea by virtue of which a contract or any term thereof, whether restrictive or otherwise, may be void or voidable.

21. The Minister of Justice is charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations for such implementation, including rules of procedure of the Board and provisions as to—

(1) persons to be respondents before the Board in addition to the Attorney-General or his representative;
(2) evidence which, notwithstanding the provisions of any law may be admitted or required in any proceedings before the Board;
(3) payment of costs, advocate’s fees and witnesses’ allowances;
(4) fees to be paid in proceedings before the Board;
(5) procedure in appeals under section 8;
(6) the form of the indication to be made on contracts under section 13.

22. The provisions of sections 10, 11 and 14 shall not apply to a contract made before the expiration of six months from the coming into force of this Law or before a decision of the Board under section 5 in respect of such standard contract, whichever date is earlier.

23. This Law shall come into force at the expiration of three months from the date of its passing by the Knesset.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

Dov Joseph
Minister of Justice

(No. 25)

STATE SERVICE (BENEFITS) (AMENDMENT No. 4) LAW 5724-1964

1. In section 28 of the State Service (Benefits) Law, 5715-1955 (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Law”)—

* Passed by the Knesset on the 6th Adar, 5724 (19th February, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 419 of the 14th Adar, 5724 (27th February, 1964), p. 54; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatzot Chok No. 590 of 5724, p. 52.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5715, p. 135 — LSI vol. IX, p. 149; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5721, p. 51 — LSI vol. XV, p. 48; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5721, p. 173 — LSI vol. XV, p. 190; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 59 — LSI vol. XVII, p. 73.
(1) paragraph (1) shall be replaced by the following paragraph:
"(1) a person entitled to a retirement pension, or a widow entitled to a survivor's pension, whose present salary is less than the determining salary on which the pension is calculable shall be paid a pension equal to the difference between his or her present salary and the determining salary; provided that such pension shall not exceed the pension which would be due to him or her but for the provision of this section; where the present salary exceeds the pension, no pension shall be paid”;

(2) the words "except a widow entitled to a survivor's pension" shall be inserted after the words "entitled to a survivor's pension" in paragraph (2).

2. In respect of the widow of an employee who died before its publication, this Law shall have effect retroactively as from the 16th Tevet, 5724 (1st January, 1964) or from the day of the employee's death, whichever is the later date.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

LEVI ESHKOL
Acting Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 26)
Knesset Voters' Register (Amendment No. 6)
Law, 5724-1964*

1. In section 17 of the Knesset Voters' Register Law, 5719-1959 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law"), the words "than the 30th day" shall be replaced by the words "than the 60th day".

2. In section 18 of the principal Law, the words "than 15 days" shall be replaced by the words "than 30 days".

3. In section 25 of the principal Law, the words "than the 15th day" shall be replaced by the words "than the 7th day".

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

HAIM MOSHE SHAPIRA
Minister of the Interior

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 11th Adar, 5724 (24th February, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No 420 of the 20th Adar 5724, p. 66; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Ha'atot Chok No. 520 of 5722, p. 242.

1. In section 8 of the Courts Law, 5717-1957, (hereinafter referred to as "the Law"), subsection (c) shall be re-marked as subsection (d), and the following subsection shall be inserted before it:

"(c) In a decision under subsection (a) or (b), the Court or Judge may designate the issue to be dealt with at the further hearing, and upon its or his doing so, the further hearing shall deal only with that issue."

2. In section 15 (a) of the Law, the word "appeals" at the beginning of paragraph (2) shall be replaced by the words "appeals against judgments of courts and tribunals in which a magistrate sits."

3. In section 28 of the Law, the words "one thousand five hundred pounds" shall be replaced by the words "three thousand pounds."

4. In section 29 (b) of the Law, the words "Decisions of a Magistrate's Court on application for interim orders, provisional orders or other provisional decisions in civil matters are appealable" shall be replaced by the words "Any other decision of a Magistrate's Court in a civil matter is appealable."

5. The following section shall be inserted after section 29 of the Law:

"29A. Any judicial power assigned by law to a Chief Judge of a Magistrate's Court shall vest in every Judge of that Court."

6. In section 42 (a) of the Law, the words "or near to the place of the proceedings" shall be inserted after the words "within sight of the court."

7. The words "Without prejudice to the provisions of section 42 (c)" shall be inserted at the beginning of section 43 of the Law.

8. An action validly filed in any Court before the coming into force of this Law shall be dealt with as if the provisions of section 3 of this Law had not been enacted.

9. Section 16 of the Magistrate's Courts Jurisdiction Ordinance, 1947, is hereby repealed.

Levi Eshkol
Prime Minister

Dov Joseph
Minister of Justice


(No. 28)

ARBITRATION ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT No. 3) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. In section 2 of the Arbitration Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as "the Ordinance), in the definition of "Court", the words "one thousand five hundred pounds" shall, wherever appearing, be replaced by the words "three thousand pounds".

2. An application validly filed in any court under the Ordinance before the coming into force of this Law shall be dealt with as if the provision of section 1 of this Law had not been enacted.

LEVY ESHEKOL DOV JOSEPH
Prime Minister Minister of Justice

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 29)

SHORT-TERM LOAN (AMENDMENT No. 7) LAW, 5724-1964**

1. In section 1 of the Short-Term Loan Law, 5720-1960, the expression "250 million pounds" shall be replaced by the expression "400 million pounds".

2. This Law shall come into force on the day of its adoption by the Knesset.

LEVY ESHEKOL PINCHAS SAPIR
Prime Minister Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 11th Adar, 5724 (24th February, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 420 of the 20th Adar, 5724 (4th March, 1964), p. 67; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 573 of 5724, p. 348.


** Passed by the Knesset on the 12th Adar, 5724 (25th February, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 420 of the 20th Adar, 5724 (4th March, 1964), p. 67; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 595 of 5724, p. 76.

2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5720, p. 48 — LSI vol. XIV, p. 41; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5721, p. 128 — LSI vol. XV, p. 122; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5722, p. 75 — LSI vol. XVI, p. 65; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5722, p. 88 — LSI vol. XVI, p. 75; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 48; LSI vol. XVII, p. 57; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 118; LSI vol. XVII, p. 142; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5724, p. 31 — supra, p. 32.
Amendment of section 16.

1. In section 16 of the Tobacco Ordinance

(1) subsection (c) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(c) Tobacco transported as aforesaid shall be produced

at the place of destination to such person as the Director has

directed and shall be checked and weighed.";

(2) subsection (e) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(e) The transport permit shall be delivered at the place

destination to such person as the Director may direct.".

Amendment of section 21.

2. In section 21 of the Ordinance, the following subsection shall be

inserted after section (b):

"(c) The Minister of Finance or a person empowered by

him for that purpose may direct that a store be locked other­

wise than in the manner prescribed by subsection (a) and

may permit things to be placed in or removed from a store

otherwise than in the presence of the excise authority.".

Replacement of section 22.

3. Section 22 of the Ordinance shall be replaced by the following

section:

"Transport permits.

22. (a) The Minister of Transport or a person empow-

ered by him in that behalf may direct that a dealer who

sells or transfers tobacco for manufacture or export shall
give to the purchaser or manufacturer a transport permit

certificate in such form as the Director may direct.

(b) If a direction as referred to in subsection (a)

has not been given, the excise authority shall give to the

purchaser or manufacturer a transport permit certificate

in the form prescribed.".

Amendment of section 33.

4. In section 33 of the Ordinance, the following subsection shall be

inserted after subsection (b):

"(c) The Minister of Finance or a person authorised by him for

that purpose may direct that a deposit store be locked otherwise

than in the manner prescribed in subsection (b).".

Levi Eshkol

Prime Minister

Pinchas Sapir

Minister of Finance

Shmsur Zalman Shazar

President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 12th Adar, 5724 (25th February, 1964)

and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 420 of the 20th Adar, 5724

(4th March, 1964), p. 68; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published

in Haied'ot Chok No. 590 of 5722, p. 50.

1) Dinei Medinat Yisrael (Nusach Chadash), p. 100; Sefer Ha-Chukkim

DEFENCE STAMP (AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF OPERATION) (AMENDMENT No. 3) LAW, 5724-1964

1. In section 6 of the Defence Stamp (Amendment and Extension of Period of Operation), Law 5718-1958 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law"), the words "and ending on the 18th Nisan, 5724 (31st March, 1964)" in the definition of "the additional period" shall be replaced by the words "and ending on the 10th Nisan 5726 (31st March, 1966)".

2. In section 9 of the principal Law, the words "and ending on the 20th Sivan, 5724 (31st March, 1964)" in subsections (a) and (b) shall be replaced by the words "and ending on the 12th Sivan, 5726 (31st May, 1966)".

3. In section 10 of the principal Law, the words "and the 18th Nisan, 5724 (31st March, 1964)" shall be replaced by the words "and the 10th Nisan, 5726 (31st March, 1966)".

4. In section 12 of the principal Law, the words "and the 18th Nisan, 5724 (31st March, 1964) in the initial passage shall be replaced by the words "and the 10th Nisan, 5726 (31st March, 1966)".

LEVI ESCHKOL
Prime Minister

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

EMERGENCY Regulations (Compulsory Payments) (Amendment) Law, 5724-1964

1. In regulation 1 of the Emergency Regulations (Compulsory Payments), 5718-1958 (hereinafter referred to as "the Regulations"), the definition of "charge" shall be replaced by the following definition: "Charge" means the charge for the regulation and direction of marketing, imposed under regulation 2, and a charge imposed under regulation 2A or 2C.

---

* Passed by the Knesset on the 19th Adar, 5723 (3rd March, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 421 of the 28th Adar, 5724 (12th March, 1964), p. 70; the bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 589 of 5724, p. 48.


** Passed by the Knesset on the 16th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 422 of the 12th Nisan, 5724 (25th March, 1964), p. 72; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 600 of 5724, p. 92.

2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5718, p. 138; LSI vol. XII, p. 163.
2. The following regulations shall be inserted after regulation 2 of the Regulations:

2A. (a) If the Israel pound has been devaluated in relation to the dollar of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as "the dollar"), the Minister of Finance may prescribe, by order, that the possessor of goods specified in the order pay thereon a charge of an amount bearing a specific ratio to their value in Israel currency immediately before their devaluation and not exceeding the exchange rate differential. Such ratio and the mode of calculating the value of the goods shall be determined in the order.

(b) A charge under subregulation (a) shall be levied only on imported goods for the import of which foreign currency was legally acquired, for Israel currency from an authorised dealer within the meaning of regulation 3 of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941, at the rate obtaining before devaluation.

(c) A charge under subregulation (a) shall not be levied on goods which before the currency devaluation underwent a manufacturing process or were used for production or the supply of a service; and for the purposes of this subsection, goods which are equipment shall be deemed to have been used for production or the supply of a service from the time they came into the hands of the producer or the supplier of the service with a view to operation in his undertaking.

2B. Where the sale of goods at a fixed price in Israel currency was agreed upon, and a charge in respect of those goods was subsequently imposed on the seller under section 2A, the seller may withdraw from the agreement except if otherwise expressly provided therein or if the purchaser has agreed that the charge be added to the agreed price.

2C. (a) If the Israel pound has been devaluated in relation to the dollar, the Minister may prescribe by order that a person who has undertaken to export diamonds specified in the order which were imported or acquired under a permit from the Controller of Diamonds shall pay a charge bearing a specific ratio to the amount for which he has undertaken to export them (such amount being hereinafter referred to as "the export consideration"), calculated in Israel currency at the rate obtaining immediately before devaluation, and not exceeding the exchange rate differential.

(b) A charge under subregulation (a) shall be levied where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Con-

troller that the export consideration has been sold to an
authorised dealer at the rate obtaining before devalua-

Exemption from payment of charge.

2D. The Minister of Finance, or a person empowered
by him for that purpose, may exempt the possessor of
any goods from the payment of the whole or a part of
the charge thereon if it is proved to his satisfaction that
the possessor of the goods has not, and cannot have, in
respect of those goods, any commercial advantage,
including an extra profit, as a result of devaluation.

3. In regulation 3 of the Regulations, the expression “regulation 2”
shall be replaced by the expression “regulation 2, 2A and 2C”.

4. In regulation 18 of the Regulations, the expression “the amount
of the charge paid thereon shall be refunded” shall be replaced by the
expression “the amount paid thereon of the charge prescribed by order
under regulation 2 shall be refunded.”.

5. In regulation 19 (a), the words “the charge paid” shall be replaced
by the words “such charge prescribed by order under regulation 2 as
has been paid.”.

6. In regulation 20 of the Regulations, the expression “under regu-
tations 2 and 22” shall be replaced by the expression “under regulations
2, 2A, 2C and 22.”.

7. This Law, except the provisions of regulation 2B, as enacted by
section 2, shall have effect retroactively as from the 5th Adar Alef, 5722
(9th February, 1962).

8. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Emergency (Rate of
Compulsory Payment by Possessors of Goods) Order, 5722-1962), the
Emergency (Rate of Compulsory Payment on Import of Goods) Order,
5722–1962), the Emergency (Rate of Compulsory Payment by Holders
of Foreign Currency) Order, 5722–1962), the Emergency (Rate of
Compulsory Payment on Stevedorage Services) Order, 5722–1962), and
the Emergency (Rate of Charge on Fuel Products) Order, 5722–
1962); (all hereinafter collectively referred to as “the existing Orders”),
a charge imposed under the existing Orders shall be deemed to have
been imposed under the Regulations, as amended by this Law, and to
be a charge under regulation 2A of the Regulations.

(b) Where a person has paid a charge under the Emergency
(Rate of Compulsory Payment by Possessors of Goods) Order, 5722-
1962, and he proves to the satisfaction of the Minister of Finance or a

1) Kovetz Ha-Takkanot of 5722, p. 1280; Kovetz Ha-Takkanot of 5723,
p. 1768.
2) Kovetz Ha-Takkanot of 5722, p. 1285; Kovetz Ha-Takkanot of 5723,
p. 1770.
3) Kovetz Ha-Takkanot of 5722, p. 1291.
4) Kovetz Ha-Takkanot of 5722, p. 1292.
person empowered by him for that purpose that before the 7th Adar Alef, 5722 (11th February, 1962) he undertook by written agreement to sell the goods at a fixed price in Israel currency, not including the charge, and that he has fulfilled the agreement, the charge paid by him on those goods shall be refunded to him.

(c) A charge may be imposed by an order under regulation 2C of the Regulations, added by this Law, in connection with the devaluation of the Israel pound on the 5th Adar Alef, 5722 (9th February, 1962), on a person to whom that regulation would have applied on that day had it then been in force; but any amount paid under the existing Orders in respect of any diamonds shall be deemed to have been paid under an order made under the provisions of this section in respect of those diamonds. The provisions of regulation 3 of the Regulations shall not apply to an order under this section.

LEVI ESKHOL
Prime Minister

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 33)

DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL (AMENDMENT No. 4)
LAW, 5724-1964*

1. The following sections shall be inserted after section 43 of the Drainage and Flood Control Law, 5718-1957:

"Charging of drainage expenses.

43A. (a) A drainage authority may, with the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and with the consent of the Minister of the Interior, decide that the expenditure of the establishment, alteration or maintenance of a drainage project (all three hereinafter collectively referred to as "drainage operations") or the expenditure estimated in advance of drainage operations be borne wholly or in part, in accordance with quotas fixed in the decision, by the local authorities represented on the drainage authority and by the owners of areas situated in the area of the drainage authority and not included in the area of a local authority.

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd April, 1964), p. 76; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hata'ot Chok No. 570 of 5723, p. 329.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5718, p. 4 — LSI vol. XII, p. 5; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5719, p. 189 — LSI vol. XIII, p. 203; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5720, p. 10 — LSI vol. XIV, p. 10; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5721, p. 90 — LSI vol. XV, p. 89.
(b) The approval of the Minister of Agriculture and the consent of the Minister of the Interior shall not be given until the local authorities concerned have been given an opportunity to present their arguments to the Ministers.

(c) The apportionment of the burden of expenditure in accordance with quotas, as aforesaid, shall, as far as possible, be made with reference to the extent of the enjoyment and benefit each local authority and the owner of each area as aforesaid derive from the drainage operation and to the extent to which the need for the drainage operation has been caused by undertakings, installations and structures situated in its or his area.

(d) A local authority which considers itself aggrieved by the apportionment of the burden of expenditure under this section may object to the decision of the drainage authority before the Water Tribunal within thirty days after being given notice of the decision of the drainage authority; the notice of the decision shall set out, inter alia, the dates of the approval of the Minister of Agriculture and the consent of the Minister of the Interior.

43B. (a) In the area of a local authority required to pay a quota under a decision of the drainage authority by virtue of section 43A, a special drainage rate to cover the expenditure or estimated expenditure, as the case may be, of the drainage operation, shall not be collected; however, to cover the said expenditure, the local authority may impose a charge (hereinafter referred to as a "drainage charge") on the owners of land situated in its area.

(b) A drainage charge shall be imposed in accordance with criteria prescribed by byelaw of the local authority, and notice of the amount of the charge shall be given to those liable to it at such time and in such manner as shall be prescribed by such byelaw; the byelaw shall require also the approval of the Minister of Agriculture.

(c) The criteria shall be prescribed with a view to ensuring that an owner of land who derives no benefit from the drainage operation and whose undertaking, installations and structures situated on the land have not provided a reason for the drainage operation does not have to pay a drainage charge.

(d) A person who considers himself aggrieved by a notice under subsection (b) may object to it before the Water Tribunal within thirty days of the date of service thereof.
(e) A drainage charge shall be collected in like manner as a property rate imposed by the same local authority, and an objection under this section shall not stay the collection thereof.

(f) For the purposes of this section, “owner of land” has the same meaning as in section 36 (d).

43C. (a) Where a drainage authority has decided to apportion expenditure in accordance with quotas under section 43A, it may, for the purpose of collecting the quota fixed by the decision of the drainage authority for an area not included in the area of a local authority, impose a drainage rate under section 36 (a) (1) in such area.

(b) The Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of the Interior may prescribe by regulations, for the whole of the State or for the area of a particular drainage authority, that instead of rates under subsection (a) the owners, within the meaning of section 36 (d), of land not included in the area of a local authority shall pay charges in accordance with criteria prescribed by the Ministers; the provisions of section 43B shall apply to the determination of the criteria.

(c) Regulations under subsection (b) shall contain provisions as to the manner in which the drainage authority shall give notice of the imposition of the charge, the time of such notice and the conditions of lodging objection to the charge with the Water Tribunal.”.

LEVI ESHKOL  MOSHE DAYAN
Prime Minister  Minister of Agriculture

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(NO. 34)

LAW OF TORTS AMENDMENT (REPAIR OF BODILY HARM)
LAW, 5724-1964*

Definitions.

1. For the purposes of this Law—
   "repair of harm" means expenditure incurred or a service rendered in order to repair bodily harm, preserve the victim from aggravation of the harm or from further harm or relieve his suffering and includes such assistance given to the victim towards

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd April, 1964), p. 77; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hutsa’ot Chok No. 540 of 5723, p. 126.
his maintenance or the maintenance of his family as he needs as a result of the harm and, where the victim has died, assistance as aforesaid given to a person entitled to compensation from the tortfeasor in respect of the victim’s death; “bodily harm” includes illness, a bodily or mental defect, and death.

2. Where a person has caused bodily harm to another person, a person who repairs the harm may recover such repair from the tortfeasor up to the amount which the tortfeasor would have had to pay to the beneficiary, under any law, for causing the harm if the harm had not been repaired by the repairor.

3. Where the harm was to some extent caused through contributory negligence on the part of the victim, or was caused wholly through negligence on his part, the repairor may recover the amount such repair from the beneficiary, wholly or in part, according to the extent of the victim’s negligence.

4. For the purposes of this Law, it shall be immaterial whether the repairor acted in discharge of an obligation imposed by any law or agreement or voluntarily; and it shall be immaterial whether the repairor is a cooperative society of which the beneficiary is a member. However, if the repairor is a body corporate carrying on insurance business—other than a body corporate insuring only its members—and that body acted under an insurance contract with the victim or the beneficiary that body shall not be entitled to recover under this Law; but this provision shall not derogate from its right under any other Law.

5. There shall only be recoverable under this Law such expenditure, remuneration for service and amounts of assistance as are reasonable. A salary or wage which an employer continues to pay to his employee during a period in which the employee is unfit for work as a result of bodily harm shall, for the purposes of this matter, be regarded as reasonable expenditure; but it shall not be permissible to recover more than the salary or wage which the employee would have received if he had been fit for work. There shall also be regarded as reasonable expenditure the upkeep and pay given by the State to a soldier during a period in which he is unfit for service.

6. Where the tortfeasor is insured in respect of his liability to the beneficiary, the repairor may recover under this Law from the insurer to the extent that the insurer is liable to the tortfeasor.

7. The repairor shall not be entitled to claim from the tortfeasor any amount already paid to him by the beneficiary, but the beneficiary may recover such amount from the tortfeasor.

8. This Law shall not derogate from the right of the repairor to claim the amount of the repair on any other grounds, provided that he does not, under all his claims together, recover more than the amount of the repair.
Judicial finding to be evidence.

9. A court which hears a claim under this Law may, on the application of the repairor, admit as evidence of liability for such harm and of contributory negligence any finding on either of these matters in a judgment given in an action for damages for the same harm which is no longer appealable.

Applicability.

10. This Law shall apply also to the State.

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

DOV JOSPEH
Minister of Justice

(No. 35)

PENAL LAW AMENDMENT (USE OF VEHICLE WITHOUT PERMISSION) LAW, 5724-1964*

Use of vehicle without permission.

1. (a) A person who uses a vehicle for a journey without obtaining permission from the owner of the vehicle or from the person lawfully in possession thereof shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three years.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "vehicle" means a motor vehicle within the meaning of the Traffic Ordinance\(^1\)) and includes a mechanically propelled ship or boat and an animal-drawn carriage.

Amendment of Traffic Ordinance.

2. In section 25 (a) of the Traffic Ordinance, the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (3):

"(4) offences under the Penal Law Amendment (Use of Vehicle without Permission) Law, 5724-1964."

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

DOV JOSPEH
Minister of Justice

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd April, 1964), p. 78; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 590 of 5724, p. 51.

1) *Dinei Medinat Yisrael (Nusach Chadash) No. 7, p. 173.*
1. Section 16 of the Law and Administration Ordinance, 5708-1948, shall be replaced by the following section:

"New version 16. (a) The Minister of Justice may publish in Reshumot a draft of a new version of any Law—including an Order-in-Council—which existed in Palestine immediately before the establishment of the State and is still in force in the State. A new version shall embody all the changes resulting from the establishment of the State and its authorities and all the changes which occurred in that Law, by virtue of legislation, after the establishment of the State.

(b) A draft of a new version shall be brought before an Advisory Board to be established by the Minister of Justice. The Board shall consist of five persons, viz. a Judge who has been recommended by the President of the Supreme Court and who shall be the chairman; the Attorney-General or his representative; a member of the Chamber of Advocates who has been recommended by the Chamber; a jurist who has been recommended by the Law Faculty of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem; and a person who has been recommended by the Minister charged with the implementation of the Law concerned.

(c) The Advisory Board shall examine whether the proposed version is substantively faithful to the original Law and whether it embodies the changes referred to in subsection (a), shall make therein such corrections as to these matters as it may think fit and shall submit the draft to the Constitution, Legislation and Juridical Committee of the Knesset.

(d) The Minister of Justice may propose to the Constitution, Legislation and Juridical Committee of the Knesset a consolidated version of any Law made in the State, including a consolidated version of a new version under this section. A consolidated version shall

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd April, 1964), p. 79; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatzotot Chok No. 578 of 5723, p. 356.

embodi all the changes which have occurred in the Law by virtue of legislation.

(e) In any version under this section, the provisions of the Law may be re-divided in any way, amalgamated, provided with headings and shifted, different Laws on the same subject may be combined into one Law, the title of the Law or of any of its subdivisions may be changed, phrasing may be unified, syntax may be corrected and any purely formal improvement may be made—so long as all this does not involve a substantive change—and printing errors may be rectified.

(f) The Constitution, Legislation and Juridical Committee of the Knesset shall consider the proposals submitted to it under this section and shall determine the new version or consolidated version. The new version or consolidated version shall be published in Reshumot with the signature of the Minister of Justice within the time prescribed by the Committee.

(g) When any such version as referred to in subsection (f) has been published, it shall, from the date of publication onwards or from the date determined by the Committee, be the binding Law, and no other version of that Law shall thenceforth have effect, and the plea that the new or consolidated version differs substantively from the original Law shall not be heard.

2. A consolidated version published in Reshumot before the coming into force of this Law shall, as from the date of its publication, be deemed a version published under the provisions of this Law.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

Dov Joseph
Minister of Justice

(No. 37)

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (EXEMPTION OF SOLDIERS, WAR SUFFERERS AND POLICE OFFICERS FROM RATE) (AMENDMENT) LAW, 5724-1964*

Amendment of section 3.

1. In section 3 of the Local Authorities (Exemption of Soldiers, War Sufferers and Police Officers from Rate) Law, 5713-1953* (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law")—

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd April, 1964), p. 80; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 591 of 5724, p. 55.
3) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 123 of 5713, p. 62; LSI vol. VII, p. 46.
(1) paragraphs (4) and (5) shall be replaced by the following paragraphs:

"(4) an invalid entitled to a pension under the Invalids (War against the Nazis) Law, 5714–1954), so long as he is so entitled;
(5) a person entitled to a pension under the Police (Invalids and Fallen) Law, 5715–1955), so long as he is so entitled;"

(2) the following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph (9):

"(10) a person entitled to a pension under the Prison Service (Invalids and Fallen) Law, 5720–1960), so long as he is so entitled;
(11) a person who serves as a guard, within the meaning of the Knesset Buildings Immunity Law, 5712–1952), so long as he so serves."

2. Nothing in section 1 contained shall be construed as implying that a person entitled to a pension under the Prison (Invalids and Fallen) Law, 5720–1960, was not, before the coming into force of this Law, entitled to exemption under the principal Law.

3. The following section shall be inserted after section 6 of the principal Law:

"Exemption in respect of business premises. 6A. A person who occupies a building, or a part of a building, not used only for residential purposes shall not be entitled under this Law, in any financial year, to exemption from a rate leviable on the occupied property unless, in respect of that year, he is not liable to make an advance payment on income-tax under sections 174 to 181 of the Income Tax Ordinance), in which case the Assessing Officer shall give him, on his application, a certificate to such effect. If he is liable to make an advance payment as aforesaid, but it is determined in the assessment that he is not liable to income-tax in respect of the financial year in question, the local authority shall refund to him the amount paid by him on that property as rate in respect of that year.".

4. This Law shall have effect from the financial year 1964-65 onwards.

LEVI ESHKOL  HAIM MOSHE SHAPIRA
Prime Minister  Minister of the Interior

SHINEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

1) Sefor Ha-Chukkim No. 147 of 5714, p. 76; LSI vol. VIII, p. 63.
2) Sefor Ha-Chukkim No. 180 of 5715, p. 74; LSI vol. IX, p. 80.
3) Sefor Ha-Chukkim No. 208 of 5720, p. 37; LSI vol. XIV, p. 32.
4) Sefor Ha-Chukkim No. 94 of 5712, p. 140; LSI vol. VI, p. 45.
5) Dinei Medinat Yisrael (Nusach Chadash) No. 6, p. 120.
TRANSFER OF POWERS (DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS AND DISTRICT OFFICERS) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. *(A terminological provision not affecting the English version).*

2. The powers and functions which any of the Ordinances enumerated in the Schedule assigns to the District Commissioner or a District Officer shall henceforth vest in the person whom the Minister charged with the implementation of that Ordinance appoints from among the employees of his Ministry, and that person shall take the place of the District Commissioner or District Officer for all purposes of that Ordinance; however, that Minister may, with the consent of the Minister of the Interior, prescribe that the said powers and functions shall vest in the District Commissioner.

3. (a) The powers and functions assigned to the District Commissioner or a District Officer by the Taxes (Collection) Ordinance shall vest in public servants designated by the Minister of Finance; but an empowerment under that Ordinance for the purposes of the collection of taxes, rates and other payments declared to be taxes within the meaning of that Ordinance and due to a municipality or a local authority shall be made upon the application of that municipality or authority and upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "public servant" has the same meaning as in the Penal Law Amendment (Public Servants) Law, 5717-1957.

4. The powers and functions assigned to the District Commissioner by any enactment not mentioned in the Schedule shall, in so far as the Minister of the Interior so prescribes, vest also in the Assistant District Commissioners.

5. Nothing contained in this Law shall derogate from the validity of any act done before its coming into force and which would have been valid had this Law been in force at the time.

6. This Law shall come into force at the expiration of thirty days from the date of its publication in Reshumot.

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd April, 1964), p. 80; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 575 of 5724, p. 348.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5717, p. 88; LSI vol. XI, p. 89.
INCOME TAX (DEDUCTION OF LINKAGE DIFFERENTIALS) LAW, 5724-1964

1. In this Law—

"loan" means a loan which fulfils the following conditions:
(1) it was received on or before the determining day and was repaid, wholly or in part, after that day; and
(2) it is used by its recipient in deriving an income, within the meaning of section 2 (1) of the Income Tax Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as "the Ordinance"), from industry, transport, agriculture (including packing-houses for agricultural produce), building or a hotel; and
(3) it was not given by any of those mentioned in the Schedule; and
(4) it has been proved, to the satisfaction of the Assessing Officer, to be a bona fide loan;

"foreign-currency-linked loan" means a loan the principal of which is linked to the official rate of exchange or which was received in foreign currency with the approval of the Controller of Foreign Exchange, within the meaning of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941, and is repayable in foreign currency;

"cost-of-living index" has the same meaning as in the Defence Loan Law, 5717-1956;

"the determining day" means the 5th Adar Alef, 5722 (9th February, 1962);

"linkage differentials" means—
(1) an amount which was added to the principal of a foreign-currency-linked loan in consequence of a change which occurred in the rate of exchange of that currency on the determining day;
(2) an amount which was added to the principal of a loan linked to the cost-of-living index, in consequence of a rise of that index in the period between the 1st Shevat, 5719 (1st January, 1959) and the 26th Tevet, 5725 (31st December, 1964), and which was paid after the determining day;
(3) an amount which was added to the principal of a loan linked to another index, in consequence of a rise of that index in the period between the 1st Shevat, 5719 (1st January, 1959) and the 26th Tevet, 5725 (31st December, 1964), and which was paid after the determining day, but which does not exceed the amount

*) Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd April, 1964), p. 82; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Ha'adet Chok No. 587 of 5724, p. 36.
1) Dinei Medinat Yisrael (Nusach Chadah) No. 6 of 5721, p. 120.
3) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 210 of 5717, p. 8; LSI vol. XI, p. 5.
which would have been added as aforesaid had the loan been linked to the cost-of-living index;
“business property” has the same meaning as in the Income Tax (Additional Depreciation Allowance on Business Property) Law, 5724-1964; the other terms have the same meaning as in the Ordinance.

2. (a) Where an assessee paid linkage differentials in the tax year 1962 or in any subsequent tax year, 25 per cent of the amount thereof shall be deducted from his chargeable income for the year in which he paid them and for each of the next following three years; linkage differentials paid in the period between the 5th Adar Alef, 5722 (9th February, 1962) and the 25th Adar Bet, 5722 (31st March, 1962) shall for that purpose, be deemed to have been paid in the tax year 1962.
(b) If, in a particular tax year, it is not possible to deduct the linkage differentials permitted to be deducted under subsection (a), the amount not deducted shall be deemed to be a loss within the meaning of section 28 of the Ordinance.

3. (a) An assessee who has received a loan for the acquisition of business property and who, in respect of that loan, may become liable to pay linkage differentials, shall be entitled, at his option, to a deduction under this Law in respect of the said loan or to an additional deduction under the Income Tax (Additional Depreciation Allowance on Business Property) Law, 5724-1964, in respect of that property.
(b) An assessee shall be deemed to have received a loan for the acquisition of business property, all as specified in subsection (a), if, on the determining day, he had business property in respect of which he was then entitled to a depreciation allowance, and the loan was received within one year before or after the acquisition of that property; the same shall apply if the loan was received as aforesaid on some other date unless the assessee proves that he has used it for some purpose other than the acquisition of business property.

4. The amount of the deduction to which an assessee is entitled under this Law in respect of linkage differentials paid by him in a particular year shall be reduced by the amounts paid to him in that tax year, as an addition to a debt due to him, in consequence of a change in the rate of exchange of the currency or in the cost-of-living index.

5. A deduction under this Law shall not be permitted unless the assessee has kept proper accounts.

6. The provisions of the Ordinance shall apply to this Law as if this Law were a part of the Ordinance.

7. Nothing in this Law contained shall apply to linking differentials which are income or expenditure within the meaning of the Ordinance.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of 5724, p. 84; infra, p. 74.
8. The Minister of Finance is charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations as to any matter relating to such implementation, including regulations as to the evidence to be produced by the assessee in order to substantiate his claim for the deduction of linking differentials under this Law.

SCHEDULE

1. A body of persons—
   (a) which is a small company, within the meaning of section 76 of the Ordinance;
   (b) of which the recipient of the loan is, directly or indirectly, one of the persons in control, within the meaning of section 76 of the Ordinance;
   (c) which has, directly or indirectly, control over the recipient of the loan;
   (d) which is a partner of the recipient of the loan.

2. An individual who is a relative or partner of the recipient of the loan or, where the recipient of the loan is a body of persons, is a relative of the person in control thereof. For the present purpose, “relative” means a spouse, including a spouse’s brothers, sisters and descendants, and a descendant, a parent and a grandparent, including a descendant’s, parent’s or grandparent’s brothers, sisters and descendants.

LEVIE SHKOL
Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 40)

INCOME TAX (ADDITIONAL DEPRECIATION ALLOWANCE ON BUSINESS PROPERTY) LAW, 5724-1964*

Definitions.

1. In this Law—
   “business property” means—
   (1) machinery, equipment and a building, and a part of any of such, used for industry, transport, agriculture, construction or hotels, not including a private motor vehicle within the meaning of the Traffic Ordinance);

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Sefar Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd April, 1964), p. 84; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 587 of 5724, p. 39.

1) Dinei Medinat Yisrael (Nusach Chadash) No. 7 of 5721, p. 173.
2. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of the Income Tax (Deduction of Exchange Rate Differentials) Law, 5724-1964, an assessee who, in the tax year 1962, was entitled, under section 21 of the Ordinance, to a deduction for the depreciation of any business property shall, in respect of any depreciation allowance still due to him on that property, be entitled, from the second half of the tax year 1963 onwards, to an additional deduction as specified in sections 3, 4, 6 and 7 of this Law.

3. (a) Where any business property was acquired by or on behalf of the assessee with dollars of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as “dollars”), the additional deduction shall be the amount by which the amount of depreciation which he would have been entitled to deduct in respect that property in that year if the original price of the property had been fixed in pounds at the rate of exchange of three pounds per dollar of the acquisition price exceeds the amount of depreciation which he is entitled to deduct under the Ordinance: Provided that if the property was acquired after the 6th Tammuz, 5720 (1st July, 1960) but before the 5th Adar Bet, 5722 (9th February, 1962) and customs duty was paid thereon, the additional deduction shall be equal to 40 per cent of the depreciation allowance to which the assessee is entitled under the Ordinance.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) and sections 4 and 5 shall not apply to property in respect of which the assessee is entitled to an additional deduction under the Income Tax (Additional Depreciation Allowance on Business Property) Law, 5718-1958.

4. Where any business property was acquired by or on behalf of the assessee with foreign currency other than dollars, it shall, for the purposes of the calculation of the additional deduction, be deemed to have been acquired with dollars, and the acquisition price shall be calculated as specified in section 3 at the actual rate of exchange of that currency to the dollar on the date of the acquisition.

5. For the purposes of section 3 and 4, business property shall be deemed to have been acquired with foreign currency if it was acquired direct from the importer under a permit from a competent authority within the meaning of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941. The price paid for the property by the importer shall be regarded as the price thereof in foreign currency provided that the assessee produces proof of that price.

---

2) Dinei Medinat Yisrael (Nusach Chadash) No. 6 of 5721, p. 120.
3) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of 5724, p. 82; supra, p. 72.
9) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 260 of 5718, p. 168; LSI vol. XII, p. 186.
6. Where the business property is machinery or equipment and it was acquired by the assessee with currency which is legal tender in Israel, the additional deduction shall be fixed according to the year in which the assessee acquired the property, as follows:

1. If the property was acquired in the period between the 1st April, 1953, and the 31st March, 1955, the additional deduction shall be equal to 50 per cent of the amount of the deduction to which the assessee is entitled under the Ordinance;

2. If the property was acquired in the period between the 1st April, 1955, and the 31st March, 1960, the additional deduction shall be equal to 33 1/3 per cent of the amount of the deduction as aforesaid;

3. If the property was acquired in the period between the 1st April, 1957, and the 31st March, 1960, the additional deduction shall be equal to 20 per cent of the amount of the deduction as aforesaid;

4. If the property was acquired in the period between the 1st April, 1960, and the 31st March, 1961, the additional deduction shall be equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the deduction as aforesaid.

7. Where the business property is a building, the additional deduction shall, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 3 and 4, be fixed according to the year of the completion of construction or the year of the acquisition, whichever is the later, as follows:

1. If the completion of construction or the acquisition was in or before 1940, the additional deduction shall be equal to 200 per cent of the amount of the deduction to which the assessee is entitled under the Ordinance;

2. If the completion of construction or the acquisition was in the period between the beginning of 1941 and the end of 1949, the additional deduction shall be equal to 150 per cent of the amount of the deduction as aforesaid;

3. If the completion of construction or the acquisition was in the period between the beginning of 1950 and the end of 1951, the additional deduction shall be equal to 90 per cent of the amount of the deduction as aforesaid;

4. If the completion of construction or the acquisition was in the period between the beginning of 1952 and the end of 1955, the additional deduction shall be equal to 45 per cent of the amount of the deduction as aforesaid;

5. If the completion of construction or the acquisition was in 1956, the additional deduction shall be equal to 30 per cent of the amount of the deduction as aforesaid;

6. If the completion of construction or the acquisition was in the period between the beginning of 1957 and the end of 1959, the additional deduction shall be equal to 20 per cent of the amount of the deduction as aforesaid.
8. For the purposes of the calculation of a capital profit, under section 27, or sections 88-105, of the Ordinance, from the sale of business property in respect of which an additional deduction is permitted under this Law, the amount of the additional deduction shall be deemed to be an additional consideration received from the sale of the property: Provided that the amount of the tax shall not exceed 50 per cent of the amount of the capital profit as it would be if the additional deduction were not deemed to be an additional consideration received upon the sale of the property.

9. The provisions of the Ordinance shall apply to the additional deduction as if this Law were a part of the Ordinance.

10. A deduction under section 2 shall not be permitted unless the assessee has kept proper accounts.

11. The Minister of Finance is charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations as to any matter relating to such implementation, including the evidence to be produced by the assessee in order to substantiate his claim for an additional deduction under this Law.

LEVI ESKHOL
Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 41)

INCOME TAX ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT No. 4)
LAW, 5724-1964*

1. The following sections shall be inserted after section 235 of the Income Tax Ordinance:

"Interpretation. 235A. For the purposes of sections 235B-235D—
"professional secret" means any oral or written communication passing between a client and an advocate and substantively connected with the professional service rendered by the advocate to the client, and includes records prepared by the advocate for his own use, provided they are substantively connected with such professional service as aforesaid;
"privileged document" means a document which contains a professional secret;

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd April, 1964), p. 86; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hataot Chok No. 535 of 5723, p. 66.

1) Dinei Medinet Yisrael, (Nusach Chadash) No. 6 of 5721, p. 120.
"Court" means the District Court in whose area of jurisdiction the office of the advocate who claims privilege is situated; "Judge" means the President or Relieving President of a Court.

235B. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Chamber of Advocates Law, 5721-1961), an advocate, if called upon to do so by an Assessing Officer, shall deliver to him any document in his possession and enable him to examine and seize any such document as aforesaid and permit him to do any other act in respect of such a document, all in accordance with the powers vested in the Assessing Officer by this Ordinance; but an advocate shall not have to do so if he claims that the document is privileged.

235C. (a) Where an advocate claims that the document demanded by the Assessing Officer is privileged, the Assessing Officer shall take the document and, without inspecting it, shall at once place it in a packet, in the presence of the advocate, shall close the packet, shall write thereon the name of the client to whom the document relates, shall sign the packet and shall deliver it to the Court. Where the claim of privilege concerns several documents relating to the same client, the Assessing Officer shall place them all in the same packet. The advocate, if he so wishes, may likewise sign the packet and may accompany the Assessing Officer when he delivers the packet to the Court.

For the present purpose, "packet" means an envelope and any other container.

(b) If, for any reason, it is impossible to deliver the packet to the Court, the Assessing Officer shall deliver it to a Judge, and the Judge shall deliver it to the Court.

For the present purpose, "Judge" includes a Judge of the District Court and a Magistrate.

(c) Not later than seven days after the date on which a document as referred to in subsection (a) is taken, the client, or the advocate from whom the document is taken, may request the Court to decide and state whether the document is privileged.

235D. (a) A Judge in whose area of jurisdiction an application under section 235C (c) is received, shall hear it and shall examine the document not later than seven days after the date on which the application is received.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 347 of 5721, p. 178; LSI vol. XV, p. 196.
The Judge shall hear the advocate, and he may hear the Assessing Officer, but he shall not show the document to the Assessing Officer or disclose its contents to him.

(b) If the Judge decides that the document is privileged, he shall return it to the advocate from whom it was taken. If he decides that the document is not privileged, he shall deliver it to the Assessing Officer.

(c) If the Judge decides that the document is partly privileged, he shall direct that a copy of the non-privileged part, certified by him, be delivered to the Assessing Officer. A copy as aforesaid delivered to the Assessing Officer shall be admitted as evidence in any legal proceeding as if it were the original.

(d) If the Court does not receive an application under section 235C (c) in respect of any document contained in a packet delivered to it, it shall regard the document in respect of which an application as aforesaid has not been submitted as non-privileged and shall deliver it to the Assessing Officer.

(e) An application under this section shall be heard in camera and the decision of the Judge shall be final.”.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 42)

ABSORPTION-AND-COMPULSORY-SAVINGS LOAN (EXTENSION) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. In this Law—

(1) “the determining tax” means the tax to which a person is liable in respect of a particular tax year and includes the tax on a capital profit, but does not include—

(a) tax on income in respect of which a tax reduction has been granted under sections 11 and 13 of the Encouragement of Capital Investments Law, 5710-1950), and sections 46, 47 and 50 of the Encouragement of Capital Investments Law, 5719-1959);

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd April, 1964), p. 87; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 594 of 5724, p. 72.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 41 of 5710, p. 129; LSI vol. IV, p. 93.

2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 293 of 5719, p. 234; LSI vol. XIII, p. 258.
(b) tax on income from interest or from dividend and in respect of which a reduction has been granted under any law;
(c) tax to which a non-resident is liable on income from any of the sources specified in paragraphs (4) and (5) of section 2 of the Income Tax Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as “the Ordinance”):

Provided that in the case of an individual exempt from submitting a return by virtue of an order under section 134 of the Ordinance, the amount of tax deducted from his income under section 164 of the Ordinance shall be regarded as the determining tax so long as no other amount has been determined by an assessment made upon his application submitted by the 30th Sivan, 5725 (30th June, 1965) in respect of the tax year 1964, and by the 12th Tammuz 5726 (30th June, 1966) in respect of the tax year 1965.

(2) “kibbutz” has the same meaning as in section 54 of the Ordinance and includes a moshav shitufi (economically collectivistic but socially individualistic settlement—Tr.), and any other cooperative society for agricultural settlement, in respect of which the Commissioner has directed, in accordance with section 61 of the Ordinance, that the provisions of Article One of Chapter Two of Part Four of the Ordinance shall be applied to their assessments;

(3) the other terms have the same meaning as in the Ordinance.

2. A person shall advance to the State an “absorption and compulsory savings loan” (hereinafter referred to as “the loan”) for the tax years 1964 and 1965 at the following percentage rates of the determining tax for those years:

(1) An individual—18 per cent: Provided that where the determining tax of the individual for either of the said tax years is 249 pounds, the loan to which he is liable for that tax year shall be reduced by 10 pounds, and where the determining tax as aforesaid is 250 pounds, the loan to which the individual is liable as aforesaid shall be reduced by 5 pounds;

(2) an individual whose determining tax for either of the said tax years does not exceed 248 pounds—12 per cent in respect of that tax year;

(3) a body of persons, other than a kibbutz—12 per cent;

(4) a kibbutz—18 per cent: Provided that—

(a) where the determining tax of any farm unit in respect of which the kibbutz is liable to tax for either of the said years does not exceed 248 pounds, the rate of the loan to which the kibbutz is liable in respect of such unit for that tax year shall be 12 per cent of the determining tax.

2) Dinei Medinat Yisrael (Nusach Chadash) No. 6 of 5721, p. 120.
(b) where the determining tax of any farm unit in respect of which the kibbutz is liable to tax for either of the said years is 249 pounds, the loan in respect of such unit for that year shall be reduced by 10 pounds, and where the determining tax as aforesaid is 250 pounds, the loan in respect of the farm unit for that year shall be reduced by 5 pounds.

3. An individual who, in respect of the tax year 1964 or the tax year 1965, is liable to a loan not exceeding 20 pounds, shall, in respect of that tax year, be exempt from a loan: Provided that a husband and wife the tax on whose income is calculated separately under section 66 of the Ordinance shall only be exempt as aforesaid if the loan to which both together are liable as aforesaid does not exceed 20 pounds. A kibbutz shall be exempt from a loan for the tax year 1964 or the tax year 1965 in respect of a farm unit for which, in respect of that tax year, it is liable to a loan not exceeding 20 pounds.

4. (a) The loan shall bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum—

(1) from the 28th Adar Bet, 5725 (1st April, 1965) in the case of a loan to which a person is liable in respect of the tax year 1964 and on account of which he has duly made advance payments or has had them deducted from his income as specified in section 8, and from the 11th Nisan, 5726 (1st April, 1966) in respect of a person who is liable to a loan as aforesaid, but has not duly made advance payments nor has had them deducted from his income as aforesaid;

(2) from the 11th Nisan, 5726 (1st April, 1966), in the case of a loan to which a person is liable in respect of the tax year 1965 and on account of which he has duly made advance payments or has had them deducted from his income as specified in section 8, and from the 20th Adar Bet, 5727 (1st April, 1966) in respect of a person who is liable to a loan as aforesaid, but has not duly made advance payments nor has had them deducted from his income as aforesaid.

(b) The interest shall be exempt from tax.

5. (a) In this section—

(1) "cost-of-living index" has the same meaning as in the Defence Loan Law, 5717-1956;)

(2) "basic index" means—

(a) in the case of a person entitled to interest from the 28th Adar Bet, 5725 (1st April, 1965)—the cost-of-living index published for December, 1964;

(b) in the case of a person entitled to interest from the 11th Nisan, 5726 (1st April, 1966)—the cost-of-living index published for December, 1965;

7) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 210 of 5717, p. 8 — LSI vol. XI, p. 5.
Repayment of loan.

(c) in the case of a person entitled to interest from the 20th Adar Bet, 5727 (1st April, 1967)—the cost-of-living index published for December, 1966;

(3) "new index", in relation to a particular part of the loan, means the index published for the month of December last preceding the date of repayment of that part of the loan.

(b) The loan and the interest thereon shall be linked to the cost-of-living index. If at the time of repayment of the particular part of the loan, plus interest, it appears that the new index exceeds the basic index, such part, with the interest, shall be repaid increased in proportion to the excess.

6. The loan shall be repaid by the State in seven equal annual instalments, with the interest, on the 1st of April of every year, beginning in 1970.

7. (a) Loan certificates shall be issued for the amount of the loan and the interest.

(b) The Minister of Finance shall, with the approval of the Finance Committee of the Knesset, enact by regulations directions and conditions which are to apply to the certificates, and in particular, to their issue, negotiability and redemption, and to fractional amounts smaller than the lowest denomination of a loan certificate.

8. (a) A person, other than a kibbutz, liable to make advance payments under section 176 of the Ordinance shall, on account of the loan for the tax years 1964 and 1965, pay, in respect of each of these tax years, at such rates and times as is provided in the said section, an amount equal to 15 per cent of the aggregate amount of advance payments to which he is liable in respect of that tax year.

(b) A kibbutz liable to advance payments under section 176 of the Ordinance shall, on account of the loan for the tax years 1964 and 1965, pay, in respect of each of those tax years, at such rates and times as is provided in the said section, an amount equal to 22 per cent of the aggregate amount of advance payments to which it is liable in respect of that tax year: Provided that for a farm unit in respect of which the tax to which a kibbutz is liable for the year determining the advance payments for either of the tax years 1964 and 1965 does not exceed 248 pounds, the kibbutz shall pay, on account of the loan for that tax year, at such rates and times as is provided in section 176, an amount equal to 15 per cent of the aggregate amount of advance payments to which it is liable in respect of that farm unit.

(c) A person liable to advance payments under section 175 of the Ordinance shall, on account of the loan for the tax years 1964 and 1965, pay, in respect of each of those tax years, at such rates and times as is provided in section 176 of the Ordinance, an amount equal to 22 per cent of the aggregate amount of advance payments to which he is liable in respect of that tax year; but if the tax to which he is
liable for the year determining the advance payments for either of the
tax years 1964 and 1965 does not exceed 248 pounds, he shall pay, on
account of the loan for that tax year, at such rates and times as is pro­
vided in section 176, an amount equal to 15 per cent of the aggregate
amount of advance payments to which he is liable in respect of that
tax year.

(d) Any person who, in respect of the months April, 1964, to
March, 1966, is responsible for the payment of work income or income
under section 2 (4) or 2 (5) of the Ordinance, or of any such other
income as the Minister of Finance may designate by order for the
purposes of section 164 of the Ordinance, shall deduct therefrom, with
the tax which he is required to deduct under section 164 of the
Ordinance, an additional amount on account of the loan, in such man­
ner and at such rates as shall be prescribed by regulations.

9. Save as otherwise provided in this Law, the provisions of the
Ordinance shall apply to the loan as if it were part of the tax.

10. The Minister of Finance is charged with the implementation of
this Law and may make regulations as to any matter relating to such
implementation.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 43)

PENAL LAW AMENDMENT (BRIBERY) (AMENDMENT No. 3)
LAW, 5724-1964*

1. In the Penal Law Amendment (Bribery) Law, 5712-1952)
(hereinafter referred to as “the Law), section 1 shall be replaced by
the following section :

"Taking of

1. (a) A public servant who takes a bribe for an act
connected with his functions shall be liable to imprison­
ment for a term of seven years or to imprisonment for
a term of seven years and a fine of ten thousand pounds.

(b) In this section, "public servant" has the same
meaning as in the Penal Law Amendment (Public
Servants) Law, 5717-1957)."

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and
published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd
April, 1964), p. 90; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in
Haatzot Chok No. 591 of 5724, p. 54.
1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 5712, p. 126 — LSI vol. VI, p. 32; Sefer
Ha-Chukkim of 5717, p. 88 — LSI vol. XI, p. 90; Sefer Ha-Chukkim
of 5723, p. 26 — LSI vol. XVII, p. 34.
2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5717, p. 88; LSI vol. XI, p. 89.
2. Section 2 of the Law is hereby repealed.

3. In section 3 of the Law, the expression "in sections 1 and 2" shall be replaced by the expression "in section 1".

4. In section 4 of the Law, the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (f):

"(g) whether the public servant takes it for a deviation from the line of duty or for an act which he is required to do by virtue of his functions."

5. In section 6 of the Law, subsection (a) and (b) shall be replaced by the following subsections:

"(a) A person who receives money, money's worth, a service or some other benefit with a view to giving a bribe to a public servant, within the meaning of section 1, shall be deemed to be taking a bribe, and it shall be immaterial whether or not any consideration is given, to him or another, for his acting as a go-between or whether he really intended to give a bribe.

(b) A person who receives money, money's worth, a service or any other benefit with a view to inducing, himself or through another, a public servant, within the meaning of section 1, to accord preferential treatment or to practise discrimination shall be deemed to be taking a bribe."

---

Levi Eshkol  
Prime Minister

Dov Joseph  
Minister of Justice

Shneur Zalman Shazar  
President of the State

(No. 44)

COURTS (AMENDMENT No. 2) (AMENDMENT) LAW 5724-1964*

1. In section 8 of the Courts (Amendment No. 2) Law, 5724-1964\(^1\), the expression "section 4" shall be replaced by the expression "section 3".

2. This Law shall have effect retroactively as from the 20th Adar, 5724 (4th March, 1964).

---

Shneur Zalman Shazar  
President of the State

---

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* No. 425 of the 20th Nisan, 5724 (2nd April, 1964), p. 91; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in *Ha'atsa'ot Chok* No 602 of 5724, p. 104.

\(^1\) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* No. 420 of 5724, p. 6; *supra*, p. 56.
PROPERTY TAX AND COMPENSATION FUND
(AMENDMENT) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. In section 1 of the Property Tax and Compensation Fund Law, 5721-19611) (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law")—

(1) the words "but does not include an installation which is equipment, even though it might be classified as a building" shall be inserted at the end of the definition of "building";

(2) the words "and, if the building is situated in an urban area, includes the parcel of land on which the building stands" shall be inserted at the end of the definition of "agricultural building";

(3) the words "and, if the storage structure is situated in an urban area, includes the parcel of land on which the storage structure stands" shall be inserted at the end of the definition of "storage structure";

(4) there shall be inserted at the end of the definition of "industrial building": "but does not include a building as aforesaid of a body of persons which is an agricultural body, or of a cooperative society for agricultural settlement at least two thirds of whose members are agriculturists, if the building is intended solely for production or services for the agricultural farm of that body of persons or for the agricultural farms of the members of the society or for the personal requirements of the members of that body of persons or society and their families";

(5) in the definition of "owner"—

(a) the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (1):

"(1a) in relation to immovable property in respect of which a notice has been published under section 5(1) of the Land (Acquisition for Public Purposes) Ordinance, 19432), and from the acquisition of which the Minister of Finance or a person authorised by him for the purposes of section 22(2) of that Ordinance is not entitled to withdraw under section 14(1) of the said Ordinance—means the State or the person authorised, as the case may be; and in relation to immovable property in respect of which an order has been made under section 3 of the Roads and Railways (Defence and Development) Ordinance, 19433), and of which the authorities have taken possession in

---

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 337 of 5721, p. 100; LSI vol. XV, p. 101.
accordance with section 4 of that Ordinance—means the State;

(b) the expression "(1a)" shall be inserted after the expression "under paragraph (1)" in paragraph (3);

(6) there shall be inserted at the end of the definition of "agricultural stock-in-trade": "and stock-in-trade as aforesaid in the possession of—

(1) a body of persons all the members of which are agriculturists on whose agricultural farms the stock-in-trade is to be used;

(2) a cooperative society for agricultural settlement at least two thirds of whose members are agriculturists on whose agricultural farms the stock-in-trade is to be used;

(3) a body corporate the members of which are societies as referred to in paragraph (2) or are societies as aforesaid and a body of persons to which paragraph (1) applies, the stock-in-trade being intended for use on the agricultural farms of the members of the societies, or of the members of the societies and the members of the body of persons, as the case may be;";

(7) the words "an agricultural building in an urban area, a storage structure in an urban area" shall be inserted after the words "an urban building" in the definition of "land".

Amendment of section 4.

2. In section 4 of the principal Law, the opening passage shall be replaced by the following opening passage:

"An agriculturist more than 50 per cent of whose total gross income in the preceding tax years was from all or any of the following branches:

(1) poultry-farming, dairy-farming, small-cattle farming, field crops, vegetables, unirrigated plantations;

(2) fish-breeding, sugarbeet, cotton, fodder, the area of each not exceeding 20 dunams or, in the case of a kibbutz, 20 dunams per farm unit, within the meaning of section 57 of the Income Tax Ordinance);

(3) irrigated plantations, the aggregate area thereof not exceeding 15 dunams or, in the case of a kibbutz, 15 dunams per farm unit as aforesaid shall pay, on his agricultural property, on property used by him in agriculture and on his dwelling-house situated on his agricultural farm, property tax at percentage rates of value thereof, as follows:"

Amendment of section 5.

3. In section 5 of the principal Law—

(1) the words "used by him on his agricultural farm" in subsection (a) shall be replaced by the words "situated in the border settlement and used by him on his agricultural farm, and on his dwelling-house situated in the border settlement";

1) Dinei Medinat Yisrael (Nusach Chadash) No. 6, p. 120.
subsection (b) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(b) A body of persons having border settlements among its members shall pay on its property—other than agricultural stock-in-trade—situated in a border settlement and used for branches of agriculture on the agricultural farms of its members one third of the rates indicated in section 3 on such part of its said property as bears to the whole thereof the same proportion as the share of its members who are border settlements bears to the share of all its members, and on the remaining part it shall pay the rates applicable to others than border settlements;

(3) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (b):

"(c) Owners of property to which subsection (a) or (b), or both, apply shall not, in respect of that property, enjoy the exemption granted thereon by the Encouragement of Capital Investments Law, 5719-1959\(^1\), or the Encouragement of Capital Investments Law, 5710-1950\(^2\)."

4. The following section shall be inserted after section 5 of the principal Law:

"Tax on agricultural stock-in-trade, and equipment, in the possession of a body of persons, shall, for the purposes of calculating the tax, be deemed divided among the members of that body, in accordance with the share of each member in the same, and the tax on each part shall be at the rate to which the member to whom the part relates is liable."

(b) Buildings and equipment of—

(1) a body of persons all of whose members are agriculturists and whose buildings and equipment are used solely for production and services for the agricultural farms of its members; or

(2) a body of persons which is a cooperative society for agricultural settlement and at least two thirds of whose members are agriculturists and whose buildings and equipment are used solely for production and services for the agricultural farms of its members; or

(3) a body corporate the members of which are societies as referred to in paragraph (2) or are societies as aforesaid and a body of persons to which paragraph 1 applies shall, for the purposes of calculating the tax, be deemed divided among the members of that body in accordance with the share of each member in

\(^1\) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5719, p. 234; vol. XIII, p. 258.

\(^2\) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5710, p. 129; LSI vol. IV, p. 93.
the same, and the tax on each part shall be at the rate to which the member to whom the part relates is liable.

(c) A local council to which the Local Councils (Regional Councils) Order, 5718-1958, applies shall not, for the purpose of determining whether any stock-in-trade is agricultural stock-in-trade and for the purposes of this section and section 16(b), be regarded as a member of a body of persons.

(d) This section shall not apply to agricultural stock-in-trade in the possession of a kibbutz, within the meaning of section 54 of the Income Tax Ordinance, nor to agricultural stock-in-trade in the possession of moshavim shitufiyim (economically collectivistic, but socially individualistic settlements—Tr.) and cooperative societies for agricultural settlement whose assessment, by direction of the Income Tax Commissioner under section 61 of the Income Tax Ordinance, is made in the manner prescribed in respect of kibbutzim.

Amendment of section 6.

5. In section 6(b) of the principal Law, the words “in the preceding tax year” shall be inserted after the words “of the income of its owner”.

Amendment of section 7.

6. In section 7 of the principal Law, subsection (c) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

“(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b), the estimated annual rent of new buildings shall be determined—

(1) in the case of new buildings the total area of which is less than 82 sq. m. and which are their owners’ residences and in the case of buildings to which the Tenants’ Protection Law, 5714-1954, applies—in accordance with the rent estimated on the basis of that Law;

(2) in the case of other new buildings—as if key-money had been paid for them.

(3) For the purposes of this subsection, “new building” means a building the construction of which was completed after the 14th Tevet, 5713 (1st January, 1953), for fifteen years from the date of the first letting in the case of a building which has been let, and from the date of completion of construction in the case of a building which has not been let, or for a longer period if so prescribed by Laws dealing with tenants’ protection in new buildings.”.

1) *Kovetz Ha-Takkanot* of 5718, p. 1259.
2) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5714, p. 92; *LSI* vol. VIII, p. 75.
7. In section 10 of the principal Law—

(1) paragraph (2) shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

"(2) in the case of a silage pit, or a pool not intended mainly for swimming, not reinforced with concrete—by 0.5 pounds;"

(2) the words "reinforced with concrete" shall be inserted after the word "pool" in paragraph 5.

8. The following section shall be inserted after section 10 of the principal Law:

"Value of storage structure and agricultural building in urban area, 10A. The value of a storage structure, or of an agricultural building in an urban area shall be the amount likely to be realised, according to the Director's estimate, on the first of April of the tax year upon the sale thereof, with the parcel of land on which it stands, by a willing seller to a willing purchaser.”.

9. In section 13 of the principal Law—

(1) paragraphs (7) to (10) shall be replaced by the following paragraphs:

"(7) Irrigated lands—110
(8) Unirrigated lands—20
(9) Natural pasture—10";

(2) paragraph (11) shall be renumbered as paragraph (10);

(3) paragraph (12) shall be renumbered as paragraph (11), and the words "and land unfit for use" shall be inserted therein after the words "other than for commercial purposes".

10. Section 14 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Value of equipment, 14. (a) The value of equipment shall be the acquisition price thereof—including taxes imposed on its importation, manufacture or sale and other compulsory payments, even if the said taxes and compulsory payments have not yet been paid or the equipment has not yet been sold, and even if the exemption permitted by the provisions of the Schedule to the Customs, Excise and Purchase-Tax (Abolition of Special Exemption) Law, 5717-1957), has been granted in respect of the importation, manufacture or sale, and including transport, installation and running-in charges and other similar expenses—or, where the equipment was acquired otherwise than for a consideration or otherwise than for full consideration, or by way of exchange, shall be the market value thereof at the time of acquisition, all with a deduction for depreciation at a rate prescribed by regulations with the approval of the Finance Committee of the Knesset, but not exceeding an amount equal to 50 per cent of the said price or value, as the case may be.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5717, p. 141; LSI vol. XI, p. 149.
For the present purpose, "running-in charges" means the expenditure incurred in order to introduce the equipment to the use for which it is intended, not including expenditure due to unforeseen hitches.

(b) In the case of equipment to which the Income Tax (Additional Depreciation Allowance on Business Property) Law, 5718–1958¹, or the Income Tax (Additional Depreciation Allowance on Business Property) Law, 5724–1964², or both, apply, the acquisition price as referred to in subsection (a) shall be increased at the rate prescribed by that Law for the calculation of the additional deduction or, where a specific amount has been prescribed therefor, shall be increased by that amount: Provided that the acquisition price shall in neither case be more than trebled; for that purpose, it shall be immaterial whether the owner of the equipment has opted for the deduction of linking differentials under section 3 of the Income Tax (Deduction of Linking Differentials) Law, 5724–1964³ instead of an additional deduction under the Income Tax (Additional Depreciation Allowance on Business Property) Law, 5724–1964.

Amendment of section 15.

11. Section 15(e)(2) of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

“(2) the acquisition price of the stock-in-trade—including taxes imposed on its importation, manufacture or sale and other compulsory payments, even if the said taxes and payments have not yet been paid or the stock-in-trade has not yet been sold, and even if the exemption permitted by the provisions of the Schedule to the Customs, Excise and Purchase-Tax (Abolition of Special Exemption) Law, 5717–1957, has been granted in respect of the importation, manufacture or sale and including transport charges and other similar expenses—or, where the stock-in-trade was acquired otherwise than for a consideration, or otherwise than for full consideration, or by way of exchange, the market value thereof at the time of acquisition.”.

Amendment of section 16.

12. In section 16 of the principal Law—

(1) after the words “and used by him on his agricultural farm” in subsection (a), there shall be inserted the words “and the value of the dwelling-house of an agriculturist as aforesaid situated in the border settlement”;

(2) the following section shall be inserted after subsection (a):

“(b) The value of any property in a border settlement of a body of persons having border settlements among its members,

¹) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5718, p. 168; LSI vol. XII, p. 186.
²) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of 5724, p. 80; supra, p. 12.
³) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of 5724, p. 84; supra, p. 74.
such property being used for branches of agriculture on the
agricultural farms of the members of that body, shall be as
follows: in respect of such part of that property as bears to
the whole thereof the same proportion as the number of
border settlements among the members of that body bears to
the total number of its members, the value determined in
accordance with subsection (a), and in respect of the re­
main­ing part, the value determined for similar property not
situated in a border settlement.”;

(3) subsection (b) shall be renumbered as subsection (c), and the
expression “or (b)” shall be inserted therein after the expression
“not specified in subsection (a)”.

13. The following section shall be inserted after section 16 of the
principal Law:

“Adjustment of value. 16A. Having regard to changes in the value of property,
the Minister of Finance may, with the approval of the
Finance Committee of the Knesset, change the multiplier
specified in sections 8 and 10 and the value of the
property specified in section 13; but he shall not do so
more than once in five years.”

14. In section 17 of the principal Law, the initial passage shall be
replaced by the following:

“A person who during the tax year has become an owner of
immovable property, and a person who has ceased to be the owner
of immovable property without the fact having been recorded in
the Land Register, shall, within 45 days from the day on which he
became or ceased to be an owner as aforesaid, make a written
declaration to that effect to the Director.”.

15. In section 18 of the principal Law—

(1) paragraph (1) of subsection (a) shall be replaced by the
following paragraph:

“(1) in the case of stock-in-trade—the stock-in-trade (ac­
cording to types) which he had on the date prescribed for
him in section 15 for the purpose of calculating the value,
and the value of that stock-in-trade;”;

(2) paragraph (1) of subsection (b) shall be replaced by the follow­
ing paragraph:

“(1) deliver to the Director a written declaration containing
a return of the stock-in-trade (according to types) and indi­
cating the price thereof as provided in section 15(d); or”;

(3) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (b):

“(c) A person who during the tax year runs out of stock-in­
trade or runs short of equipment shall, within 60 days from
the day on which he ceases to be an owner of stock-in-trade or
from the day on which the shortage arises, deliver to the Director a written declaration that he has ceased to be an owner of stock-in-trade, or a return of the wanting equipment, as the case may be.”.

16. The following section shall be inserted after section 18:

“Book-keeping. 18A. The Minister of Finance may, with the approval of the Finance Committee of the Knesset, prescribe that certain classes of owners of stock-in-trade shall keep books, and he may also prescribe rules for the method of book-keeping.”.

17. In section (19)(b)(1) of the principal Law, after the words “in the value of the property”, there shall be added the words “or if the property is changed by additional building”.

18. In section 20 of the principal Law—

(1) the existing text shall be re-marked as subsection (a) and the words “or, where the owner of the property has made a declaration under section 17, from the day of receipt of the notice of assessment” shall be replaced by the words “and where a person has become an owner of property during a particular tax year, the tax for that year shall be paid within 30 days from the date of receipt of the notice of the amount of the tax”;

(2) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (a):

“(b) Where notice of the amount of the tax has been given to a person who acquired the property from a person who was exempt from tax, and who had not objected (before an objection committee; the original has different expressions for objection before an objection committee and before the Director—Tr.) to the assessment made for him, that notice shall, for the purposes of objection (before the Director), be deemed to be a notice of assessment.”.

19. The following section shall be added after section 21 of the principal Law:

“Advance payment. 21A. (a) An owner of stock-in-trade or equipment who is bound under section 18(a) to make a declaration by the 30th April of the tax year and who does not make that declaration by that date, or an owner of stock-in-trade for whom a date for the calculation of the value of the stock-in-trade has been fixed under section 15(b) or (c), shall, not later than the 30th April of the tax year, make, on account of the tax for that year, an advance payment of an amount equal to the amount which he became liable to pay in the preceding tax year.

(b) Where an owner of stock-in-trade or equipment objected or appealed under section 26 or 27 against
a notice of assessment or a decision of the Director, relating to the preceding tax year, and a decision on the objection or appeal has not been given, or where an owner as aforesaid did not become liable to tax in the preceding year, the Director may, to the best of his judgment, fix the advance payment to be made on account of the tax, as aforesaid, and such advance payment shall be made within 30 days from the day on which the Director's notice concerning the advance payment is delivered.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (b), an owner of stock-in-trade or equipment who has objected under section 26 against an advance payment due from him shall, within the time set in subsection (b), pay the amount of advance payment not in dispute or make an advance payment equal to the amount of tax paid by him in the last tax year in respect of which the amount of tax due from him is not open to objection or appeal, whichever is the larger amount.

(d) For the purposes of its collection, and for the purposes of the provisions of section 38 and 54(a), the advance payment shall be dealt with in like manner as the tax.

20. In section 22(a) of the principal Law, after the expression “or 18”, there shall be inserted the words “or has not kept books which he is required to keep under section 18A”.

21. In section 26 of the principal Law—

(1) subsection (a) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

“(a) A person who considers himself aggrieved by a notice of assessment, or by an advance payment due from him under section 21A(b), may, within thirty days from the day on which the notice was delivered to him, or from the day on which he became liable to make the advance payment, lodge with the Director a reasoned objection in writing.”;

(2) The following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (b):

“(c) If the Director perceives that he has erred in his decision under subsection (b) to the detriment of the objector, and the objector has not appealed, nor objected before an objection committee, the Director may amend his decision, and shall thereupon notify the objector, in writing, of the amended decision and of the reasons therefor.

(d) Where an objector has not made a declaration which he is required to make under section 17 or 18, or has not kept books which he is required to keep under a determination of the Minister
Amendment of section 27.

Amendment of section 34.

Amendment of section 36.

22. In section 27 of the principal Law, the expression "section 26(b)" in subsection (a) shall be replaced by the expression "section 26".

23. In section 34 of the principal Law, subsection (b) shall be repealed and the mark "(a)" shall be deleted.

24. In section 36 of the principal Law, subsection (a) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(a) The Minister of Finance shall determine by regulations, with the approval of the Finance Committee of the Knesset—

1. who is entitled to compensation; and he may make the payment of compensation conditional upon the repair of the damage;

2. the rates of compensation; and he may determine different rates for each class of property, each class of damage sufferers and each class of damage, all having regard to the extent of the damage, the frequency of the damage sustained by the damage sufferer, the frequency of the damage sustained by the area, and other factors;

3. rules for determining the value of the damage and the factors to be taken into account in calculating such value; and in the case of drought damage, he may have regard, inter alia, to the size of the sown area;

4. rules for giving guarantees to persons entitled to compensation;

5. rules for carrying out the payment of compensation, including the setting-off of the tax due from the owner of the property against the amount of the compensation;

6. rules for coordinating the payment of compensation with the income of the Compensation Fund;

7. various committees, the modes of appointment and powers thereof and the procedure of appeal;

8. rules for the management of the Compensation Fund.".

Amendment of section 39.

25. In section 39 of the principal Law, the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (4):

of Finance pursuant to section 18A, or has not paid the amount of tax or advance payments not in dispute, then, notwithstanding the provisions of section 25, the Director may collect from him the amount of tax fixed in the notice of assessment or required to be paid as advance payment, and after the final fixing—in the determination of the objection or appeal—of the amount due from him, a fine of an amount equal to 10 per cent of the amount fixed shall be imposed; if an amount exceeding the amount fixed, plus the amount of the fine, has been collected, the excess shall be refunded."."
“(5) the owner of a cemetery in respect of the cemetery;
(6) a public institution having a religious, cultural, educational, scientific, health, social welfare or sports purpose, in respect of such of its property as is used for that purpose and yields no income or yields an income used wholly for that purpose, and the owner of any land or building of an educational trust managed otherwise than for purposes of profit or the proceeds of which are used solely for the maintenance of a school.

For the present purpose, “public institution” means a body of persons of at least seven members most of whom are not related to one another.”.

26. In section 40 of the principal Law—

(1) in the first subsection, the words “one thousand pounds” shall be replaced by the words “two thousand pounds”;
(2) in the second subsection, the words “one thousand pounds” shall be replaced by the words “two thousand pounds” and the words “three thousand pounds” shall be replaced by the words “four thousand pounds”.

27. The following sections shall be inserted after section 41 of the principal Law:

41A. An invalid whose vehicle was exempt from at least 50 per cent of the customs duty and purchase tax by reason of its being intended for the use of an invalid, or an invalid for whom the Government paid at least 50 per cent of the customs duty and purchase tax due on his vehicle, shall be exempt from tax on his vehicle.

41B. An oleh who is the owner of a building the total area of which does not exceed 82 square metres, shall, so long as he lives in that building, but not longer than five years after the completion of construction thereof, be exempt from two thirds of tax due thereon.

“Olek” (immigrant) means a person who has received an oleh’s certificate under the Law of Return, 5710-1950[1], for five years from the date of his immigration.”.

28. In section 42 of the principal Law, the following shall be inserted at the end:

“For the present purpose, “the day of the establishment of the farm” shall, in the case of an agricultural settlement all the settlers of which have left and have been replaced by new settlers, mean the date of the resettlement of the agricultural settlement.”.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5710, p. 150; SSI vol. IV, p. 114.
Replacement of section 43.

29. Section 43 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Special provisions for agricultural building and temporary structure.

43. (a) Upon the demand of the owners of an agricultural building situated in a rural area, that building shall, for the purposes of the rates of the tax and the value of the property, be regarded as equipment.

(b) Upon the demand of the owner of a temporary structure used as a cowshed, small-cattle shed, poultry-house or granary or for any other similar purpose, that structure shall, for the purposes of the rates of the tax and the value of the property, be regarded as an agricultural building situated in a rural area."

Replacement of section 44.

30. Section 44 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Agricultural property in urban area.

44. Where at least 50 per cent of a person's gross income, within the meaning of section 4, in the preceding tax year was from agriculture in an urban area, the Director shall regard the property used by that person for agriculture as the property of an agriculturist."

Amendment of section 45.

31. In section 45 of the principal Law—

(1) subsection (a) shall be repealed;

(2) subsection (b) shall be re-marked as subsection (a), and the following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph (6):

"(7) diamonds intended for export;"

(3) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (a):

"(b) The Minister of Finance may, by order, grant exemption from tax in respect of—

(1) equipment which has been idle for over two years;

(2) property the whole or part of which has been destroyed or damaged, otherwise than as a result of war damage and otherwise than by uncontrollable natural agencies."

Amendment of section 46.

32. In section 46 of the principal Law—

(1) the expression "45(b)" in subsection (b) shall be replaced by the expression "45";

(2) the following subsections shall be inserted after subsection (b):

"(c) The owner of any property exempt from tax under any law may pay tax in respect of that property at the rate prescribed by the Minister of Finance, but which shall not be less than one third of the tax which would have been due on that property, and if he does so at the proper time and in the proper manner, he shall be entitled to compensation."
(d) The owner of an agricultural farm situated in a border settlement may pay tax on any articles situated on his agricultural farm and which are not property, and if he does so at the proper time and in the proper manner, he shall be entitled to compensation; and those articles shall be regarded as equipment used on his agricultural farm.”.

33. Section 47 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Director of Property Tax and regional officers.

47. (a) The affairs of the property tax and the Compensation Fund shall be managed by a Director appointed by the Minister of Finance by notice published in Reshumot.

(b) The Director may appoint regional officers to manage the affairs of the property tax and the Compensation Fund in regions which shall be defined; such officers shall have all the powers of the Director, except the powers under sections 60, 64(b) and 66 and the power to authorise entry into a dwelling-house under section 48.”.

34. The following section shall be inserted after section 48 of the principal Law:

"Examinations and searches.

48A. The Minister of Police may empower a person employed in the implementation of this Law to carry out investigations and searches in order to prevent or discover contraventions of this Law. A person empowered as aforesaid may, as the case may be—

(1) exercise all the powers vested in a commissioned officer of police of or above the rank of inspector by section 2 of the Criminal Procedure (Evidence) Ordinance\(^1\)); and sections 3 and 4 of that Ordinance shall apply to any statement taken down by him;

(2) exercise the powers of a police officer for the purposes of section 17(a) of the Criminal Procedure (Arrest and Searches) Ordinance\(^2\), except for the seizure of property other than documents.”.

35. In section 50(a) of the principal Law, the words “other than information as to the ownership of immovable property” shall be inserted after the words “any information”.

36. The following section shall be inserted after section 54:

"Relatives deemed to be one owner.

54A. For the purposes of the grant of exemption or a reduction, immovable property owned jointly by a mar-

ried couple or by spouses and their descendants, or by
one spouse and his or her descendants, shall be deemed
to be owned by any one of them and, notwithstanding
the provisions of section 31, the Director may collect the
tax from any one of them; the one from whom the tax
has been collected may recover from his partners what
was due from them.”.

37. In section 55 of the principal Law, the words “and a person from
whom property as aforesaid has been expropriated” shall be inserted
after the words “property, other than stock-in-trade”.

38. In section 66 of the principal Law, the words “When the Director
has prescribed forms as aforesaid, no person shall use any others” shall
be inserted at the end.

39. In section 68 of the principal Law—
(1) subsection (c) shall be replaced by the following subsection:
“(c) The net annual value of buildings to which section 7
applies and the value of immovable property to which sections
11, 12 and 16 apply, such values having last been determined
under the Urban Property Tax Ordinance, 1940, or the Rural
Property Tax Ordinance, 1942, shall be deemed to have been
determined by an assessment under section 19 on the 1st
April, 1961; however, the Director may assess such values
under section 19 even before the expiration of five years from
that day.”;

(2) the words “but amounts paid in respect of years of assess-
ment prior to the year of assessment 1956 shall not be so set off”
shall be inserted at the end of subsection (e).

40. Section 69 of the principal Law shall be re-marked as section 70,
and the following section shall be inserted before it:

“The entry of the name of a person as the owner of any immovable property in any record made or kept for the purposes of this Law, or the payment by any person of the tax due on any such property, shall not affect the rights of the State and shall not be evidence of any rights of that person against the State in respect of that property.”.

41. Sections 1(1), (5) and (6), 3(3) and (3), 7, 10, 11, 12(1), 24, 25, 27,
31(2), 39 and 40 shall have effect retroactively as from the tax year 1961.

LEVI ESHKOL  PINCHAS SAPIR
Prime Minister  Minister of Finance

SHNEOR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State
PHARMACISTS ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT No. 2) LAW
5724–1964*

1. In section 2 of the Pharmacists Ordinance) (hereinafter referred to as “the Ordinance”)—
   (1) the definition of “Director” shall be replaced by the following definition:
   “Director” means the Director General of the Ministry of Health and includes an employee of the Ministry of Health to whom the Director has delegated, in writing, all or any of his powers under this Ordinance;”;
   (2) the following definition shall be inserted after the definition of “poison”:
   “responsible pharmacist” means a licensed pharmacist with at least two years' experience in pharmacy after receiving his diploma;”;
   (3) the following definitions shall be inserted after the definition of “licensed pharmacist”:
   “medical institution” means a public medical institution operating otherwise than for the achievement of profits and recognised by the Director for the purposes of this Ordinance;”;
   “noxious chemical” means any of the substances described in the Fifth Schedule to this Ordinance, whether in a simple state or mixed or combined with other substances;”.

2. Section 2A of the Ordinance shall be replaced by the following section:
   “Variation of Schedules. The Minister of Health may, by order published in Reshumot, vary or wholly replace the list of the materials described in the First or Fifth Schedule.”.

3. In section 6 of the Ordinance, the words “or any other officer of the Department of Health” shall be replaced by the words “or any other person”.

4. Section 10 of the Ordinance is hereby repealed.

5. The following shall be inserted at the end of section 13 of the Ordinance:

* Passed by the Knesset on the 14th Sivan, 5724 (25th May, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 424 of the 24th Sivan, 5724 (4th June, 1964), p. 104; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hutsa'ot Chok No. 529 of 5722, p. 328.

1) Laws of Palestine vol. II, cap. 110, p. 1124 (English Edition); Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 299 of 5720, p. 3; LSI vol. XIV, p. 5.
משרדי המשפטים

מסמך זהון העתק שנמסר בשלאמות בויבם במשטרה המרכזית,
בסריקת ממוחשבת המונתה במסמך המזרחי בחיק,
ב ואחיב לנדא הלידקה במשרדי המשפטים.
על החתום

משרדי המשפטים (הוח -----------)
"However, subject to the provisions of section 13C, where a person holds an assistant pharmacist's certificate from abroad, and the certificate has been recognised by the Director, he shall not have to meet the requirements of paragraphs (d) and (e)."

6. The following sections shall be inserted after section 13 of the Ordinance:

13A. Examinations for assistant pharmacists shall not be held after the 8th Nisan, 5734 (31st March, 1974).

13B. No license shall be issued to an assistant pharmacist after the 9th Nisan, 5734 (1st April, 1974) save if he passed the examination referred to in section 13(e) before that date or if he holds an assistant pharmacist's certificate from abroad and the certificate has been recognised by the Director; but this provision shall not prevent the renewal of licenses under section 14.

13C. Before issuing a licence to an assistant pharmacist from abroad, the Director may require that the applicant shall have had practical experience in a pharmacy in Israel for such period, not exceeding one year, as he may prescribe.”.

7. Section 15 of the Ordinance is hereby repealed.

8. Section 16 of the Ordinance shall be replaced by the following section:

16. (a) Every pharmacy shall be under the professional management, and the control, of a responsible pharmacist approved in that behalf by the Director and who shall be responsible for carrying out the professional operations of the pharmacy and for compliance with the provisions of this Ordinance and of any other law as to everything relating to the pharmacy; a person shall not be a responsible pharmacist in more than one pharmacy.

(b) A responsible pharmacist may authorise a licensed pharmacist to take his place in the pharmacy for a determinate period not exceeding fourteen days; and upon being so authorised, the licensed pharmacist shall in all respects have the same powers as the responsible pharmacist.”.

9. The following sections shall be inserted after section 16 of the Ordinance:

16A. (a) Only a licensed pharmacist shall be the proprietor of a pharmacy.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to—
(1) a medical institution;
(2) a pharmacy of a hospital which dispenses medicaments and medical supplies solely to patients attended at that hospital.

Heirs of whom one holds a licence.

16B. Where the proprietor of a pharmacy dies and, under the law of succession or under an agreement between the heirs, the pharmacy passes into the ownership of heirs one of whom is a licensed pharmacist, these heirs may retain the ownership of the pharmacy.

Spouse or invalid being sole heir.

16C. Where the proprietor of a pharmacy dies and, under the law of succession or under an agreement between the heirs, the pharmacy passes into the ownership of his spouse or of an invalid, the spouse or invalid may retain the ownership of the pharmacy either, alone or in partnership with a licensed pharmacist; the same shall apply to a share in a pharmacy where the deceased owned only a share.

Spouse or invalid being part heir.

16D. Where the proprietor of a pharmacy dies and, under the law of succession or under an agreement between the heirs, the pharmacy passes into the ownership of heirs one of whom is his spouse or an invalid, the spouse or invalid may retain the ownership of his share.

Definition of "invalid".

16E. In sections 16C and 16D, "invalid" means a person who at the time of the death of the deceased had a physical or mental defect and who, under rules prescribed by regulations, is regarded as incapable of earning his living.

Heirs none of whom is a licensed pharmacist.

16F. Where the proprietor of a pharmacy dies and, under the law of succession or under an agreement between the heirs, the pharmacy passed into the ownership of heirs none of whom is a licensed pharmacist, the heirs may retain the ownership of the pharmacy for four years from the date of the death of the deceased. If the heirs include descendants of the deceased under the age of eighteen, the period shall be extended until the day on which the youngest of them reaches the age of twenty-five. If at the expiration of the period, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Director that an heir who is a descendant of the deceased is training to be a licensed pharmacist or, possessing the necessary qualities, intends so to train, the Director may extend the period from year to year if he is satisfied that the heir is continuing his training or has not given up his intention; provided that the aggregate period of extension shall not exceed ten years. If within the period of extension the said heir becomes a licensed pharmacist, the provisions of section 16B shall apply as if he had been a licensed pharmacist on the date of the deceased's death.
Amendment of section 17.

10. In section 17 of the Ordinance, the words “or act as a responsible pharmacist in” shall be inserted after the “or conduct”.

Amendment of section 18.

11. In section 18(1) of the Ordinance—

(1) the words “in English” shall be replaced by the words “in Latin script”;

(2) the words “the licensed pharmacist” shall be replaced by the words “the responsible pharmacist”.

Replacement of section 20.

12. Section 20 of the Ordinance shall be replaced by the following section:

“Employment and powers of assistant pharmacists.

20. The proprietor of a pharmacy may employ one or more assistant pharmacists in the work of the pharmacy, provided that their work is carried out under the supervision of a responsible pharmacist or a licenced pharmacist.”.

Addition of section 20A.

13. The following section shall be inserted after section 20 of the Ordinance:

“Compounding and sale of drugs and poisons.

20A. Drugs and poisons shall not be compounded in a pharmacy save by a responsible pharmacist or a licenced pharmacist and shall not be sold or dispensed save under the supervision of the responsible pharmacist or of the licenced pharmacist who replaces the responsible pharmacist under section 16(b): Provided that an assistant pharmacist may compound drugs and poisons in a pharmacy under the supervision of a responsible pharmacist or a licenced pharmacist.”.

Addition of sections 20B to 20E.

14. The following section shall be inserted after section 20A of the Ordinance:

“Medicine room.

20B. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 20A, a medical institution may, in a locality in which it maintains a clinic and a pharmacy, maintain, in or near the clinic, a medicine room managed by a responsible pharmacist or licenced pharmacist approved for that purpose by the Director and in which ready-made medicines received from a pharmacy owned by that medical institution shall be dispensed.

(b) Where a medicine room has remained, or is likely to remain, without a pharmacist managing it, the medical institution may direct an assistant pharmacist to manage the medicine room for not longer than 15 days.
Upon such a direction being issued, a reasoned application shall be made to the Director to authorise that assistant pharmacist to manage the medicine room, and the Director may, at his discretion, authorise that assistant pharmacist, or such assistant pharmacist as he shall think fit, to manage the medicine room for such period as he shall fix.

(c) The Minister of Health may specify, by regulations, localities in which a medical institution, on conditions prescribed in the regulations, may maintain a medicine room in or near the clinic even if it does not maintain a pharmacy in that locality.

Area of medicine room.

20C. The area of the medicine room shall not be less than 30 square metres.

Compounding of drugs in medicine room.

20D. The Minister of Health may make regulations authorising the compounding of certain drugs in medicine rooms situated in localities specified in the regulations, provided that the medicine room is not less than 45 square metres in area and that it is managed by a responsible pharmacist or a licensed pharmacist approved for that purpose by the Director.

Medicine room deemed to be pharmacy.

20E. Subject to the modifications arising from sections 20B–20D, a medicine room shall, except for the purposes of section 11, be deemed to be a pharmacy."

15. Section 23 of the Ordinance shall be re-marked as section 23(1), and the following subsection shall be added thereafter:

“(2) A pharmacist may prepare and dispense drugs specified in regulations, on conditions prescribed therein, upon the prescription of the holder of a permit to practise dentistry.”.

16. In section 42 of the Ordinance, the words “under the hand of a district commissioner or a district superintendent of police” shall be replaced by the words “under the hand of a State employee specifically authorised for that purpose, in writing, by the Director”.

17. The following section shall be inserted after section 42 of the Ordinance:

“Classification of drugs and poisons.

42A. The Minister of Health may, by order published in Reshumot, classify drugs and poisons according to the purposes of their use, the degree of their toxicity, the measure of risk involved in their use, or such other principles as he may think fit, and exempt poisons or classes of poisons from the application of certain provisions of this Ordinance and add, in respect of drugs and poisons, or classes of drugs and classes of poisons, provisions as to the manufacture, import, export and packing thereof, the trading therein, and the delivery, moving, storage, keeping and use thereof.”.
18. The following section shall be added after section 43:

43A. (a) A pharmacy shall not be opened at a distance of less than 500 metres from an existing pharmacy:
Provided that the Director may authorise the opening of a pharmacy at a smaller distance from an existing pharmacy if it appears to him that it is necessary so to do in order to ensure a regular supply of medicaments.

(b) In this section, “pharmacy” does not include a pharmacy owned by a medical institution or by a hospital.”.

19. In section 45 of the Ordinance—

(a) subsection (1) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

“(1) Where it appears to the Minister of Health, upon the complaint of the Director or of any person aggrieved, that a pharmacist or an assistant pharmacist—

(a) has been guilty of unprofessional conduct as a pharmacist, or assistant pharmacist, as the case may be, or
(b) obtained his license by misrepresentation, or
(c) has proved himself incapable or grossly negligent in the performance of his duties, or
(d) has persistently contravened or failed to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance, or
(e) has been convicted of a criminal offence, other than an offence under this Ordinance,

the Minister of Health may, by order under his hand, warn or reprimand the pharmacist or assistant pharmacist, cancel his licence, or suspend his licence for such time as may be fixed in the order: Provided that no order as aforesaid shall be made unless the person complained against has had an opportunity of submitting a written statement in his defence and of stating his case before a committee appointed by the Minister of Health, either permanently or for a particular case, and the members of which shall be at least three in number and shall include the Director, a representative of the Attorney General and one person from a list submitted by the organisation representing, in the opinion of the Minister of Health, the greatest number of pharmacists or assistant pharmacists, as the case may be, if such a list has been submitted, or, if such a list has not been submitted, one such pharmacist or assistant pharmacist as the Minister of Health shall think fit.”;

(b) in the third subsection, the words “cancellation or suspension” shall, wherever occurring, be preceded by the words “warning, reprimand”.
20. The following sections shall be inserted after section 45 of the Ordinance:

"Restriction on powers of Minister of Health.

45A. The Minister of Health shall not exercise his powers under sections 2A, 42 and 47(f) save—

(1) in respect of substances used for agriculture—after consultation with the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Labour;

(2) in respect of substances used for industry—after consultation with the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Labour.

Fees.

45B. The Minister of Health may prescribe by order—

(1) a fee for a pharmacist's licence, to be paid upon the issue of the licence;

(2) a fee for an assistant pharmacist's licence, to be paid upon the issue of the licence;

(3) an annual fee to be paid by every licensed pharmacist practising pharmacy;

(4) a fee for the renewal of an assistant pharmacist's licence."

21. In section 46 of the Ordinance—

(1) the words "or of an order under section 42A" shall be inserted after the words "Every person contravening any provision of this Ordinance";

(2) the words "fifty pounds" in paragraph (a) shall be replaced by the words "three thousand pounds".

22. In section 47 of the Ordinance—

(1) paragraph (f) shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

"(f) the handling, use, manufacture, import, export and packing of drugs, poisons and noxious chemicals, the trading therein and the delivery, moving, storage and keeping thereof;"

(2) paragraph (g) shall be re-marked as paragraph (j);

(3) the following paragraphs shall be inserted after paragraph (f):

"(g) the prohibition and restriction of the advertising of pharmacies and drugs, and of substances said to have a curative effect, by leaflets, newspapers, broadcasts, films or any other publicity media;

(h) the determination of conditions on which pharmacies and medicine rooms may be opened and operated, including the determination of the area of a pharmacy;"
(i), the determination of duty rosters of pharmacies for days and hours when pharmacies are usually closed;”.

23. The following section shall be inserted after section 47 of the Ordinance:

"Uniform prices.

48. (a) The Minister of Health shall prescribe by regulations uniform prices for medicines, vaccines and sera sold by retail in pharmacies. A price-list shall be available at every pharmacy for inspection by any person.

(b) In this section—

"pharmacy" does not include a pharmacy owned by a medical institution or by a hospital.”.

24. (a) From the 13th Nisan, 5729 (1st April, 1969), the Director shall not approve an apprentice pharmacist under section 11(2) of the Ordinance, and a pharmacist shall not employ an apprentice pharmacist unless he was approved before that date.

(b) From the 13th Nisan, 5729 (1st April, 1969), the name of an apprentice pharmacist shall no longer be entered in the register kept under section 12 of the Ordinance; however, this provision shall not prevent the entry in the register of a change of the pharmacy in which an apprentice is employed.

(c) A person who was the proprietor of a pharmacy, or the owner of a share in a pharmacy, immediately before the coming into force of this Law, and who is not a licensed pharmacist, may continue as proprietor or owner notwithstanding the provisions of this Law; however, he shall not transfer the whole or part of his right save to a licensed pharmacist.

(d) The provisions of section 20 of the Ordinance shall apply to a person who was a licensed assistant pharmacist before the coming into force of this Law as if they had not been replaced under section 12 of this Law.

25. The Minister of Health may, by notice in Reshumot, extend the times specified in sections 13A and 13B of the Ordinance and in section 24 of this Law: Provided that the extensions shall not exceed the said times by more than five years.

26. A person who has been employed for at least twelve years in a medical institution in Israel in work connected with pharmacy and which, in the opinion of the Director, may serve in lieu of three years' training in a pharmacy and who fulfils the requirements of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of section 13 of the Ordinance may receive an assistant pharmacist's licence if he applies to the Director within six months from the day of the coming into force of this Law and a professional committee appointed by the Director finds that the said work has rendered him sufficiently competent to be an assistant pharmacist.
27. The following Schedule shall be inserted after the Fourth Schedule to the Ordinance:

FIFTH SCHEDULE
(Section 2)

Noxious Chemicals

1. Alcohol denaturatus
2. Ammoniae, Praeparata ad rem purificandi
3. Ammoniae Salium, Praeparata ad rem purificandi
4. p-Benzenidichloridi, Preparata
5. Carbamatium, Praeparata ad 1% (e.g. Sevin)
6. Chlordani, Pulveres ad 2% ad 500 gr.
7. D.D.V.P., Praeparata ad 0.5%
8. Derris, Praeparata ad 2% ad 500 gr.
9. Detergentia (e.g. Ama etc.)
10. Diazinoni, Praeparata ad 1%
11. Dicopheni, Praeparata ad 10%
12. Dieldrini, Pulveres ad 1% ad 500 gr.
13. Dip trifos, Praeparata ad 1%
14. Hexachlorocyclohexani, Praeparata ad 2% (e.g. Lindan, γ Hexane etc.)
15. Hypochloratium, Praeparata ad 2%
16. Indandioni, Praeparata ad 0.5% (e.g. Pival etc.)
17. Malathioni, Praeparata ad 2%
18. Pyrethri, Praeparata (e.g. Flit etc.)
19. Ronnel (aut:o-oDimethyl-o-2,4,5 trichlor-phenyl-phosphor-thioate), Praeparata ad 2%
20. Sodii Carbonas
21. Warfarini, Praeparata Pesticida ad 0.5%

ABBA EBAN
Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Prime Minister

HAIM MOSHE SHAPIRA
Minister of Health

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State
Amendment of section 113.

1. In section 113 of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1934—

(1) subsection (a) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(a) In the months of October and November of every year, the municipality or the owner or occupier of any property shall have the right to demand that the Assessment Committee review the assessment list; notice of that right shall be published by the chairman of the Assessment Committee, within the municipal area, in the month of September of every year. Where the municipality demands the review, it shall send the owner or occupier, as the case may be, of any property concerned a copy of its demand in so far as it relates to that portion of the assessment list which concerns him. The Assessment Committee shall review the list by the 1st of April immediately following the date of the demand."

(2) subsection (c) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(c) Amendments made under this section in the assessment list shall take effect on the 1st of April immediately following the date of the decision of the Assessment Committee: Provided that a reduction of the value of any property for the purposes of rate shall take effect on the 1st of April immediately following the date of the demand for the review of the list.".

Commencement.

2. This Law shall come into force on the 25th Tishri, 5725 (1st October, 1964).

ABBA EBAN  
Deputy Prime Minister  
Acting Prime Minister

HAIM MOSHE SHAPIRA  
Minister of the Interior

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR  
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 21st Sivan, 5724 (1st June, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 425 of the 30th Sivan, 5724 (10th June, 1964), p. 112; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hased of Chot No. 604 of 5724, p. 110.

INCOME TAX ORDINANCE (AMENDMENT No. 5) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. Section 91 of the Income Tax Ordinance¹ (hereinafter referred to as "the Ordinance") is hereby repealed.

2. The following section shall be inserted after section 105:

"Method of calculating capital profit. 105A. Notwithstanding anything provided in this part, the Minister of Finance may determine by regulations the method of calculating capital profits, either generally or for the purposes of deduction at source, provided that a general determination shall require the approval of the Finance Committee of the Knesset."

3. In section 164 of the Ordinance, the words "Any person responsible for paying" shall be replaced by the words "Any person paying or responsible for paying", and the words "or the consideration, within the meaning of section 88" shall be inserted after the words "under section 2(5)."

4. This Law shall come into force on the 30th Sivan, 5724 (10th June, 1964).

ABBA EBAN
Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 30th Sivan, 5724 (10th June, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim, No. 426 of the 2nd Tammuz, 5724 (12th June, 1964), p. 114; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 610 of 5724, p. 148.

¹) Dinei Medinat Yisrael (Nusach Chadash) No. 6 of 5721, p. 120; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5722, pp. 60, 129—LSI vol. XVI, pp. 51, 120; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 73—LSI, vol. XVII, p. 87; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5724, p. 86—supra, p. 74.
DEFENCE (FINANCE) REGULATIONS (CONTINUANCE IN FORCE) LAW, 5724–1964*

1. The Defence (Finance Regulations, 1941) (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Regulations”), as amended by section 2, shall continue in force until the 2nd Av, 5725 (31st July, 1965).

2. Subregulation (6) of regulation 6 of the principal Regulations is hereby repealed.

3. Section 1 of this Law shall come into force on the 23rd Av, 5724 (1st August, 1964) and section 2 on the 19th Nisan, 5723 (1st April, 1964).

ABBA EBAN
Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 50)

DEVELOPMENT LOAN (AMENDMENT No. 4) LAW, 5724–1964**

1. In section 1 of the Development Loan Law, 5720–1960, (hereinafter referred to as “the Law”), the expression “125 million pounds” shall be replaced by the expression “225 million pounds.”

2. Paragraph (4) of section 5 of the Law shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

“(4) the modes and times of the redemption of the bonds;”.

ABBA EBAN
Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 28th Sivan, 5724 (8th June, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 427 of the 6th Tammuz, 5724 (16th June, 1964), p. 116; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 598 of 5724, p. 86.


** Passed by the Knesset on the 28th Sivan, 5724 (8th June, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 427 of the 6th Tammuz, 5724 (16th June, 1964), p. 116; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 599 of 5724, p. 89.

2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5720, p. 47—LSI vol. XIV, p. 39; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5721, p. 128—LSI vol. XV, p. 133; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5722, p. 129—LSI vol. XVI, p. 121; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5724, p. 6—supra, p. 6.
BASIC LAW: THE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE

1. A President shall stand at the head of the State.

2. The place of residence of the President of the State shall be Jerusalem.

3. The President of the State shall be elected by the Knesset for five years.

4. Every Israel national who is a resident of Israel is qualified to be a candidate for the office of President of the State. A person who has held office as President of the State for two successive periods shall not be a candidate in the election for the period immediately following.

5. The election of the President of the State shall be held not earlier than ninety days and not later than thirty days before the expiration of the period of tenure of the President in office. If the place of the President of the State falls vacant before the expiration of his period of tenure, the election shall be held within forty-five days from the day on which such place falls vacant. The Chairman of the Knesset, in consultation with the Deputy Chairman, shall fix the day of the election and shall notify it to all the Members of the Knesset in writing at least twenty days in advance. If the day of the election does not fall in one of the session terms of the Knesset, the Chairman of the Knesset shall convene the Knesset for the election of the President of the State.

6. (a) When the day of the election has been fixed, any ten or more Members of the Knesset may propose a candidate. The proposal shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the Chairman of the Knesset, together with the consent of the candidate in writing or by telegram, not later than ten days before the day of the election. A member of the Knesset shall not sponsor the proposal of more than one candidate.

   (b) The Chairman of the Knesset shall notify all the members of the Knesset, in writing, not later than seven days before the day of the election, of every candidate proposed and of the names of the Members of the Knesset who have proposed him, and shall announce the candidates at the opening of the meeting at which the election is held.

7. The election of the President of the State shall be by secret ballot at a meeting of the Knesset assigned only for that purpose.

8. The candidate who has received the votes of a majority of the Members of the Knesset is elected. If no candidate receives such a majority, a second ballot shall be held. If there is no majority as aforesaid at the second ballot, either, voting shall be continued. At the third and every subsequent ballot, the candidate who at the preceding ballot

* Passed by the Knesset on the 9th Tammuz, 5724 (16th June, 1964) and published in Sefar Ha-Chukkim No. 426 of the 15th Tammuz, 5724 (25th June, 1964), p. 118; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hased'ot Chot No. 543 of 5723, p. 136.
Declaration of allegiance.

Making of declaration and commencement of period of tenure.

Functions and powers.

Counter-signature.

received the smallest number of votes shall no longer stand for election. The candidate who at the third or any subsequent ballot receives a majority of the votes of the Members of the Knesset who take part in the voting and vote for one of the candidates is elected. If two candidates receive the same number of votes, voting shall be repeated.

9. The President-Elect shall make and sign before the Knesset the following declaration of allegiance:

"I pledge myself to bear allegiance to the State of Israel and to its laws and faithfully to carry out my functions as President of the State."

10. The President-Elect shall make his declaration of allegiance and begin to hold office upon the expiration of the period of tenure of the preceding President of the State. If the place of the preceding President of the State falls vacant before the expiration of his period of tenure, the President-Elect shall make his declaration of allegiance as soon as possible after his election and shall begin to hold office upon making his declaration of allegiance.

11. (a) The President of the State—

(1) shall sign every Law, other than a Law relating to his powers;
(2) shall take action to achieve the formation of a Government and shall receive the resignation of the Government in accordance with Law;
(3) shall receive from the Government a report on its meetings;
(4) shall accredit the diplomatic representatives of the State, shall receive the credentials of diplomatic representatives sent to Israel by foreign states, shall empower the consular representatives of the State and shall confirm the appointments of consular representatives sent to Israel by foreign states;
(5) shall sign such conventions with foreign states as have been ratified by the Knesset;
(6) shall carry out every function assigned to him by Law in connection with the appointment and removal from office of judges and other office-holders.

(b) The President of the State shall have power to pardon offenders and to lighten penalties by the reduction or commutation thereof.

(c) The President of the State shall carry out every other function and have every other power assigned to him by Law.

12. The signature of the President of State on an official document, other than a document connected with the formation of a Government, shall require the countersignature of the Prime Minister or of such other Minister as the Government may decide.
13. (a) The President of the State shall not be amenable to any
court or tribunal, and shall be immune from any legal act, in respect
of anything connected with his functions or powers.

(b) The President of the State shall not, in giving evidence, have
to disclose anything which came to his knowledge in the discharge of
his functions as President of the State.

(c) The immunity of the President of the State under this section
shall continue after he has ceased to be President of the State.

14. The President of the State shall not be criminally prosecuted. The
period during which, by virtue of this section, the President of the State
cannot be prosecuted for an offence shall not be counted in calculating
the period of prescription of that offence.

15. If the President of the State is required to give evidence, his
evidence shall be taken at such place and time as shall be determined
with his sanction.

16. The salary of the President of the State, and other payments to
be made to him during or after his period of tenure, including payments
to be made to his survivors, shall be fixed by resolution of the Knesset,
which may empower the Finance Committee in that behalf. Resolutions
under this section shall be published in Reshumot.

17. (a) Save with the sanction of the House Committee of the Knesset,
the President of the State shall not hold any post, or exercise any
function, other than the post and functions of President of the State.

(b) The President of the State shall be exempt from all compulsion.
service.

18. The President of the State shall not leave the territory of the State
save with the sanction of the Government.

19. The President of the State may resign his office by submitting a
letter of resignation to the Chairman of the Knesset. The letter of
resignation shall not require a countersignature. The place of the President
of the State shall become vacant forty-eight hours after the letter of
resignation reaches the Chairman of the Knesset.

20. (a) The Knesset may, by resolution, remove the President of the
State from office if it finds that he is unworthy of his office owing to
conduct unbecoming his status as President of the State.

(b) The Knesset shall not remove the President of the State from
office, save following a complaint brought before the House Committee
by at least twenty members of the Knesset and upon the proposal of the
House Committee passed by a three-quarters majority of the members
of the Committee. A resolution by the Knesset to remove the President
from office shall require a three-quarters majority of the Members
of the Knesset.

(c) The House Committee shall not propose the removal of the
President of the State from office before he has been given an opportu-
nity to refute the complaint in accordance with procedure prescribed
by the Committee with the approval of the Knesset, and the Knesset shall not resolve to remove the President of the State from office before he has been given an opportunity to be heard in accordance with procedure prescribed by the House Committee with the approval of the Knesset.

(d) The President of the State may be represented before the House Committee and before the Knesset by an authorised representative. A Member of the Knesset shall not act as the representative of the President. The House Committee and the Knesset may summon the President of the State to be present at proceedings under this section.

(e) Proceedings of the Knesset under this section shall be taken at a meeting, or successive meetings, assigned solely for that purpose. The proceedings shall begin not later than twenty days after the resolution of the House Committee. The time of their beginning shall be notified by the Chairman of the Knesset to all the Members of the Knesset, in writing, at least ten days in advance. If the beginning of the proceedings does not fall in one of the session terms of the Knesset, the Chairman of the Knesset shall convene the Knesset for the proceedings.

21. (a) The Knesset may, by resolution passed by a majority of its members, declare that for reasons of health the President of the State is permanently unable to carry out his functions.

(b) The Knesset shall not pass a resolution as aforesaid save upon the proposal of the House Committee passed by a two-thirds majority of its members on the strength of a medical opinion given in accordance with rules prescribed by the Committee.

(c) If the Knesset resolves as aforesaid, the place of the President of the State shall become vacant on the day of the resolution.

22. (a) The President of the State shall temporarily cease to carry out his functions and exercise his powers—

(1) if he leaves the territory of the State—from the time of his leaving until his return;

(2) if he notifies the House Committee that for reasons of health he is temporarily unable to carry out his functions and the Knesset Committee approves his notification by a majority of votes—from the time of the approval of the notification until the expiration of the period fixed by the Committee in its resolution or until the President of the State notifies the House Committee that he is no longer unable to carry out his functions, whichever is the earlier date;

(3) if the House Committee, by a two-thirds majority of its members, on the strength of a medical opinion given in accordance with rules prescribed by the Committee, resolves that for reasons of health the President of the State is temporarily unable to carry out his functions—from the passing of the resolution until the expiration of the period fixed by the House Committee in the resolution or until the House Committee resolves that the President is no longer unable to carry out his functions.
(b) The House Committee shall not, under subsection (a)(2) or (3), fix a period exceeding three months. It may extend the period, without a break, up to a maximum of three additional months. Any further extension shall require a resolution of the Knesset passed by a majority of the Members of the Knesset upon the proposal of the House Committee.

23. (a) If the place of the President of the State has fallen vacant, and so long as the new President has not yet begun to hold office, the Chairman of the Knesset shall hold office as Interim President of the State.

(b) During a period in which the President of the State has temporarily ceased to carry out his functions and exercise his powers, the Chairman of the Knesset shall hold office as Acting President of the State.

(c) While holding office as Interim President of the State or Acting President of the State, the Chairman of the Knesset shall carry out the functions assigned to the President of the State by Law and shall exercise the powers vested in the President of the State by Law.

24. (a) The Chairman of the Knesset shall publish a notice in Reshumot as to—

(1) the commencement of the tenure of the President of the State;
(2) the vacancy of the place of the President of the State;
(3) the commencement and termination of the tenure of the Chairman of the Knesset as Acting President of the State under section 22(a)(2) and (3).

(b) The Prime Minister shall publish a notice in Reshumot as to the President’s leaving the territory of the State and as to his return.

25. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, this Law cannot be varied, suspended, or made subject to conditions, by emergency regulations.

26. (a) There are hereby repealed—

(1) sections 2(c), 6 and 7 of the Transition Law, 5709-1949;
(2) the State President (Tenure) Law, 5712-1951;
(3) the State President, Government Members and Chief Rabbis of Israel (Fixing of Salaries) Law, 5711-1950, shall no longer apply to the salary of the President of the State or to payments due to him or his survivors.

27. The President of the State who was elected by the Knesset on the 27th Iyar, 5723 (21st May, 1963) shall be deemed to have been elected, and to hold office, under this Law.

LEVI ESKOL
Prime Minister

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5709, p. 1; LSI vol. III, p. 3.
2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5712, p. 6; LSI vol. VI, p. 4.
3) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5711, p. 10; LSI vol. V, p. 10.
NATIONAL INSURANCE (AMENDMENT No. 10) LAW, 5724–1964*

Addition of section 109A.

1. The following section shall be inserted after section 109 of the National Insurance Law, 5724–1953:

"Benefits. 109A. The Minister of Labour shall enact by regulations, with the approval of the Finance Committee of the Knesset, provisions as to benefits after retirement or death payable to professional judges of Local Tribunals who are not Magistrates and to a chairman of the Appeals Tribunal who is not a District Court Judge, or to their survivors."

LEVI ESKHOL YIGAL ALON
Prime Minister Minister of Labour

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

ACQUISITION FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES (AMENDMENT OF PROVISIONS) LAW, 5724–1964**

Definitions. 1. In this Law—

"parcel", in an area in which a settlement of titles has been effected under the Land (Settlement of Title) Ordinance, means a parcel registered under that Ordinance, and anywhere else, means the unit of registration in the land register or, where there is no such register, a continuous area of land owned by one person or by several persons jointly;

* Passed by the Knesset on the 6th Tammuz, 5724 (16th June, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 428 of the 15th Tammuz, 5724 (25th June, 1964), p. 121; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 599 of 5724, p. 88.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5714, p. 6—LSI vol. VIII, p. 4; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5715, p. 127—LSI vol. IX, p. 141; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5717, pp. 88, 90, 178—LSI vol. XI, pp. 91, 190; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5719, p. 160—LSI vol. XIII, p. 168—Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5720, p. 36—LSI vol. XIV, p. 31—Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5722, p. 40—LSI vol. XVI, p. 30; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 120—LSI vol. XVII, p. 134; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5724, p. 8—infra, p. 8.

** Passed by the Knesset on the 6th Tammuz, 5724 (16th June, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 428 of the 15th Tammuz, 5724 (25th June, 1964), p. 122; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 592 of 5724, p. 56.

"Acquisition Law" means any of the following:

The Land (Acquisition for Public Purposes) Ordinance, 1943;  
the Town Planning Ordinance, 1936;  
the Roads and Railways (Defence and Development) Ordinance, 1943;  
the Roads (Width and Alignment) Ordinance.

"original parcel" means a parcel as it was immediately before the first acquisition under any Acquisition Law.

2. Where a part of any parcel has been acquired by virtue of an Acquisition Law, and thereafter, whether by virtue of the same Acquisition Law or another Acquisition Law, an additional part of that parcel is acquired, then, notwithstanding anything provided in any Acquisition Law, the aggregate area acquired without compensation in those acquisitions shall not exceed 25 per cent of the area of the original parcel, and for any excess, compensation shall be paid under the Acquisition Law by virtue of which the last acquisition was effected.

3. The date on which an area is considered, for the purposes of this Law, to have been acquired by virtue of an Acquisition Law shall be as follows:

(1) In the case of acquisition by virtue of the Land (Acquisition for Public Purposes) Ordinance, 1943—the date on which a notice of the intention to acquire the parcel, or any part thereof, for public purposes, under section 5(1) of that Ordinance, is published in Reshumot;

(2) in the case of acquisition by virtue of the Town Planning Ordinance, 1936—the date of the coming into force of a town-planning scheme which provides that the parcel or any part thereof shall be expropriated without compensation or transferred to a public authority without consideration or which enacts a similar provision designed to take away the parcel or any part thereof from its owner without compensation;

(3) in the case of acquisition by virtue of the Roads and Railways (Defence and Development) Ordinance, 1943—the date of the coming into force of the order applying the Ordinance to the road referred to in such order;

(4) in the case of acquisition by virtue of the Roads (Width and Alignment) Ordinance—the date of the carrying out of the expropriation under section 5(3) of that Ordinance.

4. For the purpose of calculating the percentage of the area of any parcel which may be acquired under this Law without compensation—

(1) acquisition by virtue of re-division under section 20A of the Town Planning Ordinance, 1936, shall not be taken into account;

(2) it shall be immaterial whether the surplus of the original parcel which remains after the first or any subsequent acquisition undergoes a change of ownership or any change as a result of the division of the parcel into several registration units or as a result of its combination with other parcels;

(3) acquisitions prior to the coming into force of this Law shall also be taken into account.

5. Where, by virtue of the provisions of this Law, compensation has to be paid under the Land (Acquisition for Public Purposes) Ordinance, 1943, then, for the purposes of section 20(2)(b) of that Ordinance, the words “twenty-five per cent of the area of the original parcel” shall be deemed to have been substituted for the words “one quarter of the total area of the plot taken”, appearing therein.

6. Where compensation has to be paid for an acquisition by virtue of the provisions of this Law, a person who acquired part of the original parcel, by virtue of an Acquisition Law, within one year before the acquisition by the person liable to pay compensation as aforesaid shall contribute to the payment of that compensation in accordance with his share in the acquisitions.

7. Where an acquisition under an Acquisition Law becomes void, it shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this Law from the date on which it becomes void.

8. The Minister of Finance is charged with the implementation of this Law.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State
CIVIL DEFENCE (AMENDMENT) LAW, 5724–1964*

1. In section 1 of the Civil Defence Law, 5711–1951 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law")—

(1) the definition of "auxiliary organisation" shall be replaced by the following definition:

"auxiliary organisation" means any organisation, institution, undertaking, unit or body performing a public service, or a part of any such, declared by the Minister of Defence, in Reshumot, to be an organisation whose assistance is required for civil defence;"

(2) the following definition shall be inserted at the end:

"head of local authority", in the case of a municipality, means the mayor or his deputy, and in the case of a local council, means the head of the council or his deputy.

2. In section 2 of the principal Law—

(1) the words "to equip them" shall be inserted after the words "in civil defence duties" in paragraph (b);

(2) paragraph (f) shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

"(f) to instruct and guide auxiliary organisations towards the fulfilment of their task in the field of civil defence and to bring them, and the equipment in their possession, into action in a period of fighting or during HAGA manoeuvres;"

(3) the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (j):

"(k) to act—with the approval of the Minister of Defence, either generally or with regard to a particular matter, and in coordination with the authorities concerned—for the rescue of life and property otherwise than in connection with civil defence.".

3. In section 4 of the principal Law—

(1) subsection (b) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(b) The National Council of HAGA shall consist of the following members:

"(1) the Commander of HAGA, who shall be the chairman of the Council;"

* Passed by the Knesset on the 12th Tammuz, 5724 (22nd June, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 429 of the 21st Tammuz, 5724 (1st July, 1964), p. 126; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hata'ot Chok No. 565 of 5723, p. 294.

Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 71 of 5711, p. 78; LSI vol. V, p. 72.
one representative each of the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Health, the Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Police, the Minister of Social Welfare, the Minister of Labour, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Housing and the Minister of Transport, appointed by the Minister from among the employees of his Ministry;

one representative each of the Municipality of Jerusalem, the Municipality of Tel-Aviv-Jaffa and the Municipality of Haifa, appointed by the municipal council;

two representatives of the municipalities not named in paragraph (3), appointed by the Minister of the Interior upon the recommendation of a national organisation of local authorities which, in the opinion of the Minister, is representative and interested;

two representatives of local councils, other than regional councils established in the exercise of powers under section 5(3) of the Local Councils Ordinance, 1941\(^1\), and one representative of regional councils, all appointed by the Minister of the Interior upon the recommendation of a national organisation of local authorities which, in the opinion of the Minister, is representative and interested;

the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Magen David Adom (Red Shield of David) Association in Israel;

the Chief Inspector of Fire-Fighting appointed under the Fire-Fighting Services Law, 5719-1959\(^2\);

one representative of a women's organisation, appointed by the Minister of the Interior upon the recommendation of a national organisation of women's organisations which, in the opinion of the Minister, is representative and interested.\(^3\);

subsection (c) shall be repealed.

Amendment of section 5.

In section 5 of the principal Law, the following shall be inserted at the end of subsection (a):

"and every reference in this Law to a District HAGA Commander shall be taken to be a reference to the HAGA Commander of the district concerned".

Replacement of section 6 and addition of section 6A.

Section 6 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following sections:

---

2) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* No. 290 of 5719, p. 199; *LSI* vol. XIII, p. 215.
6. (a) A District Council of HAGA shall be established in each HAGA district and shall act as an advisory body to the HAGA commander in such district and shall perform the other duties prescribed for such a Council in this Law.

(b) The members of the District Council shall be—

(1) the District HAGA Commander, who shall be the chairman of the Council;

(2) one representative each of the Minister of Health, the Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Police, the Minister of Social Welfare, the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Transport, appointed by the Minister from among the employees of his Ministry;

(3) representatives of local authorities in the district, such authorities, and the number of their representatives, to be determined by the Minister of the Interior;

(4) one representative of the branch of the Magen David Adom Association in Israel in the district, appointed by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Magen David Adom Association in Israel;

(5) one representative of the fire-fighting authorities in the district, appointed by the Chief Inspector of Fire-Fighting;

(6) one representative of a women's organisation in the district, appointed by the Minister of the Interior upon the recommendation of a national organisation of women's organisations which, in the opinion of the Minister, is representative and interested.

(c) The District HAGA Commander may, with the approval of the District Council, assign to any member of the Council any task relating to the participation of the public and its institutions in civil defence or to the instruction, guidance, or coordination of operations, of auxiliary organisations in the district: Provided that the tasks assigned to any member shall not exceed the sphere of action of the Minister or of the body which such member represents.

6A. (a) Rules of procedure for the business and deliberations of the National Council, the District Council and their committees, including the quorum thereof, shall be prescribed by regulations.
(b) No act of the National Council, the District Council or any committee of either shall be invalidated by reason only that at the time it was done the place of any member was vacant for any reason whatsoever.

6. Section 7 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following sections:

"Essential HAGA duties."

7. The Minister of Defence may prescribe by declaration published in Reshumot that a particular HAGA duty the operations connected with which are confined to the area of one local authority shall be an essential HAGA duty.

7A. (a) The Commander of HAGA may, after consultation with the National Council, prescribe by order that a District HAGA Commander may call upon persons living or working in the place where the order applies to perform essential HAGA duties or to take part in HAGA manoeuvres. An order as aforesaid may apply to the whole State or to a particular HAGA district or part thereof.

(b) Where an order under subsection (a) has been made, a District HAGA Commander of the place to which the order applies may, in accordance with conditions prescribed therein, give a person living or working in that place written notice that he has been posted to perform an essential HAGA duty (such notice being hereinafter referred to as "posting notice"). A person to whom posting notice has been given may be called upon to take part in HAGA manoeuvres or to perform an essential HAGA duty. However, in a period other than a period of fighting a person shall not be called up for monthly service in excess of three hours in any one month or for annual service in excess of three days in any one year.

(c) Annual service under this section shall be continuous: Provided that a District HAGA Commander may direct that the period of service shall be divided—

(1) into two parts if the Commander of HAGA has authorised such with regard to that year of service either in respect of a particular person or class of persons or generally; or

(2) into two or more parts if the person concerned has consented thereto in writing.

(d) An order or direction under this section shall not require publication in Reshumot.
Exemption from 7B. (a) None of the following shall be posted or called upon to perform an essential HAGA duty or be under an obligation to perform such a duty or to take part in HAGA manoeuvres:

(1) a member of the Regular Forces or Reserve Forces of the Defence Army of Israel;
(2) a member of the Israel Police;
(3) a HAGA volunteer;
(4) a male person under 16 or over 62 years of age;
(5) a female person under 17 or over 50 years of age;
(6) a pregnant woman during her pregnancy and for one year from the termination thereof;
(7) the mother of a child under five years of age or the person responsible for the child instead of the mother;
(8) a mother of many children even if they are five years of age or over, or the person responsible for the children, all in accordance with rules prescribed by regulations.

(b) No person shall be posted or called upon to perform an essential HAGA duty, or be under an obligation to perform such a duty or to take part in HAGA manoeuvres, outside the area of the local authority in which he lives or works.

Application for cancellation of posting notice or call-up.

7C. (a) A person who has been posted to perform an essential HAGA duty may apply to the District Council of HAGA to cancel the posting notice and may obtain from it a certificate as to the submission of the application.

(b) A person who has been called upon to take part in HAGA manoeuvres or to perform an essential HAGA duty may, within 15 days (or, during a period of fighting, within five days) from the day on which the call-up is served upon him, apply to the District Council of HAGA to cancel or defer the call-up and may obtain from it a certificate as to the submission of the application.

(c) The District Council or a committee selected by it for that purpose may, having regard to reasons connected with the requirements of education, settlement or the national economy, or to health, family or other similar reasons, grant or reject the application. During a period of fighting, the Council or committee shall consider the application within three days of the receipt thereof.
(d) A person who applies under this section for the cancellation of a notice under section 7A(b) for health reasons, may, at the same time, ask to be medically examined, in the manner prescribed by the Minister of Defence in consultation with the Minister of Health, as to his fitness to perform the essential duty. If, in an examination as aforesaid, he is found to be unfit for that duty, the notice shall be cancelled.

(e) The District Council or a committee selected as aforesaid shall notify the applicant and the District HAGA Commander of its decision upon the application.

7D. The obligation to answer a call-up under section 7A(b) shall not exist until the time for the submission of an application for the cancellation or deferment of the call-up has elapsed or, where an application has been submitted, until it has been rejected: Provided that during a period of fighting the submission of an application shall not relieve a person of the obligation so long as it has not been decided to grant the application.”.

Amendment of section 8.

In section 8 of the principal Law—

(1) paragraph (3) of subsection (a) shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

“(3) any person who has been required under this part to perform an essential HAGA duty or to take part in HAGA manoeuvres;”;

(2) subsection (g) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

“(g) The Invalids (Pensions and Rehabilitation) Law, 5719–1959 (Consolidated Version) and the Fallen Soldiers’ Families (Pensions and Rehabilitation) Law, 5710–1950, shall apply to any member of HAGA who is injured or becomes ill whilst on duty in HAGA in consequence of the performance of such duty, or who dies as a result of injury or illness occurring under circumstances as aforesaid, and to his relatives, and for the purposes of the said Laws, service on duty in HAGA shall be deemed to be military service, and the date of the termination of such duty shall be deemed to be the date of discharge from military service.”.

Addition of sections 8A to 8C.

The following sections shall be inserted after section 8 of the principal Law:

“References.

8A. Wherever in any enactment reference is made to the Invalids (Pensions and Rehabilitation) Law, 5719–1959 (Consolidated Version) or the Fallen Soldiers’ Fami-

1) Sefer Ha-Chukhim No. 295 of 5719, p. 276; LSI vol. XIII, p. 315.
2) Sefer Ha-Chukhim No. 52 of 5710, p. 52; LSI vol. IV, p. 115.
Application of Law to member of auxiliary organisation.

Liability for damage.

8B. Where a member of an auxiliary organisation, during a period of fighting or at HAGA manoeuvres under the instructions of a District HAGA Commander, performs a duty within the sphere of civil defence, the provisions of sections 8(d), (f) and (g), 8A, 9 and 24 shall apply to him as if he were a member of HAGA, and for the purposes of the Laws mentioned in section 8(g) that duty shall be deemed to be military service, and the date of the termination of that duty shall be deemed to be the date of discharge from military service.

8C. Where an auxiliary organisation has been directed by virtue of this Law to operate any equipment in its possession, such equipment shall, as to anything relating to the payment of compensation for damage caused to it, or for the loss thereof, under the Compensation (Defence) Ordinance, 1940), be deemed to be a vehicle of which the State has taken possession by virtue of emergency powers under that Ordinance.

9. The following sections shall be inserted after section 9 of the principal Law:

9A. For the purposes of civil defence and on conditions prescribed by the Minister of Defence by regulations, the Commander of HAGA or a person empowered by him in that behalf in writing may set up and operate on any land sirens, communication installations and power installations and may use other communication installations and power installations situated on any land. With regard to the payment of compensation, the provisions of the Compensation (Defence) Ordinance, 1940, shall apply as if work to which section 3(1)(c) of that Ordinance is applicable had been done on that land.

9B. (a) During a period of fighting, a member of HAGA empowered in that behalf in writing by a District HAGA Commander may, in writing or orally, direct a person driving a vehicle at the time to transport injured persons therein or to drive the vehicle, for the purpose of rescuing persons or property in an attacked area, in connection with the attack and during the attack (such transportation or driving being hereinafter referred to as a "transportation service"), all at such time and place and in such manner as shall be prescribed in the direction. A person who fulfils any obligation under this...
section and is for that reason unable to fulfil another statutory obligation shall incur no criminal responsibility for the non-fulfilment of the other obligation.

(b) A vehicle by means of which a transportation service is performed shall, throughout the duration of that service, for the purposes of the payment of compensation, be deemed to have been requisitioned by virtue of emergency powers within the meaning of the Compensation (Defence) Ordinance, 1940.

c) For the purposes of sections 8(f) and (g) and 8A, a person who performs a transportation service shall be regarded as a member of HAGA and his service shall be regarded as HAGA duty.

d) In this section, “vehicle” has the same meaning as in the Traffic Ordinance).

10. In section 11 of the principal Law—

(1) the definition of “competent authority” shall be replaced by the following definition:

“[competent authority] means the Commander of HAGA, a District HAGA Commander or any person empowered by the HAGA Commander, in writing, to be a competent authority for the purposes of this part;”;

(2) the definition of “shelter” shall be replaced by the following definition:

“shelter” means a structure or other place adapted for use as a shelter in accordance with a plan approved by the competent authority; a plan shall not be approved save in accordance with the technical specifications for its construction laid down by regulations either generally or for a class of shelters or for a particular shelter;”.

(3) the following shall be inserted at the end:

“premises” includes vacant land;

“subtenant” means a person who, at the time when the duty of participation under this part first falls on the principal tenant, has been in occupation of the house or part of the house, by virtue of subtenancy, for a consecutive period of at least three years, whether the period of the subtenancy has been extended from time to time by agreement or has been extended by virtue of the Tenants’ Protection Law, 5715–1955).”.

2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 188 of 5715, p. 151; LSI vol. IX, p. 172.
11. The following section shall be inserted after section 11:

Applicability to the State.

11A. (a) The provisions of this part shall bind also the State in respect of houses and business premises situated in a HAGA area: Provided that the provisions of sections 13 and 16 shall not apply to houses and business premises occupied by the Defence Army of Israel or by the Israel Police; the said sections shall also not apply to houses and business premises occupied by any other State authority, save with the approval of the chairman of the District Council of HAGA given after consultation with the Council or with a committee selected by the Council for that purpose.

(b) In this section, “HAGA area” means any place within an area which the Minister of Defence, with the approval of the Government, has designated as a HAGA area on a map deposited with HAGA.

12. In section 13 of the principal Law—

(1) subsection (e) shall be replaced by the following section:

“(e) If notice has been given in respect of any premises and so long as the notice has not been revoked, the occupier shall not carry out thereon, or permit another person to carry out thereon, any alteration or repair, or anything else, likely to impair the efficient use of the premises as a public refuge, save by permission of the committee of the District Council.”;

(2) paragraph (2) of subsection (g) shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

“(2) not to carry out thereon, or permit another person to carry out thereon, any alteration or repair, or anything else, likely to impair the efficient use of the premises as a public refuge, save with the approval of the local authority;”.

13. In section 14 of the principal Law—

(1) the words “by written direction” shall be inserted after the words “by the local authority” in subsections (d) and (e);

(2) the following subsections shall be inserted at the end:

“(i) (1) A person bound under this Law to construct, repair or alter a shelter on any land, and who occupies the premises designated for the construction of the shelter, may do as aforesaid notwithstanding the right of another in the land, and may apply for the necessary licences notwithstanding the provisions of any enactment or agreement, and he or his agents may enter upon any land entry upon which is necessary for the purpose under reference;
(2) Where a person bound to construct, repair or alter a shelter on any land is not both the owner and the occupier thereof, written notice of the direction of the local authority to construct, repair or alter the shelter shall be delivered to the owner or to the occupier or to both, as the case may be; and each of them may lodge objection against the direction with the District Council of HAGA within 15 days from the day on which the notice is delivered to him. If the direction of the local authority is approved upon objection, the person bound to construct, repair or alter the shelter may do all the acts referred to in section (1).

(3) The provisions of section 13(d) shall apply to an objection under this section.

(j) A person permitted to enter upon any land under subsection (i) shall, before entering, take all steps which in the circumstances of the case are reasonable in order to obtain the consent of the occupier of the land to his entry, and he is unable to obtain such consent, he shall not make his first entry, or use force in order to enter unless he is accompanied by an employee of the local authority whom the head of the local authority has appointed in that behalf.

(k) A person who enters upon any land as aforesaid shall take all steps which in the circumstances of the case are reasonable in order to safeguard the property situated on the premises.

14. The following sections shall be inserted after section 14 of the principal Law:

14A. Where any premises in respect of which a notice under section 13 or a direction under section 14 has been delivered are vacant land, the delivery of the notice or direction shall not prevent the construction of a house or business premises on those premises, provided the necessary building permit has been obtained and the recipient of the permit has given the local authority written notice of its receipt.

14B. The Minister of Defence may, with the approval of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset, lay down by regulations that a District HAGA Commander may call up classes of persons for trench-digging for civil defence, and he may, in such regulations, prescribe conditions for such call-up. If a person called up as aforesaid is injured in the course of fulfilling his obligation and in consequence of fulfilling the same, he shall be deemed to be a border victim, within the mean-
15. In section 16 of the principal Law—

(1) the following shall be inserted at the end of subsection (b):

“During a period of fighting, a vacation direction as aforesaid shall, in all respects, have the effect of a judgment for eviction of the Magistrate’s Court against which no further appeal lies.”;

(2) in the third subsection, the words “unless such authority has made available to such occupier alternative premises reasonably suitable for the purpose served by the premises to be vacated” shall be replaced by the words “unless alternative accommodation, which will be available to him at the time he is to vacate the premises, is assured to the occupier”;

(3) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (c):

“(cc) If the local authority and the occupier have not reached an agreement as to alternative accommodation, each of them may apply to the Magistrate’s Court to determine the same, and the Court may determine that alternative accommodation shall be provided by making available to the occupier alternative premises reasonably suitable for the purpose served by the premises to be vacated or by paying compensation; but the Court shall not determine that alternative accommodation be provided only by paying compensation unless the occupier agrees thereto or refuses to agree without reasonable cause.”.

16. In section 19 of the principal Law, the words “including the case of a house registered under the Cooperative Houses Law, 5721-1961 (Consolidated Version)” shall be inserted after the words “Where a house or business premises are owned by several persons” in subsection (f).

17. Section 20 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

“House owner failing to carry out required work.

20. Where a house owner or business owner has been obligated by virtue of this Law to construct or repair or alter a shelter (any such operation hereinafter referred to as “required work”) and has not carried out the required work, the competent authority or local authority may do one of the following:

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 213 of 5717, p. 22; LSI vol. XI, p. 19.
2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 349 of 5721, p. 201; LSI vol. XV, p. 219.
Carrying out of required work by tenants

(1) carry out the required work and collect the expenses of carrying it out from the house owner or business owner in the manner in which it collects its rates; and where the competent authority collects, the Taxes (Collection) Ordinance, except section 12 thereof, shall apply to the collection of the expenses of carrying out the work as if they were a tax within the meaning of that Ordinance; the provisions of sections 18 and 19 shall apply to expenses as aforesaid as if they had been incurred by the owner;

(2) obligate the tenants of the house to carry out the required work in its entirety within a period prescribed by it.

20A. (a) Where the tenants have carried out any required work under section 20, the expenses of carrying it out shall be apportioned between the house owner and the tenants, between the tenants themselves, and between the tenants and the subtenants, in accordance with the provisions of sections 18 and 19, as if they had been incurred by the owner, and each tenant may deduct from the rent due from him to the house owner, or from the amount of the promissory notes he has given as security for the rent or in payment thereof, the part which the house owner is bound to pay.

(b) In the event of disagreement between the contributors to the expenses of carrying out the work as to the amounts of their contributions, the amount approved by the local authority, on the application of a tenant, a subtenant or a house owner, as the share of any contributor shall be regarded as the amount due from him under this section. However, approval of an amount of expenses shall only be given after the required work has been carried out in its entirety and those concerned have been given an opportunity to voice their arguments, both as to the total amount of expenses and to its apportionment. A tenant who, on account of the expenses, has paid more than his share may, unless otherwise agreed upon, recover the excess from anyone who has paid less than his share, up to the amount wanting to make up the latter's share in the expenses.

20B. (a) Where the tenants do not carry out any required work under section 20 within the prescribed period, the authority which imposed the duty of carrying out the required work may appoint a person, with his consent, to carry out such work (such a person here-

Apportionment of expenses by authorities and collection thereof.

Right to apply to court in the matter of expenses.

20C. (a) The expenses of work carried out by the appointee, including his remuneration, shall be apportioned between the house owner and the tenants, between the tenants, and between the tenants and the subtenants, in accordance with the provisions of sections 18 and 19, as if the required work had been carried out by the house owner; and the appointee may collect the shares of the tenants and of the house owner to cover his expenses and remuneration.

(b) The authority shall not exercise its aforesaid power unless it is of the opinion that the failure to carry out the required work within the prescribed period was due to no reasonable cause and the tenants have been given appropriate warning. The warning shall set out the contents of subsection (a).

20D. The provisions of section 20C shall not derogate from the right of any person to ask that his own share or the share of another in the expenses of any required work or in the remuneration of an appointee be determined by way of a claim in a competent court, whether or not the whole or a part of that share has already been
paid on the basis of the approval of the local authority, provided that the claim is filed not later than two years from the date of payment of his own share. However, notwithstanding anything provided in any law, the court before which the claim is pending shall not stay the enforcement of the approval and shall not prevent the appointee from enforcing it.

20E. The adoption of measures under section 20(1) or 20B shall not affect the obligations of the house owner and the tenants under this part or their criminal responsibility for the non-fulfilment of any obligation thereunder.

20F. (a) Any power vested by section 13, 14, 16, 20, 20B or 20C in a local authority shall vest also in the head of the local authority or in a person empowered by him with the approval of the council of the local authority either generally or in respect of a particular matter or class of matters; and the local authority may delegate to the head of the local authority all or any of its other powers under this part.

(b) The head of a local authority or a person empowered by him in that behalf in writing may do any act required for the carrying out of his duties or for the implementation of directions issued by virtue of his powers or the powers of the local authority under this Law and for that purpose, may enter any place at any reasonable time after giving advance notice.

Amendment of section 23.
18. In section 23 of the principal Law—

(1) paragraph (4) of subsection (a) shall be deleted;
(2) paragraph (3) of subsection (b) shall be deleted;
(3) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (b):

"(c) Where it is impossible to serve a document in accordance with the provisions of subsection (a), it may be served by posting it up conspicuously upon or within the premises to which it relates or by publishing it in at least three daily newspapers, and it shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of 48 hours after being posted up or after the last of three publications as aforesaid, as the case may be, unless the person for whom the document is intended proves that its contents have not come to his knowledge.".

Amendment of section 24.
19. In section 24 of the principal Law—

(1) the following shall be inserted at the end of subsection (a):

"and in the case of a continuing offence, he shall be liable, in addition to the aforesaid penalties, to a fine of twenty
pounds, or two days' imprisonment, in respect of each day that the offence continues after conviction or after service of a written warning by the competent authority concerning the offence;”;

(2) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (b):

“(bb) (1) A person who without permission from the Commander of HAGA or a person authorised by him in writing in that behalf uses the words “Civil Defence”, “HAGA”, “Approved by the Commander of HAGA”, or other words likely to create the impression of HAGA sponsorship or approval, for the description of any body of persons, business, vocation, institution, service, product or the like, whether by way of indicating the name thereof or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine of 3,000 pounds; and in the case of a continuing offence he shall, in addition to the said penalty, be liable to a fine of twenty pounds or two days' imprisonment in respect of each day that the offence continues;

(2) where before the 21st Tammuz, 5724 (1st July, 1964) a person used words as mentioned in paragraph (1) of subsection (bb) in the honest belief that the description was not false, that paragraph shall not apply to him unless the Commander of HAGA, or a person empowered by him under that paragraph, has demanded of him in writing that he discontinue such use and he has not complied with that demand within the period prescribed therein.”.

20. The following section shall be inserted after section 24 of the principal Law:

“Option of fine. 24A. (a) “Finable offence” means any such offence against a regulation made under this Law as the Minister of Defence, with the consent of the Minister of Justice, has declared, by order published in Reshumot, to be a finable offence.

(b) Where a police officer, or a HAGA member in the discharge of a duty for which he has been empowered by a District HAGA Commander, has reason to believe that a certain person has committed a finable offence, he may deliver to him a summons the text of which shall have been prescribed. In the summons, the person summoned shall be charged with the offence indicated therein and shall be given the option of paying a fine of a prescribed amount instead of being tried for that offence.

(c) A person to whom a summons under subsection (b) has been delivered may, within 15 days from the date of delivery, pay in to the court specified in the

Addition of section 24A.
summons, or send to that court through the Postal Bank
or the Post Office, the amount of the fine prescribed for
the offence indicated in the summons.

(d) The Minister of Defence shall prescribe by
order—

(1) the amount of the fine for each finable
offence and for each further (similar or dif­
ferent) finable offence committed by the same
person: Provided that the amount of the fine
shall not exceed 20 pounds for a first offence
and 50 pounds for a further (similar or dif­
ferent) offence;

(2) the text of a summons for the purpose of
subsection (b);

(3) the mode of payment of the fine.

(e) (1) A person who pays the fine referred to in
subsection (c) shall be deemed to have pleaded
guilty in court, been convicted and undergone
his punishment;

(2) where a person does not pay as aforesaid,
the summons delivered to him shall be deemed
to be a summons issued and delivered under
Part XXVI of the Magistrates' Courts Pro­
cedure Rules, 1940).

(f) Where a person has not paid the fine referred
to in subsection (c) and the Court convicts him of the
offence, the Court shall impose on him, in addition to
such other legal penalty as it may think fit, a fine of an
amount not less than the amount of the fine prescribed
for that offence under subsection (d); and the Court may
impose on him such costs as it may determine, irrespective
of whether he has appeared or been tried in his absence.

21. In section 27 of the principal Law—

(1) paragraph (1) of the subsection (b) shall be replaced by the
following paragraph:

"(1) the imposition on local authorities of the duty to make
land under their control available for civil defence purposes;";

(2) the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (4)
of subsection (b):

"(4A) standards and specifications of kinds of equipment
capable of being used for civil defence purposes and which is
acquired by local authorities or by auxiliary organisations for
fire-fighting or first aid;".

(3) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (b):

"(bb) Where a duty as referred to in subsection (l) has been imposed and the local authority has no land for the purpose in question, the local authority shall take the necessary steps to obtain such land: Provided that a list of the lands required by HAGA in a particular financial year shall be submitted to the local authority by the Commander of HAGA, or by a person empowered by him in that behalf, before the beginning of that financial year; however, this proviso shall not apply where the need for the land arose later from unforeseen causes;"

(4) in the third subsection—

(a) paragraph (4) shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

"(4) the duty of owners of business premises to maintain and install equipment for civil defence purposes, and to train and equip their employees for such purposes, having regard to the number of employees and to the type of business premises;

(4A) the duty of owners of business premises, institutions and other premises frequented by persons in large numbers to maintain and install equipment for civil defence purposes;"

(b) the following paragraphs shall be inserted at the end:

"(8) the modes of storing fuel, gas or any other substance declared by the Minister of Defence, by order, to be a dangerous substance;

(9) the duty of owners of wells and water reservoirs to supply water, for civil defence purposes during a period of fighting;

(10) the prevention or restriction of the use of alarm and all-clear signals prescribed under section 2(h), and the modes of notifying the public of the signals to which regulations under this paragraph apply.".

22. (a) Regulations under section 1, 7(a) or 27 of the principal Law which were in force immediately before the coming into force of this Law shall, from the date of the coming into force of this Law, be deemed to have been made under this Law.

(b) Where, before the coming into force of this Law, a direction under section 14 or 16 of the principal Law was issued, and upon the coming into force of this Law that direction has not yet been fully carried out, that direction shall be proceeded with as if this Law had not come into force unless the local authority, upon application submitted within thirty days from the coming into force of this Law by a person whose rights are affected by the direction, sees reasonable cause
for directing that it be proceeded with in accordance with the principal Law, as amended by this Law.

Commencement.

23. (a) Section 7(2) shall have effect retroactively as from the date of the coming into force of the principal Law.

(b) Sections 3 and 5 shall come into force upon the expiration of three months from the date of publication of this Law in Reshumot.

ABBA EBAN
Deputy Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 55)

JUDGES (AMENDMENT No. 2) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. In the Judges Law, 5713-1953¹ (hereinafter referred to as “the Law”), the following section shall be inserted after section 4:

"Nationality. 4A. (a) A person who is not an Israel national shall not be appointed to be a Judge.

(b) Where the candidate for appointment possesses also another nationality, and the law of the State of which he is a national permits his release from that nationality, he shall not be appointed until he has done everything required of him in order to obtain such release."

Amendment of section 10.

2. In section 10 of the Law—

(1) the following shall be inserted after paragraph (3) of subsection (a):

"(4) a Traffic Judge holding a permanent appointment as such to be an Acting Judge of a Magistrate’s Court;"

(2) the words “including a Traffic Judge” shall be inserted after the word “Judge” in subsection (c).

* Passed by the Knesset on the 20th Tammuz, 5724 (30th June, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 430 of the 29th Tammuz, 5724 (9th July 1964), p. 140. This Law is based on two Bills which were published, with Explanatory Notes, in Hatza’ot Chok No. 584 of 5724, p. 24, and No. 605 of 5724, p. 112.

3. In section 19 of the Law, the words "or a candidate for membership of a council as aforesaid" shall be inserted after the words "of the council of a local authority."

4. The titles "Magistrate" and "Chief Magistrate" shall, in any enactment, be respectively replaced by the titles "Judge of a Magistrates' Court" and "Chief Judge of a Magistrates' Court."

ABBA EBAN
Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Prime Minister

DOV JOSEPH
Minister of Justice

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 56)

DAYANIM (AMENDMENT No. 2) LAW, 5724–1964*

1. The following section shall be inserted after section 3 of the Dayanim Law, 5715–1955):

"Nationality. 3A. (a) A person who is not an Israel national shall not be appointed to be a dayan.

(b) Where the candidate for appointment possesses also another nationality, and the law of the State of which he is a national permits his release from that nationality, he shall not be appointed until he has done everything required of him in order to obtain such release."

ABBA EBAN
Deputy Prime Minister
Acting Prime Minister

ZERACH WARHAFTIG
Minister of Religious Affairs

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 20th Tammuz, 5724 (30th June, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 450 of the 29th Tammuz, 5724 (9th July, 1964), p. 140; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatta'ot Chok No. 606 of 5724, p. 114.
QADIS (AMENDMENT) LAW, 5724–1964*

1. In the Qadis Law, 5721–1961†), the following section shall be inserted after section 2:

"Nationality. 2A. (a) A person who is not an Israel national shall not be appointed to be a qadi.
(b) Where the candidate for appointment possesses also another nationality, and the law of the state of which he is a national permits his release from that nationality, he shall not be appointed until he has done everything required of him in order to obtain such release."

ABBA EBAN ZERACH WARHAFTIG
Deputy Prime Minister Minister of Religious Affairs
Acting Prime Minister

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

DRAZEE RELIGIOUS COURTS (AMENDMENT) LAW, 5724–1964**

1. In the Druze Religious Courts Law, 5723–1962††), the following section shall be inserted after section 9:

"Nationality. 9A. (a) A person who is not an Israel national shall not be appointed a qadi madhhab.
(b) Where the candidate for appointment possesses also another nationality, and the law of the state of which he is a national permits his release from that nationality, he shall not be appointed until he has done everything required of him in order to obtain such release."

ABBA EBAN ZERACH WARHAFTIG
Deputy Prime Minister Minister of Religious Affairs
Acting Prime Minister

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 20th Tammuz, 5724 (30th June, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 430 of the 29th Tammuz, 5724 (9th July, 1964), p. 141; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza’ot Chok No. 606 of 5724, p. 114.

† Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5721, p. 118; LSI vol. XV, p. 123.

** Passed by the Knesset on the 20th Tammuz, 5724 (30th June, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 430 of the 29th Tammuz, 5724 (9th July, 1964), p. 141; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza’ot Chok No. 606 of 5724, p. 115.

†† Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 20; LSI vol. XVII, p. 27.
ARCHIVES (AMENDMENT) LAW, 5724–1964*

1. In section 1 of the Archives Law, 5715–1955) (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law"), the following definition shall be inserted at the end:

"any of the institutions of the State" includes any such State or governmental corporation and any such State institution established under any enactment as the Government, with the approval of the Committee on Education and Culture of the Knesset, has declared, by order, to be a State institution for the purposes of this Law.".

2. The following section shall be inserted after section 3 of the principal Law:

"Quorum and rules of procedure. 3A. (a) Forty per cent of the members of the Council shall be a quorum at the meetings thereof.

(b) The Council shall itself lay down rules for its procedure and business in so far as they have not been laid down by regulations.".

3. In section 4 of the principal Law, subsection (a) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(a) All archival material of state institutions which preceded the establishment of the State of Israel, and all archival material of any of the institutions of the State or of any local authority, which has ceased to exist and whose place has not been taken by another institution, and such other material of any of the institutions of the State or of any local authority as is no longer required for use and as it is not permitted to destroy under the Regulations or as the institution or local authority does not intend to destroy although it is permitted to destroy it under the Regulations.".

4. In section 10 of the principal Law—

(1) the following shall be inserted at the end of subsection (a):

"The limitation may apply to material of a specific kind or up to a specific age.");

(2) subsection (c) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(a) The State Archivist may, with the consent of the Council, designate archival material as secret for reasons of State security or as confidential for other reasons and impose special restrictions on the inspection of material so designated.".

* Passed by the Knesset on the 26th Tammuz, 5723 (6th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 431 of the 6th Av, 5724 (15th July, 1964), p. 144; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 571 of 5723, p. 332.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5715, p. 14; LSI vol. IX, p. 12.
5. Section 11 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Copies. 11. The State Archivist may furnish any person requesting it with copies, either in writing or in some other form, of any archival material deposited in the State Archives to which no limitations of inspection apply. Copies shall be furnished against fees prescribed by regulations or, where no fee has been prescribed, against payment of the cost of copying as calculated by the State Archivist or a person empowered by him, on such conditions as shall be prescribed by regulations."

6. In section 13 of the principal Law, subsection (a) shall be replaced by the following subsections:

"(a) Archival material which in the opinion of the State Archivist it is no longer necessary to preserve may be destroyed by him upon the lapse of thirty days from the day on which notice of the intended destruction is given to the members of the Council. The State Archivist may publish the notice in Reshumot, and any member of the Council may request its publication in a daily newspaper.

(aa) In the case of material deposited by any of the institutions of the State or by a local authority, notice as specified in subsection (a) shall be given also to that institution or local authority.

(ab) Where opposition to the destruction is expressed within thirty days from the date of the notice or the publication or where a member of the Council has requested publication of the notice in a daily newspaper and the State Archives oppose such publication, the Council shall decide."

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

(No. 60)

MILITARY JUSTICE (AMENDMENT No. 3) LAW, 5724–1964*

1. In section 1 of the Military Justice Law, 5717–1955 (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Law”) the following definition shall be inserted after the definition of "Army Orders":

- Passed by the Knesset on the 13th Av, 5724 (22nd July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 432 of the 22nd Av, 5724 (31st July, 1964), p. 148. The Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatsot Chok No. 537 of 5723, p. 84.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5715, p. 171 — LSI vol. IX, p. 184; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5718, p. 122 — LSI vol. XII, p. 148; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 120—LSI vol. XVII, p. 143.
“‘examining judge’ means a legally qualified military judge in the Appeal Court Martial, the special court martial or a district court martial whom the President of the Appeal Court Martial has appointed to hold a preliminary inquiry or to investigate causes of death, as the case may be;”.

2. The following section shall be inserted after section 8 of the principal Law:

“Adaptation of term to the case of a person employed in an undertaking serving the Army.

‘Adaptation of 8A. For the purpose of the application of this Law to a person employed in an undertaking which serves the Army and which the Minister of Defence has defined, by order, as a military service for the purposes of section 8(2), ‘Army’ includes an undertaking as aforesaid.’.

3. In section 11 of the principal Law, in the first subsection—

(a) Where a reservist not on service has committed one of the offences enumerated hereunder, this Law shall apply to him as respects any matter relating to that offence;’;

(b) Where a person has committed an offence under subsection (a) while being a reservist, this Law shall apply to him, as to any matter relating to that offence, even after he has ceased to belong to the reserve forces. However, where an information in respect of an offence as aforesaid, other than an offence under section 99, is not filed against a reservist with a court martial within one year from the day on which the offence was committed, this Law shall cease to apply to him in respect to that offence.’.

4. In section 13 of the principal Law, subsection (b) shall be replaced by the following subsections:

‘(b) Where this Law applies to a person by virtue of section 8(2), he shall not be tried by a court martial for the following offences:

1. an offence under section 43(1) or (5) or under section 45(1), (3) or (5);

2. an offence under section 65, 67, 71, 95, 96, 99, 129 or 130;

3. an offence under section 126, 127 or 128 unless it was committed in a place occupied by the Army.”
(c) Where this Law applied to a person by virtue of section 8(2), then, in addition to the military offences enumerated in subsection (b), he shall also not be tried by a court martial for the following offences save during a period of actual fighting:

1. an offence under section 61, 92, 94, 100, 101, 102, 108(3), 128 or 132;
2. an offence under section 49, unless he intended by the criminal act to demonstrate disrespect for a commander;
3. an offence under section 109, 111, 112 and 113 unless he had been summoned, or had appeared, before a court martial in connection with a matter which came to his knowledge in consequence of his employment by the Army.

(d) The Minister of Defence may designate by regulations further offences for which, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may impose, a person to whom this Law applies by virtue of section 8(2) shall not be tried.

5. The following section shall be inserted after section 20 of the principal Law:

“Medical treatment given to soldier against his will.

20A. (a) Where two physicians have certified in writing that medical treatment is required in order to save a soldier’s life or to prevent an imminent aggravation of a soldier’s illness or some other irreparable damage to a soldier’s health, or to render a soldier immune to illness, such medical treatment may be given to the soldier even against his will: Provided that a soldier shall not be operated on against his will save under combat conditions or similar emergency conditions.

(b) During a period of actual fighting or under combat conditions or similar emergency conditions, medical treatment as specified in subsection (a) may be given even where the certificate is signed by only one physician or has been given by word of mouth, provided, in the latter case, that it is drawn up in writing as soon as circumstances permit.

(c) Medical treatment given to a soldier on the basis of a certificate under this section shall, for the purposes of any law, be deemed to have been given with the consent of the soldier even if it was given against his will.”

6. At the end of section 24 of the principal Law, the words “a lighter penalty as aforesaid” shall be replaced by the words “lighter penalties as aforesaid”.

7. The following section shall be added after section 26 of the principal Law:
"Reduction in rank following penalty of imprisonment or death penalty.

26A. Where a court martial has imposed one of the penalties enumerated in section 21(5), (6) and (7) on a convicted person who holds a rank, the court shall also decide whether to impose the penalty of reduction in rank and shall assign reasons for its decision.

8. Section 32 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Enforcement of conditional penalty.

32. (a) A person sentenced to conditional detention or conditional imprisonment shall not undergo the penalty unless, during the period fixed in the sentence (hereafter in this Part referred to as "the period of suspension"), he commits any of the offences designated in the sentence and is convicted of such offence (hereafter in this Part referred to as a "further offence") during or after the period of suspension.

(b) The offences referred to in subsection (a) may be designated by indicating a class of offences, or specific offences, either by description or by reference to provisions of Law. Where a provision of Law is referred to which is afterwards superseded by another provision, the sentence shall be deemed to refer also to the other provision.

(c) A court martial shall not impose a conditional penalty for a further offence if it was committed during the period of suspension: Provided that it may impose conditional imprisonment for such an offence if the accused was at the time under a sentence of conditional detention only.

(d) Unless the court otherwise directs, the period of suspension shall begin on the date of passing sentence or, if the convicted person is undergoing at the time a penalty of imprisonment or detention, from the date of his release from imprisonment or detention.

(e) The period of suspension shall not exceed two years in the case of a military offence and shall not be less than one year and not exceed three years in the case of any other offence.

9. Section 33 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Decision to enforce conditional penalty.

33. (a) Where a conditional penalty has been imposed by a court martial, another court or a disciplinary officer or under section 167(2), 442(b) or 510, and the sentenced person is convicted of a further offence, the court shall order the activation of the conditional penalty: Provided that the court shall not order the carrying out of a con-
ditional penalty imposed otherwise than under this Law unless the further offence is a non-military offence or is an offence under any of the following sections: 43 to 47, 51 to 54, 57, 59 to 78, 82, 84 to 91, 96 to 105, 107 to 121, 126 to 129, 131, 134 and 135.

(b) Where conditional detention or imprisonment is activated in respect of any person, he shall begin to serve it on the day on which the order activating the conditional penalty is made unless the court orders that he shall do so on another day.

(c) A court which convicts an accused person of a further offence and does not impose on him, for that offence, a penalty of detention or imprisonment may, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), instead of ordering the activation of the conditional detention or imprisonment, direct, for reasons which shall be recorded, that the period of suspension be extended for an additional period not exceeding two years if it is satisfied that, in the circumstances of the case, it would not be just to activate the suspended sentence of detention or imprisonment. The Court shall not exercise its power under this section save in respect of the first conviction of the accused for a further offence.

(d) Where a penalty of imprisonment or detention has been imposed upon any person for a further offence, and a conditional penalty of detention or imprisonment has been activated in his respect, that person shall serve the two periods of confinement successively unless the court which convicted him of the further offence directs, for reasons which shall be recorded, that the whole or a part of the two periods shall be served concurrently.

(e) There shall be appealable—

(1) a direction under section 31;
(2) an order under subsection (a), (b), (c) or (d);
(3) the non-making, contrary to the provisions of this section, of an order for the activation of a conditional penalty.

(f) Where an appeal has been filed against a conviction for a further offence, an appeal as referred to in subsection (e) shall not be filed separately.

(g) Where the sentenced person has appealed against the order for the carrying out of the conditional penalty, the carrying out shall be stayed pending the decision on the appeal: Provided that where a penalty of imprisonment or detention has been imposed for the further offence, and the court has directed that the
penalties shall run concurrently, such part of the conditional penalty as coincides with the penalty for the further offence shall be served together with such last-mentioned penalty.

(b) Where the carrying out of a conditional penalty, or of part thereof, has been stayed under subsection (g), the sentenced person shall first undergo the penalty for the further offence, and, if the Appeal Court Martial dismisses the appeal under subsection (e), the penalty or the balance thereof, which the court has directed to be carried out, shall be served after the completion of the penalty for the further offence unless the Appeal Court Martial otherwise directs.

(i) Conditional detention shall not be carried out where the sentenced person has ceased to be a soldier as defined in section 1.".

10. The following section shall be inserted after section 33 of the principal Law:

“Placing under probation. 33A. (a) Where a court martial tries the accused because this Law is applicable to him by virtue of section 7, 8(2), 8(3) or 11, it may place the accused under probation.

(b) The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1944) shall apply to probation under this section: Provided that section 7 to 12 of that Ordinance shall be applied as if the probation order had been made by a (civil) court. For the purposes of this matter, “(civil) court”—

(1) where the offence for which the accused is placed under probation is punishable by more than three years’ imprisonment—means the District Court;

(2) in every other case—means the Magistrate’s Court.

(c) Before placing the accused under probation, the Court may demand a written report by a probation officer under section 19 of the Penal Law Amendment (Modes of Punishment) Law, 5714-1954).”.

11. In section 41 of the principal Law—

(1) subsection (c) shall be re-marked as subsection (d), and the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (b):

“(e) The following shall not be counted in computing the times referred to in subsections (a) and (b):

2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5714, p. 234; LSI vol. VIII, p. 206.
(1) a period during which the accused was in enemy captivity if he fell into captivity in consequence of an offence committed by him;
(2) a period during which the accused was absent from the service without leave.;

(2) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (d):

"(e) For the purposes of subsection (d), a proceeding on behalf of the court includes the valid issue of a summons to the accused."

Amendment of section 57.

Amendment of section 93.

Amendment of section 94.

Amendment of section 102.

Amendment of section 129.

Amendment of section 130.

Replacement of section 136.

12. In the marginal note to section 57 of the principal Law, the word "secrets" shall be replaced by the word "information".

13. In section 93 of the principal Law, the words "shall . . . be deemed to have left the service" shall be replaced by the words "shall . . . be regarded as having been absent from the service".

14. In section 94 of the principal Law, the words "imprisonment for a term of two years" shall be replaced by the words "imprisonment for a term of three years".

15. In section 102 of the principal Law, the words "imprisonment for a term of three years" shall be replaced by the words "imprisonment for a term of four years".

16. In section 129 of the principal Law, the words "reduction in rank" shall be replaced by the words "imprisonment for the term of one year".

17. In section 130 of the principal Law, the words "reduction in rank and, notwithstanding anything contained in this Law, this penalty shall not be replaced by a penalty of detention" shall be replaced by the words "imprisonment for a term of one year".

18. Section 136 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Application of 136. (a) Where a soldier below the rank of sgan aluf disciplinary law, is charged with a military offence the penalty for which does not exceed three years' imprisonment, whether the offence was committed in the State or outside it, a disciplinary officer shall have power to try him disciplinarily under the provisions of this Part.

(b) For the purposes of the application of disciplinary law, an offence under regulations made in pursuance of section 25 of the Defence Service Law, 5717-1959 (Consolidated Version) 1) shall be deemed to be a military offence."

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5719, p. 286; LSI vol. XIII, p. 328.
19. In paragraph (3) of section 152 of the principal Law, the words “twenty pounds” shall be replaced by the words “forty pounds” and the words “three pounds” shall be replaced by the words “five pounds”.

20. In paragraph (3) of section 153 of the principal Law, the words “forty pounds” shall be replaced by the words “eighty pounds” and the words “six pounds” shall be replaced by the words “ten pounds”.

21. In section 155 of the principal Law, the words “six pounds” shall be replaced by the words “twenty pounds” and the words “forty-five pounds” shall be replaced by the words “one hundred pounds”.

22. In section 156 of the principal Law, the words “wholly or in part” shall be inserted after the words “that the penalty shall”.

23. Section 157 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Enforcement of conditional penalty.

157. (a) A person sentenced to conditional detention shall not undergo his penalty unless, during the period fixed in the judgment (hereafter in this Part referred to as “the period of suspension”), he commits an offence of the same class as the offence for which he was sentenced or any of the offences designated in the judgment and is found guilty of such offence (hereafter in this Part referred to as a “further offence”) during or after the period of suspension.

(b) The offences referred to in subsection (a) may be designated by indicating a class of offences, or specific offences, either by description or by reference to provisions of Law. Where a provision of Law is referred to which is afterwards superseded by another provision, the judgment shall be deemed to refer also to the other provision.

(c) Where a conditional penalty has been imposed by a disciplinary officer, and the sentenced person is found guilty of a further offence, the disciplinary officer who deals with the further offence shall order the activation of the conditional penalty.

(d) Where conditional detention is activated in respect of any person, then, subject to the provisions of section 162, the sentenced person shall begin to serve his penalty on the day on which the order activating it is made.

(e) A disciplinary officer who has found an accused person guilty of a further offence and has not imposed on him a penalty of detention therefor may, notwithstanding the provision of subsection (c), instead of ordering the activation of the conditional detention, for
reasons which shall be recorded, direct the extension of the period of suspension for a further period not exceeding two years if he is satisfied that in the circumstances of the case it would not be just to activate the conditional detention. A disciplinary officer shall not exercise his power under this subsection save in respect of the first conviction of an accused person for a further offence.

(f) A disciplinary officer shall not impose a conditional penalty for a further offence if it was committed during the period of suspension.

(g) A person on whom detention has been imposed for a further offence and in whose respect a conditional penalty of detention has been activated shall serve the periods of detention successively unless the disciplinary officer who found him guilty of the further offence directs that the whole or a part of the two periods shall run concurrently: Provided that the continuous period of detention to be served by the sentenced person shall not in the aggregate exceed seventy days.

(h) An order under subsection (c) shall be open to objection under section 163.”.

Amendment of section 162.

24. In section 162 of the principal Law, the words “or for another similar reason” shall be replaced by the words “or for another similar reason designated in Army Orders”.

Addition of section 162A.

25. The following section shall be inserted after subsection 162 of the principal Law:

“Mode of serving penalty of detention. 162A. A person who has been sentenced to detention in a disciplinary trial and who, before having served the whole of his penalty, is again sentenced to detention shall serve the penalties concurrently unless the disciplinary officer who imposes the second penalty directs that the sentenced person shall serve the whole or part of the penalties successively: Provided that the continuous period of detention to be served by the sentenced person shall not in the aggregate exceed seventy days.”.

Amendment of section 167.

26. In section 167 of the principal Law, the words “or may replace it by another of the penalties enumerated in section 22” in paragraph (2) shall be replaced by the words “or may replace it, wholly or in part, by a conditional penalty or by another of the penalties enumerated in section 22”.

Addition of section 167A.

27. The following section shall be inserted after section 167 of the principal Law:
"Rescission of order to pay compensation."

167A. Where a soldier has been ordered to pay compensation to the State under section 155, the C.G.S. may rescind the order or reduce the amount of compensation."

28. In subsection (b) of section 171 of the principal Law, the words "an offence for which he has been tried" shall be replaced by the words "an act for which he has been tried" and the words "an offence as aforesaid" shall be replaced by the words "an act as aforesaid".

29. Section 173 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Former soldier. 173. A person who committed an offence while belonging to the regular forces of the Army and after the commission thereof ceased to belong, shall not be tried disciplinarily unless he is put on such trial within three months from the expiration of his regular service and is a reservist at the time of the proceedings."

30. In section 174 of the principal Law, the words "brought to trial" shall be replaced by the words "put on disciplinary trial" and the words "after the service" shall be replaced by the words "after the termination of the service".

31. In section 175 of the principal Law, the words "brought to trial" shall be replaced by the words "put on disciplinary trial".

32. In section 186(a) of the principal Law, the words "being a legally qualified military judge" shall be inserted after the word "officer" wherever occurring.

33. The following section shall be inserted after section 193 of the principal Law:

"Suspension of a legally qualified judge."

193A. (a) Where, while a person is serving in one of the functions enumerated in section 188, a complaint is filed against him under section 191 or he is put on criminal trial, the President of the Appeal Court Martial may, after receiving the opinion of the Military Advocate General, suspend that person for such period as he may think fit.

(b) The court of discipline referred to in section 191 may, on the application of the accused, rescind his suspension.".

34. Section 197 of the principal Law shall be remarked as section 197(a), and the following subsection shall be inserted thereafter:

"(b) Where accused persons charged under the same information are of different rank, part of them of the rank of sgan aluf or over and part of them of a rank lower than sgan aluf, all the accused shall be brought before a special court martial.".

Amendment of section 171.

Replacement of section 173.

Amendment of section 174.

Amendment of section 175.

Amendment of section 186.

Addition of section 193A.

Amendment of section 197.
Replacement of section 201.

35. Section 201 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Number of members of court.

201. A district court martial or special court martial shall, at any trial, consist of three or five members. A majority of the members of the court shall be officers."

Repeal of section 203.

36. Section 203 of the principal Law shall be repealed.

Amendment of section 215.

37. In section 215 of the principal Law—

(1) paragraphs (2) and (3) shall respectively be re-marked as paragraphs (3) and (4);

(2) the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (1):

"(2) where the President of the Appeal Court Martial so decides."

Amendment of section 226.

38. In section 226 of the principal Law, after the words "an offence for which he may be tried by a court martial" there shall be inserted the words "or another soldier designated under Army Orders who knows, or has reason to believe, that another soldier has committed an offence as aforesaid".

Replacement of section 228.

39. Section 228 shall be replaced by the following section:

"Arrest by soldier of higher rank.

228A. (a) A soldier who knows, or has reason to believe, that a soldier of a lower rank than himself has committed an offence for which he may be tried by a court martial may arrest that soldier without a warrant of arrest.

(b) A person other than the commander of a unit to which the soldier of lower rank belongs shall not arrest that soldier if he knows that a unit commander of that soldier, or a military policeman, is present."

Amendment of section 234.

40. In section 234 of the principal Law, the following shall be inserted at the end: "and it shall be executed by a police officer or military policeman or by any such other soldier as the disciplinary officer may direct; for the purposes of the execution of the warrant of arrest, another soldier as aforesaid who executes it shall be deemed to be a military policeman."

Amendment of section 237.

41. In section 237 of the principal Law, after the words "who issued the warrant", there shall be added the words "or another disciplinary officer designated by Army Orders".

Replacement of section 243.

42. Section 243 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Warrant of arrest by court.

243. (a) Where a bench of a court martial has been selected, the power to issue a warrant of arrest against the accused shall vest—"
(1) in proceedings in the first instance—in the president of the court and the presiding judge;
(2) in proceedings in the second instance—in the presiding judge.

(b) A warrant of arrest under subsection (a) shall have effect until the termination of proceedings in that instance unless it is cancelled before then.”.

43. The following section shall be inserted after section 243:

"Release on bail.243A. (a) A person competent under section 243 to issue a warrant of arrest against a person to whom this Law applies by virtue of section 6, 7, 8(2), 8(3) or 11 may order release on bail.

(b) The Release on Bail Ordinance, 1944 shall apply to release on bail under this section; however, the powers vested by it in the President of the Supreme Court or a judge of the Supreme Court shall, for the purposes of this section, vest in a legally qualified judge of the Appeal Court Martial. Where the decision was given by a presiding judge of the Appeal Court Martial, those powers shall vest in the President of the Appeal Court Martial.”.

44. In section 282 of the principal Law, after the figure “280”, there shall be inserted the expression “or 281”.

45. The following section shall be inserted after section 282 of the principal Law:

"Filing of information where no complaint attached. 282A. (a) The Military Advocate General or a military advocate may direct a military prosecutor to file an information on the strength of investigation material even if no complaint against the accused, or no complaint at all, is attached to the investigation material.

(b) The Military Advocate General or a military advocate may direct a military prosecutor to file an information on the basis of investigation material even if the complaint attached to the investigation material relates to a charge different from the one which, in his opinion, has a basis in the investigation material.

(c) For the purposes of this section and section 300, investigation material includes examination material received by a person competent to hold the examination under this Law or under any other law.”.

46. The following heading shall be inserted before section 283 of the principal Law:

“Article Three—Preliminary Inquiry”.

151
47. Section 283 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Appointment of 283. Where the Military Advocate General has directed that a preliminary inquiry be held, he shall notify the President of the Appeal Court Martial, who shall appoint an examining judge to hold it."

48. In section 293 of the principal Law, the words "the Military Advocate General may appoint an examining judge, in writing" shall be replaced by the words "the Military Advocate General may decide that an examining judge shall be appointed".

49. The following Article shall be inserted after section 298 of the principal Law:

"Article Four—Investigation of Causes of Death

Appointment of examining judge to investigate cause of death.

298A. (a) Where a soldier has died and there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the cause of his death was not natural or that his death was caused by an offence, or where a soldier has died under arrest, detention or imprisonment or while hospitalised in a mental hospital, the Military Advocate General may, on his own motion or on the application of an interested person, decide that an examining judge be appointed to investigate the cause of death. For the purposes of this Article, "interested person" means the Attorney General or his representative, a commissioned officer of police, a physician and a spouse, parent, grandparent, descendant, brother or sister of the deceased.

(b) Where the Military Advocate General has decided upon an investigation of the cause of death, he shall notify the President of the Appeal Court Martial, who shall appoint an examining judge to hold it.

(c) The Criminal Procedure Amendment (Investigation of Felonies and Causes of Death) Law, 5718–1958[i], shall only apply to the investigation of the death of a soldier if the Military Advocate General has notified the interested person who has requested the investigation that the Army is not interested in holding it or if, within thirty days from the day on which the application is submitted to him the Military Advocate General does not decide that an examining judge be appointed.

(d) The provisions concerning the investigation of the cause of death shall not apply to the death of a soldier in combat.

[i] Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5718, p. 54; LSI vol. XII, p. 66.
298B. (a) Where an application under section 298A has been submitted, no person shall do anything in respect of the body without a direction or permit from the Military Advocate General or the examining judge.

(b) A person who contravenes the provision of this section shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three months.

298C. For the purposes of the summoning of witnesses and the taking of evidence, the status and powers of the examining judge shall be the same as those of a district court martial.

298D. (a) The examining judge may hold the investigation in public or in camera or partly in public and partly in camera.

(b) Where the examining judge decides to hold the investigation in camera, he may permit any person or class of persons to be present during the whole or part of the investigation.

298E. The examining judge may prohibit any publication of a proceeding in an investigation of the cause of death held in public and may permit a publication concerning an investigation of the cause of death held in camera. A person who in contravention of a prohibition, or without permission, under this section publishes anything concerning an investigation of the cause of death shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of six months.

298F. (a) An examining judge may, if he is of the opinion that it is necessary so to do for the ascertainment of the cause of death, order that the body be examined or dissected by a physician or other expert and that the burial be postponed until after the examination or that the grave be opened and the body disinterred for the purpose of carrying out the examination or dissection.

(b) So long as an examining judge has not been appointed, the powers specified in subsection (a) shall vest in a commissioned officer of the military police empowered in that behalf on writing by the Military Advocate General.

(c) The provisions of the Anatomy and Pathology Law, 5713-1953, shall apply mutatis mutandis to an examination and a dissection under this section.

(d) A recognised body, within the meaning of the Anatomy and Pathology Regulations, 5714-1954, and an interested person may appeal to the President of

1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5713, p. 162; *LSI* vol. VII, p. 135.
the Appeal Court Martial against an order for the opening of a grave under this section.

**Discontinuance of investigation.**

298G. Where a military prosecutor or a District Attorney notifies in writing that an information or notice of charge has been filed in connection with a death, the examining judge shall discontinue the investigation.

**Results of investigation.**

298H. (a) An investigating judge may decide—

1. that the evidence produced to him proves the cause of death, and what the results of the investigation are; or

2. that the evidence produced to him does not prove the cause of death.

(b) If the examining judge is of the opinion that the cause of death has been proved, he may refuse to accept further evidence, and if he is of the opinion that the cause of death has not been proved, he may postpone the continuation of the investigation until further evidence is produced to him.

**Order to charge.**

298I. (a) Where it appears to an examining judge that the evidence produced to him indicates *prima facie* that an offence has been committed by a particular person, he may order that such person be charged with that offence before a court martial or some other court: Provided that the examining judge shall not make an order under this section unless he has given that person an opportunity to have his arguments heard by him and to produce his evidence to him.

(b) An examining judge who has terminated an investigation under this article shall forward the investigation material and the order as to the results of the investigation to the Military Advocate General.

(c) Where an examining judge has made an order under subsection (a) in respect of a person to whom this Law applies, the Military Advocate General shall direct a military prosecutor to file an information with a court martial against the person in respect of whom the order was made.

(d) Where an examining judge has ordered that a person be charged to whom this Law does not apply, he shall forward a copy of the order to the Attorney General.

(e) The Attorney General or the Military Advocate General may return the investigation material to the examining judge for completion if he is of the opinion that it requires completion.
Transfer of investigation by order of the Attorney General.

298J. If the Attorney General is of the opinion that the death occurred otherwise than within the framework of the Army or otherwise than in consequence of the deceased's belonging to the Army, he may at any time, until the completion of the investigation, order that the investigation be held under the Criminal Procedure (Investigation of Felonies and Causes of Death) Law, 5718-1958, and upon the making of the order the investigation under this Article shall cease.

Restriction of application.

298K. In this Article, the term "soldier" does not include a soldier to whom this Law applies by virtue of section 7 or 11.

50. In the article heading before section 299, the expression "Article Three" shall be replaced by the expression "Article Five".

51. Section 300 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Directions to military prosecutor.

300. Where the Military Advocate General or a military advocate has directed a military prosecutor to file an information under section 280, 281, 282, 282A, 298A, 2981 or 299, he shall forward the complaint or plaint, if such has been filed, and the material of the investigation, preliminary inquiry or investigation of cause of death, if such has been held, to the military prosecutor and shall direct for what offence or offences which in his opinion has or have a basis in the investigation or inquiry material the accused shall be brought to trial, whether or not the examining judge has so recommended.

52. The following section shall be inserted after section 305 of the principal Law:

"Transfer of information to other court martial.

305A. (a) At any time after the filing of the information and before the accused is asked whether he pleads guilty or not guilty, the President of the Appeal Court Martial may, on the application of the accused or a military prosecutor, direct, by reasoned decision, that the information be transferred to a district court martial situated in another jurisdictional district.

(b) Where a transfer of the information has been decided upon, the information shall be deemed to have been filed in the other district court martial on the date on which it was filed in the original court.

53. In section 307 of the principal Law, the words "the investigation or preliminary inquiry material" shall be replaced by the words "the material of the investigation or preliminary inquiry or investigation of the cause of death".
Amendment of section 308.

54. Section 308 shall be re-marked as section 308(a), and the following subsection shall be inserted thereafter:

"(b) Where the accused is under arrest, he shall, upon the quashing of the information, be released from arrest unless he has to be kept under arrest for other reasons.".

Amendment of section 327.

55. In section 327 of the principal Law, the latter part of subsection (c), from the words "Where the accused is a private", shall be deleted.

Amendment of section 335.

56. (A linguistic amendment not affecting the English version).

Amendment of section 339.

57. In section 339 of the principal Law, the words "Where the sentence has been passed" shall be replaced by the words "Where an acquitting judgment or a sentence has been passed", and the words "sentence" in the marginal note shall be replaced by the word "judgment".

Amendment of section 351.

58. In section 351 of the principal Law, the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (c):

"(d) In a district court martial, the plea that the information should have been filed in another jurisdictional district shall not be heard.".

Replacement of section 353.

59. Section 353 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Decision as to plea of guilty.

353. (a) Where the court decides to allow a preliminary plea, it may order that the information be corrected or may quash the information or may declare that the constituent document shall be void, as the case may be. If the court quashes the information, the accused shall be released from arrest imposed in connection with that charge. If the court declares that the constituent document shall be void and does not decide to quash the information, the president of the court shall appoint another bench.

(b) Where the court decides to dismiss the preliminary plea, it shall continue the hearing.".

Replacement of section 358 and addition of section 358A.

60. Section 358 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Decision of court as to plea of guilty.

358. (a) Where the accused has pleaded guilty, the court may, for reasons which shall be recorded, not accept the plea and continue the hearing as if the accused had pleaded not guilty, or as if he had pleaded not guilty but had admitted the facts indicated by the court.
(b) If the court does not decide not to accept the plea of guilty, the charge shall be deemed to have been proved, and the court shall convict the accused on the strength of his plea of guilty.

(c) Before the accused is convicted, the military prosecutor shall present to the court the facts constituting the offence and the circumstances thereof. If the accused disputes all or any of those facts and the court does not give a decision under section 357, the court may permit the production of evidence in respect of the disputed facts.

Plea of guilty to one of several alternative charges.

358A. (a) Where the information contains a principal count (hereinafter referred to as “the principal charge”) and one or several alternative counts, and the accused pleads guilty to the principal charge, the court shall convict the accused on the strength of his plea of guilty and shall regard the alternative count or counts as void.

(b) Where the accused pleads guilty to an alternative charge, the court shall continue the hearing as if the accused had pleaded not guilty: Provided that—

(1) if the military prosecutor states that he will not produce evidence in respect of the principal charge, the court shall convict the accused on the strength of his plea of guilty and shall regard the principal charge as void;

(2) if the military prosecutor produces evidence in respect of the principal charge, but the court decides to acquit the accused of that charge, and it does not decide not to accept his plea of guilty to the alternative charge, the court shall convict the accused of the alternative charge on the strength of his plea of guilty.”

61. In section 362 of the principal Law, the following shall be inserted at the end:

“If an accused person has not appeared for the trial after being duly summoned, or if it is impossible to summon him owing to his absence from the service or for another similar reason, the court may direct as aforesaid in his absence.”.

62. The following section shall be inserted after section 373 of the principal Law:

"Application of 373A. The provisions of the Amendment of Procedure Amendment of Procedure (Examination of Witnesses) Law, 5718-1957), shall apply to the examination of witnesses before a court martial.”

3) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5718, p. 16; LSI vol. XII, p. 21.
Amendment of section 380.

63. In the marginal note to section 380 of the principal Law, the words “by court” shall be inserted at the end.

Amendment of section 381.

64. In section 381 of the principal Law, after the word “replaced”, there shall be inserted the words “or has been filed following a decision under section 380”.

Replacement of section 386.

65. Section 386 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Accused person who is exempt from criminal responsibility.

386. Where the court has ruled that the accused has committed the criminal act with which he is charged, but, on the strength of evidence produced to it on be half of one of the parties or produced to it upon its own initiative, it considers that the accused is not amenable to punishment because at the time of committing the act he was suffering from a mental illness, it shall order him to be detained at an institution for the treatment of mentally sick persons or some other suitable place to be determined by the Minister of Health and to be held there so long as the Minister of Health is of the opinion that he is ill as aforesaid.”.

Replacement of section 387.

66. Section 387 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Accused suffering from mental illness at time of trial.

387. Where in the course of the hearing it appears that the accused is not fit to stand trial because he is suffering from a mental illness, the court shall order him to be detained and held as specified in section 386 until he is fit to stand trial.”.

Addition of section 387A.

67. The following section shall be inserted after section 387 of the principal Law:

"Medical examination of accused.

387A. In order to enable the court to decide whether an order under section 386 or 387 should be made, it may, on the application of a party or on its own motion, order that the accused be medically examined and, if necessary, that he be hospitalised at a hospital, within the meaning of the Public Health Ordinance, 1940). The hospitalisation shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by section 6(e) of the Treatment of Mentally Sick Persons Law, 5715-1955).”.

Amendment of section 388.

68. Section 388 shall be re-marked as section 388(a), and the following subsection shall be inserted thereafter:

2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5715, p. 121; LSI vol. IX, p. 132.
"(b) Where the accused is under arrest, he shall be released from arrest unless he has to be kept under arrest for other reasons."

69. Section 395 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Publication of 395. A minority opinion shall be part of the record, but the record shall not indicate the name of the holder of the minority opinion. The court may read the minority opinion together with the judgment, but it shall not disclose the name of the holder thereof."

70. In section 405 of the principal Law, the figure "362" shall be inserted after the figure "344" in subsection (b)(1), and figure "370" shall be inserted after the figure "369" in subsection (b)(2).

71. In section 412 of the principal Law, in the second subsection—

(1) paragraph (1) shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

"(1) An information may be filed even where no complaint has been brought and no investigation or preliminary inquiry under Chapter One of this Part has been held;"

(2) the expression "summoning order" and the word "twelve" in paragraph (2) shall be respectively replaced by the word "information" and the word "twenty-four".

72. Section 415 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

"Appealable decisions. 415. The following decisions shall be appealable as if they were judgments:

(1) A decision under section 380, 386 and 387;

(2) a decision under section 353 if the court has decided to quash the information or has declared that the constituent order shall be void;

(3) any other decision terminating the proceedings in the first instance;

(4) any provision made under section 403."

73. The following section shall be inserted after section 415 of the principal Law:

"Provision as to appealable decision. 415A. Save as otherwise provided, any decision appealable under this Law shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, be deemed to be a judgment. In this section, "decision" includes a direction and an order."

74. Section 416 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

---
"Appeal against 416. (a) The following shall be appealable:

(1) A requirement to pay compensation under section 35;

(2) the non-award of compensation under section 35 where it has been proved in a court martial which has convicted a soldier that damage was caused by the offence;

(3) a decision as to the amount of compensation.

(b) An appeal under this section shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, be deemed to be an appeal against a penalty."

75. Section 424 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Appeal by the prosecution.

424. (a) The Chief Military Prosecutor, or a military prosecutor empowered by him for that purpose, may appeal to the Appeal Court Martial against any judgment of a court martial of first instance.

(b) The Chief Military Prosecutor shall appeal if so directed by the Military Advocate General in respect of a special court martial, or by the chief of the jurisdictional district in respect of a district court martial, naval court martial or field court martial.

(c) The provisions relating to an appeal filed by the sentenced person shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to an appeal filed by the Chief Military Prosecutor or a military prosecutor."

76. In paragraph (1) of section 436 of the principal Law, subparagraph (e) shall be replaced by the following subparagraph:

"(e) to vary the judgment appealed against, or to quash it and give another judgment in its stead, or to quash it and remit the case for rehearing to a district court or special court, as the case may be, with the direction, if necessary, to hold the accused under arrest—such direction to have the effect of a warrant of arrest—and with such other direction as the Appeal Court Martial may deem necessary, including a direction that a military judge who took part in the passing of the quashed sentence shall not take part in the rehearing."

77. In section 442 of the principal Law—

(1) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (a):

"(a1) A confirming authority before whom a sentence has been brought containing a decision requiring the payment of
compensation may quash the requirement or reduce the amount of compensation;"

(2) subsection (b) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(b) Where the court has imposed imprisonment or detention, the confirming authority may replace the whole or part thereof by a conditional penalty.".

78. In section 458 of the principal Law—

(1) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (a):

"(a1) Where the bench has been selected but the case for the prosecution has not yet been opened, the person who selected the bench may replace a judge, for reasons which shall be recorded, and the court in its new composition may continue the proceedings from the point which it had reached in its previous composition.";

(2) in subsection (b), the words "for some other reason, as aforesaid" shall be replaced by the words "for some other reason, within the meaning of subsection (a)".

79. In section 481 of the principal Law, the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (7):

"(8) the monetary value of any Army property".

80. In section 483 of the principal Law—

(1) the following shall be inserted at the end of subsection (b):

"Where the person who prepared the record has testified, the record shall be admissible.";

(2) the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (b):

"(c) In this section, "register, diary or other record kept in the Army" means any of these, whether written by hand or prepared by printing, mimeographing, photographing, punchcard or magnetic tape or by any other mechanical, electric or electronic device.".

81. In section 489 of the principal Law, the words "unless the court which imposes the penalty, or the confirming authority, otherwise directs" shall be inserted at the end of subsection (a).

82. In section 491 of the principal Law, the following shall be inserted at the end:

"However, a court martial shall not include open detention in the period of the penalty unless it imposes the penalty of confinement to camp or ship.".

83. In section 495 of the principal Law, the following shall be inserted at the end:

"However, a court martial shall not include open detention in the period of the penalty unless it imposes the penalty of confinement to camp or ship."
84. In section 503 of the principal Law, the following subsection shall be inserted after subsection (b):

“(c) Section 80 of the Prisons Ordinance, 1946\(^1\), shall apply mutatis mutandis to a military prison, and wherever in that section the word “rules” occurs, the words “regulations made by the Minister of Defence under section 503” shall be substituted therefor.”

85. In section 510 of the principal Law—

(1) the mark “(a)” shall be inserted after the figure “510”;

(2) in the first subsection, the words “after the sentence has become final” shall be inserted after the expression “court martial”, and the words “or replaced as aforesaid” shall be inserted at the end;

(3) the following subsections shall be inserted after subsection (a):

(b) Where the Board reviews the penalty of a person who has been tried because this Law applies to him by virtue of section 7, 8(2), 8(3) or 11, it may replace the penalty by probation.

(c) The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1944, shall apply to probation under this section, but the powers under sections 7 to 12 of the Ordinance shall be exercised as if the probation order had been made by a (civil) court; for the present purpose, “(civil) court” means—

(1) if the offence for which probation has been ordered is punishable by more than three years’ imprisonment—the District Court;

(2) in any other case—the Magistrate’s Court.”

86. Section 512 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

“Submission of judgments for review by Board.

512. Where a judgment imposes a penalty of non-conditional imprisonment for a term of one year or more, and the penalty has been confirmed under section 442 and its carrying out begun, the Military Advocate General shall submit the judgment for review by the Board once in six months, but he may so submit it at an earlier date. Where a judgment imposes a penalty of imprisonment for a shorter period, the Military Advocate General may submit it to the Board whenever he thinks fit.”

87. In section 517 of the principal Law, the words "shall be deemed to be a person who has published information in contravention of section 4 of the Official Secrets Ordinance" shall be replaced by the words "is liable to imprisonment for a term of one year".

88. The following section shall be inserted after section 519 of the principal Law:

"Assault on military policeman. 519A. A military policeman acting in accordance with Law in the exercise of his powers under section 227(1) shall be deemed to be a police officer within the meaning of the Penal Law Amendment (Assault on Police Officers) Law, 5712-1952)."

89. In section 521 of the principal Law, after the words "under this Part", there shall be inserted the words "or an offence to which section 519A applies".

90. At the end of section 537 of the principal Law, there shall be inserted the words "A commission of inquiry may consist of one officer".

91. In the Schedule to the Emergency Regulations (Traffic Offences—Soldiers) (Extension of Validity) Law, 5719-1959 (Consolidated Version), regulation 13 shall be replaced by the following regulation:

"Application of further sections of Military Justice Law. 13. For the purposes of sections 109, 111, 113, 316 to 322, 324 to 326, 331, 458, 514, 517 and 527 to 531 of the Military Justice Law, a Traffic Court shall be deemed to be a court martial under the Military Justice Law.".

92. A person who immediately before the coming into force of this Law validly held office as president of a special court martial or a district court martial shall be deemed to have also been appointed as a legally qualified military judge.

93. The provisions of this Law shall apply also to an offence committed before its coming into force, except sections 3(2) and (3), 7, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 88, which shall apply only to offences committed after its coming into force.

94. This Law shall come into force three months after its publication in Reshumot.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

LEVI ESHKOL
Minister of Defence

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5712, p. 144; LSI vol. VI, p. 49.
2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5719, p. 300; LSI vol. XIII, p. 346.
1. In section 4(a) of the Employment of Women Law, 5714-1954 (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Law”), the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (2):

“(3) The Minister of Labour may permit the employment of a female worker at night in a place where work is done in three shifts if in his opinion the non-issue of the permit might impair employment opportunities for women and the night work is not likely to be particularly harmful to the health of a female worker. A permit under this paragraph shall be granted for the period fixed therein, not exceeding two years. After the 21st Shevat, 5727 (1st January, 1967), permits shall be granted only with the approval of the Labour Affairs Committee of the Knesset. The approval may be general or for particular branches of work, classes of undertakings or areas.”

2. In section 7(d) of the principal Law, the following paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (2):

“(3) Where a female worker has been absent from work by virtue of paragraph (1) and has reported back for work, or expressed the wish to return to work, before the expiration of the period of leave, the employer shall not postpone her re-employment for more than four weeks from the day on which she reported back or expressed the wish to return.”

3. In section 9(b) of the principal Law, the following shall be inserted at the end:

“The provision of this subsection shall not apply to a casual or temporary worker unless she has worked for at least six consecutive months for that employer or at that place of employment.”

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

YIGAL ALON
Minister of Labour

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 18th Av, 5724 (27th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 433 of the 27th Av, 5724 (5th August, 1964), p. 166; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatzot Chok No. 585 of 5724, p. 26.

MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS (EQUAL PAY) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. An employer shall pay to a female worker a wage equal to the wage paid to a male worker at that place of employment for the same work.

2. (a) Where a disagreement arises as to the wage to which a female worker is entitled under section 1, the worker, the employer or the workers' committee in that place may request the decision of the wage collection officer, within the meaning of the Wage Protection Law, 5718-19581), who shall decide the matter in the manner prescribed in that Law for the making of a payment order for delayed wages, and his decision shall in all respects have the effect of a payment order.

(b) The Minister of Labour may, after consultation with the Minister of Justice and with the approval of the Labour Affairs Committee of the Knesset, enact by regulations provisions as to special procedure and the receipt of evidence before the wage collection officer in proceedings under this section.

3. For the purposes of the Wage Protection Law, 5718-1958, any amount which an employer has been ordered to pay by a decision of the wage collection officer under section 2 shall be deemed to be delayed wages if it is not paid by the 15th day after the day on which the decision was given.

4. This Law shall apply to the State as an employer.

5. The Minister of Labour is charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations for such implementation.

6. This Law shall come into force at the expiration of nine months from the date of its publication in Reshumot.

LEVY ESHKOL
Prime Minister

YIGAL ALON
Minister of Labour

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 18th Av, 5724 (27th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 433 of the 27th Av, 5724 (6th August, 1964), p. 166; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatas'ot Chok No. 611 of 5724, p. 169.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 5718, p. 86; LSI vol. XII, p. 100.
SEVERANCE PAY (AMENDMENT) LAW, 5724–1964*

Amendment of section 7.

1. In section 7 of the Severance Pay Law, 5713–19631), the following shall be inserted at the end:

"The same shall apply to a woman who, either alone or jointly with her husband, has received a child for adoption and who resigns, before he is nine months old, in order to take care of him, provided that an adoption order is made either before or after the resignation."

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

YIGAL ALON
Minister of Labour

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

DEFENCE SERVICE (CONSOLIDATED VERSION) (AMENDMENT No. 4) LAW, 5724–1964**

Amendment of section 16.

1. In section 16(d) of the Defence Service Law, 5719–1959 (Consolidated Version)2), the words “Until the 1st Tishri, 5725 (7th September, 1964)” shall be replaced by the words “Until the 1st Tishri, 5728 (5th October, 1967)".

2. This Law shall come into force on the 1st Tishri, 5725 (5th September, 1964).

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

LEVI ESHKOL
Minister of Defence

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 18th Av, 5724 (27th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 433 of the 27th Av, 5724 (5th August, 1964), p. 167; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 615 of 5724, p. 226.

** Passed by the Knesset on the 19th Av, 5724 (28th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 433 of the 27th Av, 5724 (5th August, 1964), p. 168; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 607 of 5724, p. 122.


2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5719, p. 286 — LSI vol. XIII, p. 328; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5721, p. 140 — LSI vol. XV, p. 150; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 128 — LSI vol. XVII, p. 151; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5724, p. 10 — supra, p. 9.
NATIONAL PARKS AND NATURE RESERVES
(AMENDMENT) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. In the National Parks and Nature Reserves Law, 5723-1963) (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Law”), the following section shall be inserted after section 41:

“Prohibition of sale of natural asset.

41A. A protected natural asset shall not be sold unless the sale thereof has been permitted by the Minister of Agriculture or a person empowered by him in that behalf.”.

2. In Chapter Five of the principal Law, the following section shall be inserted after section 42:

“Assignment of functions.

42A. The Minister of Agriculture may, by order, assign to the Nature Reserves Authority or the Parks Authority functions the implementation of the provisions of this chapter and the regulations made thereunder, including functions to be carried out outside nature reserves or national parks.”.

3. In section 43 of the principal Law, the words “A person who contravenes any bye-law” shall be replaced by the words “A person who contravenes the provision of section 41A or any bye-law”.

4. In section 45 of the principal Law, the words “with regard to offences under bye-laws” shall be replaced by the words “with regard to offences under section 41A or under bye-laws”.

LEVI ESHKOL MOSHE DAYAN HAIM MOSHE SHAIPRA
Prime Minister Minister of Agriculture Minister of the Interior

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 19th Av, 5724 (28th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 433 of the 27th Av, 5724 (5th August, 1964) p. 168; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in HaCha’ot Chok No. 618 of 5724, p. 238.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 404 of 5723, p. 149; LSI vol. XVII, p. 184.
LOCAL AUTHORITIES (RESTRICTION ON RIGHT TO BE ELECTED) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. In this Law—
   "local authority" means a municipality and a local council, but does not include a regional council established under powers conferred by section 5(3) of the Local Councils Ordinance, 1941.

2. Notwithstanding anything provided in any enactment, State employees of the categories enumerated in the Schedule shall not stand for election to a local authority.

3. (a) A member of the council of a local authority who becomes a State employee of any of the categories enumerated in the Schedule shall cease to serve as a member of the council.

   (b) This section shall add to, and shall not derogate from, any other provision concerning disqualification for service as a member of a council.

4. For the purposes of this Law, the bodies specified hereunder shall be deemed to be Government Ministries, an employee of any of them shall be deemed to be a State employee, and a post in any of them shall be deemed to be a post in the State Service:

   (1) the National Insurance Institute;
   (2) the Employment Service;
   (3) any other State body established by Law and declared by the Government, with the approval of the Home Affairs Committee of the Knesset, to be a public institution within the meaning of this Law.

5. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the implementation of this Law and may, after consultation with the Home Affairs Committee of the Knesset, make regulations for such implementation.

6. Section 3 shall not apply to the service of a State employee as a member of the council of a local authority by virtue of an election held before the coming into force of this Law.

* Passed by the Knesset on the 20th Av, 5724 (29th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 434 of the 29th Av, 5724 (7th August, 1964), p. 170; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatzot Chok No. 599 of 5724, p. 90.

SCHEDULE
(Sections 2 and 3)

1. Police officers, prison officers, inspectors and holders of a post carrying any power of examination, search or arrest.

2. Holders of a post carrying any power within the area of the local authority in question to grant, or recommend the grant of, licences or permits, whether or not such power is limited to the area of such local authority.

3. Holders of a post carrying any power within the area of the local authority in question to accept for or direct to employment, whether or not such power is limited to the area of such local authority.

4. Welfare workers whose task it is to grant, or recommend the grant of, social relief, either generally or within the area of the local authority in question.

5. Assessing officers, and collection officers whose place of work is within the area of the local authority in question.

6. Foremen on public works undertaken by the Government whose place of work is within the area of the local authority in question.

7. Officials empowered to grant housing or whose task it is to recommend the grant of housing or to select candidates for the receipt of housing.

LEVI ESHKOL  HAIM MOSHE SHAPIRA
Prime Minister  Minister of the Interior

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR  
President of the State

(No. 67)

INCOME TAX (DEDUCTION OF LINKAGE DIFFERENTIALS) (AMENDMENT) LAW, 5724–1964*

1. In the Schedule to the Income Tax (Deduction of Linkage Differentials) Law, 5724–1964, the words “is a relative of the person in control thereof” in section 2 shall be replaced by the words “is one of the persons in control thereof, within the meaning of section 76 of the Ordinance, or a relative of one of such persons”.

LEVI ESHKOL  PINCHAS SAPIR
Prime Minister  Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR  
President of the State

* Passed by the Knesset on the 20th Av, 5724 (29th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 454 of the 29th Av, 5724 (7th August, 1964), p. 171; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Haaretz of Chol No. 615 of 5724, p. 325.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 423 of 5724, p. 82; supra, p. 72.
(No. 68)

BATHING PLACES (REGULATION) LAW, 5724–1964*

Prohibition of bathing.

The Minister of the Interior may prohibit, by order, bathing off a part of the shore of the sea, a river or a lake the boundaries of which are indicated in the order if bathing off that part is, in his opinion, likely to endanger the lives of persons, and he also may, after consultation with the Minister of Health, prohibit bathing as aforesaid if it is likely to impair the health of persons.

Signs.

2. In a place where bathing is prohibited under section 1, the local authority in whose area that place is situated shall put up signs indicating the prohibition, in such number, form and manner as the Minister of the Interior shall have prescribed by regulations. In a place not situated in the area of a local authority, the State shall put up signs as aforesaid.

Declared bathing place.

3. The Minister of the Interior may prescribe, by order, that a place the boundaries of which are indicated in the order shall be a declared bathing place. If the place is close to a port, the order shall require the consent of the Minister of Transport.

Directions of the Minister of the Interior.

4. (a) The Minister of the Interior shall issue, by order, directions as to—

1. means to ensure safety and sanitation in a bathing place, including installations and structures necessary for that purpose;
2. rules for the use of a bathing place, including the prohibition of bathing therein at times or in circumstances involving danger to the safety or health of bathers;
3. the prohibition or restriction of an activity which in his opinion may interfere with bathing;
4. modes of supervising the observance of rules and prohibitions as aforesaid;
5. the qualifications, powers, duties and work procedure of ushers, wardens, life-savers and first-aiders appointed for the implementation of this Law or of any order, byelaw or other direction issued thereunder;
6. the complement of ushers, wardens, life-savers and first-aiders to be posted at a bathing-place.

(b) An order under subsection (a) may be made either generally or for a particular local authority or for a particular declared bathing place or for particular classes of declared bathing places.

* Passed by the Knesset on the 20th Av, 5724 (29th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 434 of the 29th Av, 5724 (7th August, 1964), p. 172; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot Chok No. 616 of 5724, p. 228.
5. A local authority in the area of which a declared bathing place is situated shall observe therein the directions of the Minister of the Interior issued by an order under section 4.

6. A local authority may, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, issue, by byelaw, directions regulating bathing in the sea, a river, a lake or a swimming-pool, including directions as to the following matters, all in so far as no directions have been enacted therefor by this Law or an order made thereunder:

1. safety arrangements in a bathing place, including the circumstances under which bathing therein is to be prohibited or restricted;
2. the maintenance of cleanliness;
3. the maintenance of order among bathers, both in and out of the water;
4. the assignment of places or times for the separate bathing of men, women or children;
5. the regulation of aquatic sports, group gymnastics, group games and ball games;
6. the control of navigation in a bathing place with a view to preventing interference with bathing;
7. the prohibition or restriction of the entry of animals to a bathing place;
8. the regulation of the use of cloakrooms, showers and lavatories;
9. rules as to undressing and dressing in a bathing place;
10. the fixing of a fee for entrance to a bathing place, other than a swimming pool, in consideration of the services provided therein; however, the presence of a life-saver, cleaning facilities, lavatories and the supply of drinking water shall not be regarded as services within the meaning of this paragraph.

7. A byelaw to control navigation in a bathing place shall require the consent of the Minister of Transport, and upon the making thereof, any regulations made in the same matter under any other enactment shall not apply in the area of its application.

8. No fee shall be collected for entrance to a bathing place in the sea, a river or a lake unless a reasonable portion of that place, convenient of access, has been set aside for entrance free of charge.

9. A byelaw under section 6 shall apply also to the water area of the bathing place, as delimited in the byelaw, even if it is not included in the area of the local authority, so long as it is not farther than one kilometre from low water mark.
10. In a place not situated within the area of a local authority, the District Commissioner may, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, make a byelaw as referred to in section 6.

11. Where a person has committed an offence against this Law, or against any order, byelaw or other direction made or issued thereunder, in the sight of any usher or warden appointed for the purposes of this Law, or where an usher or warden has reasonable grounds for believing that a person has not long before committed an offence as aforesaid, such usher or warden may require that person to identify himself to his satisfaction; and if that person refuses to do so, the usher or warden may detain him in the bathing place pending the arrival of a police officer, but not for more than three hours.

12. (a) A person who bathes in a place where bathing is prohibited shall be liable to a fine of 500 pounds.

(b) A person who permits a minor under his charge or control and not yet 15 years of age to bathe in a place where bathing is prohibited or who fails to prevent such a minor from bathing as aforesaid although he is able to prevent his doing so shall be liable to a fine of 500 pounds or to imprisonment for a term of one month.

(c) A person who contravenes the instructions of a life-saver aimed at obviating danger to the lives of bathers shall be liable to a fine of 500 pounds or to imprisonment for a term of one month.

(d) A person who destroys, removes, damages or covers up a sign or other mark indicating that bathing is prohibited or restricted shall be liable to a fine of 500 pounds.

13. The provisions of section 99A of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 19341, shall apply to an offence under this Law, or under any order or byelaw made thereunder, as if it were an offence under a byelaw of a municipality, and in the area of a local council the powers of a municipal official under the said section 99A shall, for the present purpose, vest in an employee of that local council authorised for the purposes of section 9(5) of the Local Councils Ordinance, 19412.

14. Fines collected in respect of offences under this Law, or under any order or byelaw made thereunder, committed in the area of a local authority or in a bathing place the shore of which is situated within the area of a local authority shall be paid to the treasury of that authority.

15. The powers conferred by this Law shall not derogate from powers conferred by any other Law, and the fulfilment of any obligations imposed by this Law shall not relieve a person of any obligations imposed by another Law.

16. There are hereby repealed—

(1) the Public Bathing Places Ordinance;

(2) paragraph (2) of section 98 of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1934.

17. Every byelaw regulating bathing which was in force, immediately before the coming into force of this Law, by virtue of paragraph (2) of section 98 of the Municipal Corporations Ordinance, 1934, or by virtue of section 9 of the Local Councils Ordinance, 1941, shall, from the day of the coming into force of this Law, be deemed to have been made under this Law on the day of the coming into force thereof. However, a byelaw as aforesaid shall expire at the expiration of one year from the day of the coming into force of this Law unless it is revoked before then by a byelaw made under this Law.

18. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations as to any matter relating to such implementation.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

HAIM MOSHE SHAPIRA
Minister of the Interior

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

(No. 69)

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS (COMPULSORY PAYMENTS) (EXTENSION OF VALIDITY) LAW, 5724-1964*


2. This Law shall come into force on the 22nd Av, 5724 (31st July, 1964).

* Passed by the Knesset on the 21st Av, 5724 (30th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 434 of the 29th Av, 5724 (7th August, 1964), p. 175; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza'ot CAoA No. 607 of 5724, p. 118.

2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5719, p. 18 — LSI vol. XIII, p. 15; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5720, p. 43 — LSI vol. XIV, p. 37; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5721, p. 62 — LSI vol. XV, p. 56; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5722, p. 57 — LSI vol. XVI, p. 50; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 76 — LSI vol. XVII, p. 94; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5723, p. 124 — LSI vol. XVII, p. 149; Sefer Ha-Chukkim of 5724, p. 72 — supra, p. 59.
3. The Minister of Finance or a person empowered by him in that behalf may exempt the possessor of any goods from the payment of any charge imposed under the Emergency Order (Rate of Compulsory Payment by Possessors of Goods), 5722-1962, if it has been proved to his satisfaction that the possessor of those goods has not, and cannot have, in connection with those goods, any business advantage, including an extra profit, as a result of the devaluation of the currency.

SCHEDULE
(Section 1)

In exercise of the power vested in me by section 9(a) of the Law and Administration Ordinance, 5708-1948, I hereby make the following Regulations:

1. In these Regulations—
   “the Minister” means a member of the Government appointed by it for the implementation of these Regulations;
   “supply” means any transaction as to goods involving a consideration, whether relating to the local market or to foreign markets, including the distribution of goods, whether or not a profit is derived;
   “goods” includes foreign currency acquired under a permit of the Controller of Foreign Exchange or received in consideration of exports, or a right to foreign currency as aforesaid, in any form whatsoever, in Israel or abroad;
   “production” includes the alteration of goods as to shape, nature or quality or in any other respect, the packing of goods and the filling of goods into containers and the production or raising of agricultural produce;
   “possessor of goods” means a person having possession or control of goods used or intended to be used by him for supply, production or the giving of services;
   “charge” means a charge imposed under regulation 2 for the regulation and direction of marketing;
   “customs officer”, “collector of customs” and “customs authority” have the same meaning as in the Customs Ordinance.

2. The Minister may prescribe, by order, that the possessor of goods specified in the order shall pay thereon, for the purposes specified in the order, a charge of a specific amount or representing a specific percentage of the price of the goods or based on some other calculation, as may be prescribed in the order.

1) Kovetz Ha-Takkanot of 5722, p. 1280.
3. The provisions of section 2 of the Customs and Excise Duties (Variation of Tariff) Law, 5709-1949\(^1\) shall apply to an order under regulation 2 as if the charge were a duty within the meaning of the said section.

4. The Minister shall not exercise his power under regulation 2 unless he has reasonable grounds for believing that it is necessary so to do for one of the following purposes:

   (1) the regulation of the demand for or consumption of any goods, including the prevention of surpluses and the reduction of the price of any goods;

   (2) the protection of Israel products from the competition of imported products;

   (3) the maintenance of a uniform or stable price for any goods;

   (4) the absorption or prevention of an excessive profit—whether or not a maximum or fixed price has been prescribed for the goods under any law—if the profit is not derived from the toil or efficiency of the possessor of the goods.

In this regulation—
“efficiency” means any act which has caused a reduction of the expenditure involved in the purchase, production or supply of any goods below the amount which, but for such act, the possessor of the goods would have had to expend, if such reduction is due to the application of the personal aptitude, know-how or initiative of the possessor of the goods within the bounds of the law and of the rules of commercial fairness;

“profit” means a profit calculated in Israel currency.

5. The charge shall be collected under the Taxes (Collection) Ordinance\(^2\) as if it were a tax within the meaning of that Ordinance; but section 12 of that Ordinance shall not apply to the collection.

6. (a) The Minister may, by order, prescribe dates for, and the place and modes of, the payment of the charge, and he may also accept from the person liable to the charge an undertaking to pay it and security for the fulfilment of the undertaking.

   (b) The Minister may, on such conditions as he may think fit, permit the postponement of the payment of the whole or any part of the charge to another date.

7. Where the possessor of any goods has not paid the whole or any part of the charge at the date prescribed by order or at the other date referred to in regulation 6(b), the Minister may—

\(^1\) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* No. 19 of 5709, p. 154; *LSI* vol. III, p. 69.

(1) prohibit, pending payment of the charge, the transfer of the ownership or possession of, or any other transaction in respect of, the goods on which the charge has been imposed, or the moving of any such goods as aforesaid of which the person liable to the payment has possession or control;

(2) require the person liable to the charge to pay interest at a rate up to 11 per cent per annum from the day prescribed for the payment of the charge until the day of its actual payment; and for the purposes of collection the interest shall be treated in like manner as the charge.

8. The Minister of Justice shall appoint a committee of three persons to be an objection committee for the purposes of the charge; the chairman of the committee shall be a district court judge, and at least one of the two other members shall be a representative of the public; notice of the appointment, composition and address of the objection committee shall be published in Reshumot.

9. Where a charge has been imposed, not of a specific amount or at a specific percentage rate, but on the basis of some other calculation, a person who considers himself aggrieved by the determination of the amount of the charge payable by him may lodge objection with the objection committee. The objection shall be submitted within thirty days from the day on which the notice of the determination came to the knowledge of the objector; but the chairman of the committee may extend the time where the objection is based on data which were not in the possession of the objector during the aforesaid time or where there is any other just reason.

10. The objection committee is not bound by the data on which the determination is based, and it may confirm, vary or cancel the determination.

11. The lodging of objection shall not stay the collection of the charge unless the chairman of the committee, after hearing the representative of the Minister, otherwise directs.

12. An objection committee shall have all the powers which may be conferred on a commission of enquiry under section 5 of the Commissions of Enquiry Ordinance.\(^1\)

13. The Minister of Justice may make regulations concerning the procedure before the objection committee; and in so far as he has not done so, the committee shall itself prescribe the procedure before it.

14. A person liable to a charge and any other person, except a person exempt under any law from the duty of giving evidence in court, shall, on the demand of the Minister or a person empowered by him in writ-

ing, deliver any such information, books, vouchers and other documents as in the opinion of the person making the demand is or are calculated to ensure the implementation of these Regulations.

15. (a) Any person who—

(1) for the purposes of these Regulations delivers to the Minister or to a person empowered by him any information, book, voucher or other document which is false in a material particular; or

(2) conceals, destroys, alters or refuses to deliver, any information, book, voucher or other document which he has been called upon to deliver under these Regulations; or

(3) contravenes an order under regulation 7(1); or

(4) hinders or prevents a person acting on behalf of the Minister from exercising his powers under these Regulations; or

(5) commits a fraudulent act with intent to evade the payment of a charge to which he is liable,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of two years or to a fine of 5,000 pounds or three times the value of the goods in respect of which the offence was committed, whichever is the larger amount.

(b) Where, in the course of the business of a person liable to a charge, an offence under these Regulations is committed by a clerk, worker, servant, agent or representative of that person, that person shall himself be likewise responsible for the offence unless he proves that he took all appropriate steps to ensure compliance with these Regulations or that the offence was committed without his knowledge.

(c) Where an offence under these Regulations is committed by a body of persons, every person who at the time of the commission of the offence was an active director or a partner, accountant or responsible official of that body shall be likewise responsible therefor unless he proves that he took all appropriate steps to ensure compliance with these Regulations or that the offence was committed without his knowledge.

16. (a) Where an order imposing a charge prescribes conditions for the refund of the whole or any part of the charge, the same shall be refunded as prescribed if the conditions are fulfilled.

(b) Where a charge has been collected erroneously or has been overcollected, the charge or the excess amount shall be refunded.

(c) Where the Minister has reasonable grounds for believing that goods subject to the charge were damaged or pilfered before entering Israel or while under the control of the customs authority, he shall reduce or refund the charge, or shall exempt the person liable to the charge from the payment of the whole or a part thereof, as he may think fit in view of the extent of the damage. A person who considers himself aggrieved by a decision under this subregulation may lodge objection with the District Court.
17. Where goods which had been imported are exported within one year from the date of importation—as proved by the records of the customs authority—in their original packing or in a new packing made in the presence of a customs officer, the amount of the charge paid thereon shall be refunded, provided that the Minister may direct the deduction of an amount not exceeding ten per cent of the amount of the charge. But the goods must not have been used in Israel, and their identity must have been established, to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the place from where the goods are exported, by comparison with the particulars recorded at the place of importation.

18. (a) Where products produced or packed in Israel are exported from Israel, the charge paid on goods which were used in their production or packing shall be refunded.

   (b) A drawback under this regulation shall be made only on that quantity of materials in respect of which it has been proved, to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, that the charge due thereon under these Regulations has actually been paid.

   (c) The provisions of this regulation shall not derogate from the provisions of regulation 16(a).

19. The Minister may delegate to another person any of his powers under these Regulations, except his powers under regulation 2.

20. A person who carries on a passenger or goods transport service, including any service rendered upon the loading, unloading, storage or insurance of goods, shall be treated in like manner as a possessor of goods, and these Regulations shall apply to him mutatis mutandis and with the following additional modifications:

   (1) every reference to a price shall be read as a reference to a remuneration;

   (2) in regulation 7(1), the words “the transfer of the ownership or possession of, or any other transaction in respect of, the goods on which the payment has been imposed” shall be replaced by the words “the transfer of the ownership or possession of the goods, or the performance of the service, on which the payment has been imposed, or any other transaction in respect thereof;”

   (3) every reference to the possessor of any goods shall be read as a reference to the performer of a service;

   (4) every reference to goods shall be read as a reference to a service.

21. These Regulations may be cited as the Emergency Regulations (Compulsory Payments), 5718-1958.

Levi Eshkol
Prime Minister

Shimeur Zalman Shazar
President of the State
1. Section 1 of the Estate Duty Law, 5709-1949 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Law") shall be replaced by the following section:

"Definitions. 1. In this Law—
“deceased” or “deceased person” means a person who died on or after the 2nd Nisan, 5709 (1st April, 1949);
“resident” means a person whose permanent place of residence is in Israel;
“heir” means a person entitled, either by operation of law or under a will, to take the estate property or any part thereof and includes a person entitled to become vested with the ownership of any estate property as specified in section 3(a)(2) and a person in whom any estate property has become vested as specified in section 3(a)(3);
“property” means any property, whether immovable or movable, money, and any contingent or vested right or interest, and includes a share in property;
“estate property” means property as specified in section 3, situated—
(1) if at the time of his death the deceased was a resident— anywhere;
(2) if at the time of his death the deceased was a non-resident—in Israel;
“estate order” includes a succession order, an order appointing an administrator or estate manager, an order confirming a will and an order for the rescinding of a will;
“estate manager” includes the administrator of an estate and the executor of the will of a deceased person and a person who deals with estate property as if he were the manager of the estate;
“Court” means a court or tribunal which makes an estate order;
“Director” means a Director appointed under section 29(a);
“valuer” means—

* Passed by the Knesset on the 21st Av, 5724 (30th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 434 of the 29th Av, 5724 (7th August, 1964) p. 179; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hates'ot Chok No. 550 of 5723, p. 208.
2. Section 2 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following sections:

**Imposition of duty.**

**Balance of estate.**

2A. The balance of the estate is the value of the whole of the estate property after making the deductions allowed by sections 2B and 2C.

**General deductions.**

2B. For the purpose of determining the balance of the estate, the following general deductions shall be allowed:

1. the value of property exempt from estate duty under this Law or under section 55 of the Encouragement of Capital Investments Law, 5719-1959;
2. expenditures, fees, debts and liabilities as referred to in section 4;
3. 10,000 pounds;
4. an additional 15,000 pounds if the deceased died from injury sustained by hostile action against the State.

**Personal deductions.**

2C. (a) For the purpose of determining the balance of the estate, the following personal deductions shall be allowed:

1. 25,000 pounds—
   (a) in respect of a spouse, including a divorced spouse;
   (b) in respect of a person who was known among the public as the spouse of the deceased and lived with him at the time of his death, neither of them having had another spouse at that time; this deduction shall be allowed only once;
2. in respect of a son or daughter under 22 years of age (hereinafter referred to as a "child"); and
in respect of a son or daughter of 22 years of age or over (hereinafter referred to as a "grown-up child"), of the deceased or of his spouse, including an adoptee, as follows:—

(a) 15,000 pounds in respect of each child of the deceased; and if the child or grown-up child predeceased him, 15,000 pounds in respect of all the child's or grown-up child's children together;

(b) 10,000 pounds in respect of each grown-up child of the deceased;

(c) 17,500 pounds in addition to the deduction allowed by paragraph (a), or 22,500 pounds in addition to the deduction allowed by paragraph (b), in respect of any child or grown-up child of the deceased who, owing to a physical or mental defect, is unable to support himself;

(3) 5,000 pounds in respect of each of the parents of the deceased if the deceased had been allowed a deduction in their respect under section 41 of the Income Tax Ordinance); and if no children or grown-up children of the deceased are heirs, 10,000 pounds even where only one of the parents survives.

(b) Deductions under subsection (a) shall only be allowed in respect of a survivor who is an heir and to an amount not exceeding his share in the estate property after deduction from the latter of expenditures, fees, debts and liabilities as referred to in section 4.

2D. The rates of estate duty shall be as follows:

On any part of the first 35,000 pounds—5 p.c.t.
On any part of the next 35,000 pounds—10 p.c.t.
On any part of the next 40,000 pounds—15 p.c.t.
On any part of the next 45,000 pounds—20 p.c.t.
On any part of the next 45,000 pounds—25 p.c.t.
On any part of the next 50,000 pounds—30 p.c.t.
On any part of the next 50,000 pounds—35 p.c.t.
On any part of the next 100,000 pounds—40 p.c.t.
On any part of the next 100,000 pounds—45 p.c.t.
On any part of the next 250,000 pounds—50 p.c.t.
On any part of the next 250,000 pounds—55 p.c.t.
on any further amount—60 p.c.t.”.

1) Dinei Medinat Yisra’el (Nusach Chadash) No. 6 of 5721, p. 120; Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 46 of 5724, p. 114 — supra, p. 109.
Replacement of section 3.

3. Section 3 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Estate property. 3. (a) Estate property includes—

(1) property which, at the time of the death of the deceased, was jointly owned by him and another person, other than his spouse, there being an arrangement that upon his death the property should become vested wholly, without consideration, in the other person; for the present purpose, property shall be regarded as owned jointly if each of the partners may deal therewith as if he were the sole owner;

(2) property which the deceased transferred, without consideration, to another person in order that the ownership thereof might become vested in that person upon the death of the deceased or on some other date, determined by the deceased and linked to the date of his death;

(3) property which the deceased transferred, without consideration, to another person within five years prior to his death, but not before the 2nd Nisan, 5709 (1st April, 1949) and the ownership of which became vested in that person forthwith, except—

(a) a not excessive wedding present to a child of the deceased;

(b) any other gift which, having regard to the circumstances under which it was made and to the ordinary income and expenditure of the deceased, was not excessive;

(c) a gift made to one of those referred to in paragraph (1) of section 6 or to a public institution approved for the purposes of section 45(a)(5) of the Income Tax Ordinance;

(4) an amount payable upon the death of the deceased, or on a specific date thereafter, under an insurance policy, or under a contract of employment, or by virtue of membership in a pension or benefit fund, if the premiums or consideration, as the case may be, were or was paid out of the property of the deceased; however, there shall not be regarded as estate property an amount as aforesaid payable to the spouse, children, descendants of children,
or parents, of the deceased, or to any person who was maintained by the deceased, unless it is proved that the premiums or consideration paid as aforesaid exceeded an amount which in the circumstances of the case was reasonable;

(5) property which had been vested in a Custodian by virtue of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1939, the Absentees' Property Law, 5710-1950, or the German Property Law, 5710-1950 and which the Custodian has handed over to the heirs of the deceased by reason of their being his heirs.

(b) For the purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of section (a), a transfer shall include any act, promise or undertaking as a result of which any property has become vested in another person either directly or through a third person, either by way of trusteeship, renunciation or assignment, or by way of any agreement or arrangement, or in any other manner, and any act, promise or undertaking as aforesaid in respect of any shares or other rights which the deceased had in a body corporate most of the shares or rights in which were held by the deceased or his trustee, including a vote in such a body corporate.

(c) Where any property has been vested or transferred as specified in paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of subsection (a) for partial consideration, there shall be regarded as estate property such part of the value of such first-mentioned property as bears to total value thereof the same proportion as the value thereof at the time of the passing of the consideration, less the consideration, bore to the total value thereof at that time.

(d) Where at the time of the death of the deceased any property was owned jointly by the deceased and his spouse in undivided shares, that property shall be deemed to have belonged to the two spouses in equal shares so long as it is not proved that the surviving spouse is entitled to a different share.

4. Section 4 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following Replacement:

section : of section 4.

2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 37 of 5710, p. 86; LSI vol. IV, p. 68.
3) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 56 of 5710, p. 266; LSI, vol. IV, p. 142.
"Subject of valuation."

4. The value of the estate property shall be determined by valuing each item thereof, adding up the amounts thus arrived at and deducting the following:

(1) expenses incurred in respect of the funeral and burial of the deceased, the erection of a tombstone on his grave and any expense, reasonable to the satisfaction of the Director, incurred for the recital of prayers or the conduct of a religious ceremony in accordance with the religion or custom of the deceased;

(2) debts and liabilities which the deceased had at the time of his death and which have not become void by reason of his death, including a ketuba (marriage settlement), but not including maintenance out of the estate;

(3) a registration fee paid in respect of the registration of estate property, at the Land Registry, in the name of a person who received it as specified in section 3(a)(3);

(4) expenses in respect of the management of the estate, approved by the Court, and expenses as aforesaid incurred within one year from the date of the appointment of an estate manager and proved to the satisfaction of the Director to be reasonable, after deduction of the income of the estate; the Director may extend the period if he sees reasonable cause for doing so.

(b) Debts and liabilities as referred to in subsection (a)(2), which a deceased non-resident had towards non-residents shall not be deducted from the estate property unless they are a charge on that property; but if it is proved that the property of the deceased outside Israel is insufficient to cover such debts and liabilities, a deduction shall be allowed from the estate property to the amount necessary to discharge the balance.

(c) Estate property situated outside Israel and the taking out of which, or the transfer of the consideration for which, from the country where it is situated is prohibited or restricted shall not be taken into account in determining the value of the estate until the prohibition or restriction is removed.”.

Replacement of section 5.

5. Section 5 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Value.

5. (a) The value of any estate property shall be the price which it would have realised had it been sold at the time of the deceased's death by a willing seller to a willing purchaser.
(b) Where any estate property is sold by an heir—in good faith—or by the estate manager, at less than the price referred to in subsection (a), the value of that property shall be the price obtained, provided that the sale takes place before the expiration of one year from the date of the appointment of the estate manager or from the date of the estate order, whichever is the earlier date, or within such longer period as the Director has agreed to for special reasons.

6. The following sections shall be inserted after section 5 of the principal Law:

“Exemption of individual dwelling.

5A. From the value of the whole of the estate property, there shall be deducted the value of an individual dwelling included in the estate property if the value of the estate property, including the individual dwelling (such value hereinafter referred to as “the inclusive value”) does not exceed 150,000 pounds; provided that not more than 50,000 pounds shall be deducted. If the inclusive value exceeds 150,000 pounds, the deduction shall be reduced by the amount of the excess.

In this section, “individual dwelling” means one dwelling, or a part of one dwelling, in which the deceased lived and in respect of which the following two conditions are fulfilled:

(1) the deceased had been living in it together with a relative from the day on which they became relatives or for at least two consecutive years prior to his death, whichever is the shorter period;

(2) the relative continued to live in it for at least two consecutive years after the deceased’s death.

For the present purpose, “relative” means an heir in respect of whom a deduction under section 2C is allowed.

Exemption of property of fallen soldier or police officer.

5B. The property of a person who is a fallen soldier, within the meaning of section 1 of the Fallen Soldiers’ Families (Pensions and Rehabilitation) Law, 5710-1950, or is a fallen police officer, within the meaning of section 3 of the Police (Invalids and Fallen) Law, 5715-1955, who at the time of his death had been serving in the Border Police Division of the Force, within the meaning of the Police Ordinance, shall be exempt from tax.”.

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 52 of 5710; p. 162 — LSI vol. IV, p. 115; Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 368 of 5723, p. 16 — LSI vol. XVII, p. 45.
2) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 180 of 5715, p. 74; LSI vol. IX, p. 80.
7. Section 6 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section.

Exemption. 6. The following shall not be regarded as estate property:

(1) property made over by the deceased to the State, a local authority, the Keren Kayemet Le-Yisrael, the Keren Hayesod—United Jewish Appeal, an institution of higher education which has obtained a certificate under section 13 of the Council for Higher Education Law, 5718-1958¹), or an institution concerned with religion, culture, education, science, health, social welfare or sport and designated for the present purpose by the Minister of Finance with the approval of the Finance Committee of the Knesset;

(2) property made over by the deceased to a public institution, within the meaning of section (3)(a)(3): Provided that such property shall not be excluded from the estate property to the extent of more than 50 per cent of the value of the whole of the estate property;

(3) furniture and household effects assigned to the spouse or children of the deceased before the deceased's death and which passed to them upon his death;

(4) devotional articles, manuscripts, books, scientific collections, pictures and objets d'art which the deceased did not keep for sale or hire and which were made over by the deceased or the heirs, without valuable consideration, to a public institution, within the meaning of section 3(a)(3);

(5) property as referred to in paragraph (4) which remains in the hands of the heirs and which is not sold within five years from the date of the deceased's death: Provided that in respect of pictures and objets d'art exemption shall be granted only up to the value of 15,000 pounds.

8. The following section shall be inserted after section 6B of the principal Law:

Credit for estate duty paid by deceased.

6C. (a) Where the estate includes property which the deceased had inherited within seven years prior to his death and on which duty was paid, a credit shall be granted, against the duty leviable under section 2D, of an amount which bears to the total amount of the earlier estate duty the same proportion as the value of the said

¹) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 261 of 5718, p. 191; LSI vol. XII, p. 217.
property bears to the value of the whole of the earlier estate, as determined for the purposes of estate duty thereon.

(b) If the deceased died after the expiration of seven years from the date on which he inherited property as referred to in subsection (a), the credit shall be reduced by one fifth in respect of every year, beginning with the eighth year."

9. Section 7 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following Replacement section:

"General credits. The following general credits shall be granted against estate duty:

(1) A credit for a court fee paid in respect of an estate order;

(2) A credit for a registration fee paid in respect of the registration of estate property at the Land Registry in the name of the heirs, effected after the period of exemption from the fee, if it is proved, to the satisfaction of the Director, that there was a reasonable excuse for not effecting the registration within the said period;

(3) A credit for inheritance tax or estate duty paid in a foreign state on property of the estate of a resident: Provided that the credit shall not exceed the amount of estate duty which would have been leviable under this Law in respect of that property, calculated at the highest rate, in the scale of rates of duty, which is applicable to the balance of the estate."

10. Section 8 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following Replacement section:

"Collection of duty. (a) The Director may collect the estate duty—

(1) from the estate manager or any person having possession of estate property, other than an heir, up to the value of the estate property in his hands at the time;

(2) from an heir, in an amount equal to his share in the estate duty, but not exceeding the value of the estate property in his hands at the time; if there is in his hands estate property to a value exceeding his share in the balance of the estate, the Director may collect the excess amount of duty from the excess property in his hands; for the present purpose, "estate property in his hands at the time" includes
Amendment of section 10.

property which had been in his hands and which he has transferred to another person in contravention of the provision of section 10.

(b) The share of an heir in the estate duty shall be an amount which bears to the total amount of the estate duty the same proportion as his share in the balance bears to the aggregate of the shares of the heirs in the balance.

In this section—

"share in the balance" means the share of an heir in the increased balance, according to his share in the estate property, less the personal deduction allowed in his respect; for the present purpose, there shall not be taken into account the share of an heir in whose respect a personal deduction has been allowed which exceeds his share in the increased balance;

"increased balance" means the balance of the estate, plus the aggregate amount of the deductions permitted under section 2C".

11. In section 10 of the principal Law, in the second subsection, the expression "IL 1,000" shall be replaced by the expression "6,000 pounds", and the words "for the benefit of heirs of class A or B, as specified in the Schedule "shall be replaced by the words "for the benefit of heirs in respect of whom personal deductions have been allowed under section 2C".

Addition of section 10A.

12. The following section shall be inserted after section 10 of the principal Law:

"Appointment of estate manager.

10A. The Director may request the Court to appoint an estate manager, and he may also ask to be enabled to present his arguments as to an application submitted to the Court for an appointment as aforesaid."

Replacement of section 11.

13. Section 11 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Delivery of return.

11. (a) An estate manager and a person having possession of any estate property shall within 60 days from the day of the deceased's death, and an heir shall within 60 days from the day on which he learns that he is an heir, deliver to the Director a return—to the best of their or his knowledge—of the affairs of the estate (including particulars as to the value of the estate property), on the form prescribed by the Director, accompanied by the will of the deceased, if he left a will, and shall subsequently notify the Director, in writing, of any error in the return and of any change in its particulars.
(b) A person submitting an application for an estate order who has not yet fulfilled his obligation under subsection (a) shall do so within 10 days from the submission of the application.

(c) The Director may lay down rules as to exemption from compliance with the provisions of subsections (a) and (b)."

14. In section 12 of the principal Law—

(1) paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be re-marked as paragraphs (1) and (2);

(2) paragraph (1) shall be replaced by the following paragraph:

"(1) a person who manages or has custody of estate property—a notification of the estate property in his hands or of property deposited with him for the benefit of the deceased;"

15. In section 13 of the principal Law—

(1) the words "and opening of safe" shall be added in the marginal note;

(2) subsection (b) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(b) A safe registered in the name of the deceased or in the joint names of the deceased and some other person or persons or which was held by the deceased or jointly with him shall only be opened in the presence of the Director or his representative or by written authorisation under his hand; if the Director is requested to authorise the opening of a safe, he shall comply with the request within 15 days.".

16. Section 13A of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following sections:

"Interpretation. 13A. For the purposes of sections 13A–13D—"professional secret" means any oral or written communication passing between a client and an advocate and substan- tively connected with the professional service rendered by the advocate to the client, and includes records prepared by the advocate for his own use, provided they are substantively connected with such professional service as aforesaid;

"privileged document" means a document containing a professional secret;

"Court" means the District Court in whose area of jurisdiction the office of the advocate who claims privilege is situated;

"Judge" means the President or Relieving President of a Court."
Power to demand document from advocate.

13B. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Chamber of Advocates Law, 5721-1961\(^1\), an advocate, if called upon to do so by the Director, in writing, shall deliver to him any document in his possession and enable him to examine and seize any such document as aforesaid and permit him to do any other act in respect of such a document, all in accordance with the powers vested in the Director by this Law; but an advocate shall not have to do so if he claims that the document is privileged.

Claims of privilege.

13C. (a) Where an advocate claims that the document demanded by the Director is privileged, the Director shall take the document and, without inspecting it, shall at once place it in a packet, in the presence of the advocate, shall close the packet, shall write thereon the name of the client to whom the document relates, shall sign the packet and shall deliver it to the Court. Where the claim of privilege concerns several documents relating to the same client, the Director shall place them all in the same packet. The advocate, if he so wishes, may likewise sign the packet and may accompany the Assessing Officer on delivering the packet to the Court. For the present purpose, “packet” means an envelope and any other container.

(b) If, for any reason, it is impossible to deliver the packet to the Court, the Director shall deliver it to a Judge, and the Judge shall deliver it to the Court. For the present purpose, “Judge” includes a District Court Judge and a Magistrate.

(c) Not later than seven days after the date on which a document as referred to in subsection (a) is taken, the client, or the advocate from whom the document is taken, may request the Court to decide and state whether the document is privileged.

Decision of Court.

13D. (a) A Judge in whose area of jurisdiction an application under section 13C(c) is received, shall hear it and shall examine the document not later than seven days after the date on which the application is received. The Judge shall hear the advocate, and he may hear the Director, but he shall not show the document to the Director or disclose its contents to him.

(b) If the Judge decides that the document is privileged, he shall return it to the advocate from whom it was taken. If he decides that the document is not privileged, he shall deliver it to the Director.

---

\(^1\) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 347 of 5721, p. 178 — LSI vol. XV, p. 196; Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 404 of 5723, p. 145 — LSI vol. XVII, p. 177.
(c) If the Judge decides that the document is partly privileged, he shall direct that a copy of the non-privileged part, certified by him, be delivered to the Director. A copy as aforesaid delivered to the Director shall be admitted in any legal proceeding as if it were the original.

(d) If the Court does not receive an application under section 13C(c) in respect of any document contained in a packet delivered to it, it shall regard the document in respect of which an application as aforesaid has not been submitted as non-privileged, and it shall be delivered to the Director.

(e) An application under this section shall be heard in camera and the decision of the Judge be final."

17. Section 14 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Assessment of duty.
14. (a) Where a return under section 11 has been delivered to him, the Director may—
(1) approve the return provisionally and assess the duty provisionally in accordance therewith, without prejudice to his power to assess the duty finally later on;
(2) approve the return and assess the duty finally in accordance therewith;
(3) assess the duty to the best of his judgment if he has reasonable grounds for believing that the return is not complete or not correct, provided that he first enables the person who made the return to present his arguments.

(b) Where no return under section 11 has been delivered to him, the Director shall assess the duty to the best of his judgment.

(c) The Director shall deliver notice of the assessment to every person whom he regards as liable to duty."

18. The following section shall be inserted after section 15 of the principal Law:

"Fictitious or artificial transactions.
15A. If the Director is of the opinion that a particular transaction which reduces, or is likely to reduce, the amount of duty payable is artificial or fictitious, or that a particular disposition is not actually carried out, he may disregard that transaction or disposition, and the value of the estate shall be determined accordingly."

19. Section 16 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Replacement of section 16."
"Objection. 16. (a) A person who considers himself aggrieved by a provisional or final assessment of estate duty may submit a reasoned objection to the Director within 30 days of receipt of the notice of assessment.

(b) The Director may confirm, vary or cancel the assessment and shall notify his decision and the reasons thereof to the objector.”.

20. In section 17 of the principal Law, subsection (g) is hereby repealed.

21. The following section shall be inserted after section 17 of the principal Law:

"Burden of proof. 17A. In an appeal against an order of the Director, the burden of proof shall be on the appellant. In an appeal against a decision under section 15A, the burden of proof shall be on the Director.”.

22. Section 19 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Procedure and effect of valuation, 19. (a) Where a valuation of the estate is demanded under section 18, the estate shall be valued by a valuer agreed upon between the Director and the person making the demand or, in the absence of agreement between them, by a valuer designated by the Court.

(b) The decision of a valuer appointed by the Court shall be effective in respect of every person liable to estate duty, whether or not he demanded, or knew of, the valuation.

(c) The decision of a valuer agreed upon between the parties or designated by the Court shall be fixed and not subject to appeal or any other relief.”.

23. In section 20 of the principal Law—

(1) subsection (a) shall be replaced by the following subsection:

"(a) Estate duty shall be paid within 60 days from the date of delivery of the notice of assessment.”;

(2) the expression “section 19(c)” in subsection (b) shall be replaced by the expression “section 19(c)”. [Another amendment introduced by this paragraph does not affect the English version.]

24. Section 21 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Payment in instalments. 21. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 20, the Director may, on application based on reasonable grounds, permit the payment of tax in instalments over
a period not exceeding seven years from the date of the
death of the deceased. In dealing with an application as
aforesaid, the Director shall have regard, in particular,
to the composition and nature of the estate property, to
the possibility of realising it without causing damage to
the estate, and to the income of the estate.

(b) A decision of the Director under subsection
(a) is open to objection and appeal, and in an appeal the
Court may interfere with the Director's discretion.

25. The following section shall be inserted after section 21 of the
principal Law:

"Interest. 21A. (a) Where the whole or a part of the estate duty
has not been paid within 60 days from the day prescribed
for its payment under section 20, or at a later date
prescribed under section 21, there shall be added, to the
amount of duty not paid, interest at the maximum rate
permitted by the Interest Law, 5717-1957). The pro-
visions of this Law relating to the collection of the duty
shall apply to the collection of the interest as if it were
a part of the duty.

(b) The Director may, if he sees a sufficient rea-
son for so doing, reduce the rate of the interest or waive
the payment thereof."

26. Section 22 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following
section:

"Demand note. 22. (a) The Director may send to a person, other than
an heir, who holds money of the estate or owes a debt
to the estate or is about to receive money on behalf of
the estate or is empowered to pay money to the estate on
behalf of another person, a written demand (hereinafter
referred to as "demand note") to pay to the Director, in
respect of estate duty, the amount in his hand, or the
amount to be received by him when so received, or a part
of such amount.

(b) Notice of the sending of a demand note shall
be given by the Director to the estate manager and to
the heirs known to him.

(c) A person to whom a demand note has been
sent shall comply with it, subject to the terms of his
obligation, and if he pays the money or transfers the
debt in contravention of the demand note he shall be
responsible for its payment to the Director.

(d) Payment under a demand note shall be
deemed to be payment to the estate."

1) Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 219 of 5717, p. 50; LSI vol. XI, p. 46.
Repeal of sections 25 and 26.

Replacement of section 27.

27. Section 25 and 26 of the principal Law are hereby repealed.

28. Section 27 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Deferment of estate order.

The Court shall not grant an estate order unless the applicant is in possession of a written confirmation from the Director that he has delivered a return under section 11; but the Court may, on the application of the Director, make the grant of an estate order conditional upon the giving of security for the payment of the duty."

Replacement of section 28.

29. Section 28 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Refund of overcollected duty.

Where the Director is satisfied that duty has been overcollected, and an application for the refund thereof is made to him within ten years from the date of receipt of the notice of assessment, he shall refund any amount overcollected. To the amount refunded, there shall be added interest, at the maximum rate permitted by the Interest Law, 5717-1957, from the date of completion of payment of the duty."

Replacement of section 29.

30. Section 29 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"The Director.

(a) Estate duty matters shall be managed by a Director appointed by the Minister of Finance by notice published in Reshumot.

(b) The Director may empower another person, in writing, either generally or in respect of a particular matter or area, to exercise his powers, except his power under section 35, or to carry out any of his functions."

Amendment of section 30.

31. In section 30 of the principal Law—

(1) the opening passage shall be replaced by the following opening passage: "A public servant, other than a person prohibited from doing so under any Law, shall, upon the written demand of the Director—";

(2) paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be re-marked as paragraphs (1) and (2);

(3) in paragraph (2), the words "or in proving a fraud or omission" shall be deleted.

Replacement of section 32.

32. Section 32 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Flaws and defects.

Any notice, order or other act given, made or done under this Law shall not be impaired in its validity by want of form or by any error, defect or omission not affecting its substance and not likely to mislead."
Section 33 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Secrecy. 33. (a) A person who has possession or control of any information or of any return or other document or of a copy of any such, relating to the property, or to any item, of the estate of a deceased person and who passes, or attempts to pass, any such information as aforesaid, or anything of the contents of any such document as aforesaid, otherwise than for the purposes of the implementation of this Law or to a person to whom the Minister of Finance has not permitted it to be passed, or a person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (b), shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of six months or to a fine of 1,000 pounds.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), it shall be lawful to disclose a valuation of estate property made for the purposes of this Law to a person whose task it is to fix court fees in proceedings connected with the estate or fees payable on a transfer of immovable property of the estate. A person to whom a valuation as aforesaid has been disclosed shall not disclose it save to a court or to the parties to the proceeding or transfer."

Section 34 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Penalties. 34. (a) (1) A person who fails to deliver any return, notification or information which he is bound to deliver under this Law shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 pounds.

(2) A person who fails to comply with a demand of the Director under this Law shall be liable to a fine of 3,000 pounds.

(3) A person who wilfully delivers an incorrect return or notification or incorrect information, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of six months or to a fine of 5,000 pounds or to both such penalties.

(4) A person who contravenes the provisions of section 13(b) shall be liable to a fine of 20,000 pounds.

Section 35 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Composition. 35. Where the Director is satisfied that a person has committed an offence under this Law, he may, with the consent of that person, accept from him a composition of an amount not exceeding the amount of the highest fine permitted to be imposed for that offence. Where a
Replacement of section 36.

36. Section 36 of the principal Law shall be replaced by the following section:

"Liability to pay duty.

36. A criminal action against, or the conviction of, a person under this Law shall not affect his liability to pay the duty."

Amendment of section 37.

37. In section 37 of the principal Law—

(1) the words "including the method of valuing estate property" in subsection (a) shall be deleted;

(2) the words "to appeals under this Law" in subsection (b) shall be replaced by the words "to appeals under this Law, to dealing with a safe under section 13(b)."

Repeal of Schedules.

38. The Schedule to the principal Law is hereby repealed.

Adaptation of terminology.

39. The terms "administrator" and "area of the State" shall wherever appearing in the principal Law be respectively replaced by the terms "estate manager" and "Israel".

Transitional provision.

40. Section 3(a)(3) of the principal Law, as amended by this Law, shall not apply to property which the deceased transferred before the publication of this Law in Reshumot.

Commencement.

41. (a) Sections 2-2D of the principal Law, as enacted by this Law, shall apply to estate property whose owner died after the publication of this Law in Reshumot.

(b) Where the deceased died within 90 days before the date of the adoption of this Law by the Knesset, and the duty on the estate property has not yet been finally assessed under section 14(a)(2) of the principal Law, and all the heirs of the deceased apply to the Director in writing to calculate the estate duty under the principal Law as amended by this Law, the Director shall grant the application. The application shall be submitted to the Director within 15 days from the date of the publication of this Law in Reshumot.

(c) Section 6(1) of the principal Law, as amended by this Law, shall apply also to estate property the duty on which has not yet been finally assessed, under section 14(a)(2) of the principal Law, by the date of the publication of this Law in Reshumot and to estate property the duty on which has been assessed as aforesaid but in respect of which objection has been lodged under section 16(a) of the principal Law and an order under section 16(b) of the principal Law has not yet been made by the said date.

LEVI ESHKOL
Prime Minister

PINCHAS SAPIR
Minister of Finance

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State
(No. 71)

LARGE FLATS LEVY LAW, 5724–1964*

1. In this Law, every term has the same meaning as in the Town Planning Ordinance, 1936 (hereinafter referred to as “the Ordinance”).

2. (a) Where a person, under the Ordinance, has been granted a permit for the construction of a flat, the construction of an addition to an existing flat or the combination of existing flats into one flat, and the floor space, as determined for the purposes of the building permit, of the flat or of the flat together with the addition or of the combined flat exceeds one hundred and twenty-five square metres, such person shall, together with the permit fee payable by him under section 4(1) of the Ordinance, pay a levy in respect of each square metre in excess of one hundred and twenty-five square metres (such a levy being hereinafter referred to as a “building levy”).

(b) The building levy shall be 100 pounds in respect of each of the first twenty-five square metres of the excess referred to in subsection (a), 150 pounds in respect of each of the next fifty square metres and 200 pounds in respect of each additional square metre. The moneys of the levy shall be transferred to the treasury of the local authority in whose area the flat is situated and shall form a special fund for the clearance of dangerous structures and of slums.

(c) For the purposes of this section—

(1) an odd fraction of a square metre shall be deemed to be a square metre;

(2) “flat” means any such set of rooms as according to a town planning scheme or according to the building permit is intended as the dwelling of a family, and includes the domestic offices, the lobbies and the terraces belonging to such set of rooms;

(3) it shall be immaterial whether the building permit was granted specially for the flat in question or whether it was granted for the structure of which the flat in question is to form a part.

3. Where a building permit granted under the Ordinance expires without the flat having been erected, the building levy paid in connection with such permit shall be refunded.

4. (a) The moneys of the building levy shall be expended for the clearance of dangerous structures and of slums and for the resettlement of moneys.

* Passed by the Knesset on the 21st Av, 5724 (30th July, 1964) and published in Sefer Ha-Chukkim No. 434 of the 29th Av, 5724 (7th August, 1935), p. 191; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Hatza’ot Chok No. 615 of 5724, p. 224.

of their inhabitants within the area of the local authority to whose treasury the moneys of the levy have been transferred under section 2, all as shall have been prescribed by regulations.

(b) Where a surplus from the moneys of the levy remains in the treasury of a particular local authority, such surplus shall be expended for the said purposes in other localities, to be designated by the Minister of the Interior with the sanction of the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Housing.

5. (a) The United Nations and foreign states shall be exempt from the building levy.

(b) The Minister of the Interior may, with the approval of the Finance Committee of the Knesset, prescribe by notice in Reshumot that this Law shall not apply to an area the boundaries of which are described in the notice.

6. An amount paid as building levy shall not be regarded as an expense within the meaning of section 17 of the Income Tax Ordinance.

7. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations as to any matter relating to such implementation.

LEVY ESHKOL
Prime Minister

HAIM MOSHE SHAPIRA
Minister of the Interior

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR
President of the State

*) Dinei Medinat Yisrael (Nusach Chadash) No. 6 of 5721, p. 120.
BUDGET LAWS

BUDGET (1963/64) (No. 2) LAW, 5724–1963*

1. In addition to the amounts which it is authorised to expend under the Budget (1963/64) Law, 5723–1963), the Government may expend in the financial year 1963/64 an amount of 130,000,000 pounds (hereinafter referred to as “the Additional Budget”).

2. The estimated additional revenue of the State in the financial year 1963/64 to cover the Additional Budget is as set out in the First Schedule to this Law.

3. The apportionment of the amount of the Additional Budget into parts, and of each part into heads, subheads and items of expenditure shall be as set out in the Second Schedule to this Law.

4. The provisions of sections 3(b), 4, 8, 11, 13 and 15 of the Budget (1963/64) Law, 5723–1963, shall apply also to the Additional Budget.

5. This Law shall come into force on the 7th Nisan, 5723 (1st April, 1963).

FIRST SCHEDULE

REVENUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Ordinary Revenue</td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Revenue for the Development Budget, the Payment of Debts and Special Expenditure</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Part A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Taxes, Licence Fees and Services</td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Tax and Compensation Fund</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred to War Damage Compensation Fund</td>
<td>(~2,000,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase Tax (95 p.c.t)</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise Duty</td>
<td>7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquors</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cement</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue Stamp Duty</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Passed by the Knesset on the 1st Tevet, 5724 (17th December, 1963) and published in Chukkei Taktsir No. 37 of the 14th Tevet, 5724 (30th December, 1963), p. 244. The Bill was published in Chukkei Taktsir (Hatza'ot) No. 35 of 5724, p. 14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Licence and Other Fees</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Fees of the Ministry of Justice</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Driving</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Licences and Fees of Various Government Offices</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Surtax and Exchange Rate Differentials</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Transferred to Part C</td>
<td>(-)43,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part C</th>
<th>Revenue for the Development Budget, the Payment of Debts and Special Expenditure—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from Counterpart Funds, Loans and Collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Foreign Loans Counterpart Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Loans from War Damage Compensation Part Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Transferred from Part A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECOND SCHEDULE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expediture</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
<th>130,000,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part A</td>
<td>Ordinary Expenditure</td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part C</td>
<td>Expenditure for Development Budget and Payment of Debts; Special Expenditure</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Ministry of Defence</td>
<td>60,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part C</td>
<td>Expenditure for Development Budget and Payment of Debts; Special Expenditure</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>National Water Scheme</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>55,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The remaining part of the Second Schedule, which contains the further breakdown of the expenditure side of the Additional Budget, is omitted in this translation).

**PINCHAS SAPIR**

Minister of Finance

**SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR**

President of the State
BUDGET (1964/65) LAW, 5724-1964*

1. The Government is authorised to expend in the financial year beginning in the 19th Nisan, 5724 (1st April, 1964) and ending the 27th Adar Bet, 5725 (31st March, 1965), hereinafter referred to as “the financial year 1964/65”, an amount of 3,465,000,000 pounds (hereinafter referred to as “the Budget”).

2. The estimated revenue of the State to cover the Budget for the financial year 1964/65 is as set out in the First Schedule.

3. (a) The breakdown of the amount of the Budget into parts, and of each part into heads, subheads and items of expenditure, shall be as set out in the Second Schedule.

   (b) In this section and thereafter in this Law—

   (1) “head of expenditure” means every amount of expenditure marked with two figures;

   (2) “subhead of expenditure” means every amount of expenditure or reduction of expenditure marked with four figures;

   (3) “item of expenditure” means every amount of expenditure or reduction of expenditure within a subhead of expenditure.

4. (a) The Finance Committee of the Knesset (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”) shall, upon the proposal of the Government, decide upon the apportionment of the amounts appropriated under heads of expenditure 28 and 91—“Special Budgets”—and shall determine the amounts to be appropriated therefrom—

   (1) to the Security Budget;

   (2) to the Special Reserve.

   (b) The amount appropriated under subsection (a) to the Security Budget, together with the amount appropriated under head of expenditure 06, “Ministry of Defence”, is hereinafter referred to as “the Security Budget”. The breakdown of the Defence Budget into subheads of expenditure and items of expenditure shall be determined by the Committee upon the proposal of the Government.

   (c) The Minister of Finance may, with the approval of the Committee, prescribe the purposes for which the amounts appropriated to the Special Reserve under subsection (a) shall be used.

5. In addition to the amount which it is authorised to expend under section 1, the Government is authorised to expend every one of the amounts of estimated revenue set out in the Third Schedule, and in the

* Passed by the Knesset on the 10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964) and published in Chukkti Taktziv No. 38 of the 18th Iyar, 5724 (30th April, 1964) p. 3; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in Chukkti Taktziv (Hatza’ot) No. 36 of 5724, p. 2.
Third Schedule to the Security Budget, so long as the amount expended for a particular purpose does not exceed the actual amount of revenue received for that purpose not later than sixty days from the expiration of the financial year. If the Minister of Finance considers that any of the amounts of revenue set out in the Third Schedule or in the Third Schedule to the Security Budget will exceed the estimate or that any additional revenue outside the said amounts of estimated revenue will be received, he may, by notice to the Committee, permit the additional amounts to be expended in accordance with the purposes for which the additional revenue was received; however, any amount in excess of 100,000 pounds shall not be expended without the prior approval of the Committee.

6. If the revenue referred to in heads 13 and 23 of Part B of the First Schedule exceeds the estimate, the Government may expend the excess revenue until the expiration of six months after the financial year 1964/65 for the purpose set out in head of expenditure 40.

7. (a) In addition to the amounts which it is authorised to expend under sections 1 and 5, the Government may expend, in the financial year 1964/65, the amount specified in the second part of the Fourth Schedule (such amount being hereinafter referred to as "the Business Enterprises Budget"). The breakdown of the said amount into heads, subheads and items of expenditure shall be as set out in that part.

(b) The estimated revenue of the State to cover the Business Enterprises Budget for the financial year 1964/65 shall be as set out in the first part of the Fourth Schedule.

(c) If the Minister of Finance considers that any of the amounts of revenue set out in the first part of the Fourth Schedule will exceed the estimate, or that any additional revenue, outside the said amounts of estimated revenue, will be received, he may, by notice to the Committee, prescribe the purposes for which the additional amounts of revenue shall be expended; however, an additional amount in excess of 200,000 pounds shall not be expended without the prior approval of the Committee.

8. (a) Upon the proposal of the person in charge of any head of expenditure in any Schedule, except the head of expenditure of the Knesset, the Minister of Finance may—

(1) transfer, by notice to the Committee, any amount from one subhead to another subhead of that head of expenditure: Provided that the aggregate of the amounts transferred from one subhead to another shall not without the approval of the Committee exceed 50,000 pounds;

(2) transfer any amount from one item to another or a newly-added item of the same subhead of that head of expenditure: Provided that the aggregate of the amounts transferred from one item to another or a newly-added item shall not without the approval of the Committee exceed 200,000 pounds.
(b) Upon the proposal of the person in charge of any head of expenditure, the Minister of Finance may increase the amount of expenditure under any item of that head by the amount by which the appropriation assigned according to this Law for the financing of that item has been increased: Provided that the aggregate of the amounts added to any item shall not without the approval of the Committee exceed 200,000 pounds.

(c) For the purposes of subsections (a) and (b), the person in charge of a head of expenditure shall be—

(1) in the case of the Office of the President of the State—the person appointed in that behalf by the President;

(2) in the case of any other head of expenditure—the Minister designated in that behalf by the Government or the person appointed in that behalf by that Minister.

(d) In respect of the head of expenditure of the Knesset, the Committee may, upon the proposal of the Chairman of the Knesset, transfer any amount from one subhead or item to another or to a newly-added item.

(e) In so far as required by changes in the structure or functions of Government Ministries, the Minister of Finance may, by notice to the Committee, transfer any amount from one head or subhead of expenditure set out in the Second Schedule to another: Provided that the amounts transferred as aforesaid shall be expended for the purposes to which they were appropriated. The same shall apply in the event of changes in the structure or functions of business enterprises.

9. The Minister of Finance may, by notice to the Committee, determine the purposes for which the amounts of the General Reserve set out in head of expenditure 25 shall be used. The same shall apply with regard to the amounts of the Reserve for Development Expenditure set out in subhead of expenditure 83: Provided that the same shall only be expended for the purposes of heads of expenditure set out in Part C of the Second Schedule.

10. (a) Where a surplus remains under any of the heads of expenditure set out in the Budget (1963/64) Law, 5723-19631, the Minister of Finance may permit such surplus to be used, within three months from the expiration of the financial year 1963/64, for the purpose to which it was appropriated or—having regard to the provisions of section 8 of the said Law—for another purpose within the scope of that head of expenditure.

(b) Where a surplus as referred to in subsection (a) remains after the expiration of three months of the financial year 1963/64, the Minister of Finance may, with the prior approval of the Committee, permit such surplus to be used until the expiration of the financial year 1964/65 for a purpose within the scope of the same head of expenditure.

(c) Where the use of a surplus has been permitted under subsection (a) or (b), the amount permitted to be expended shall be added to the Budget for the financial year 1964/65 as if it were a part thereof.

11. Within eleven months after the expiration of the financial year 1964/65, the Minister of Finance shall publish in Reshumot the revenue collected and expenditure incurred under the Budget and Business Enterprises Budget for that financial year. The publication shall be effected in a form enabling a comparison of the revenue collected with the estimate, and of the expenditure incurred with the heads and subheads of expenditure.

12. (a) An amount appropriated shall be deemed to have been expended, even if it has not yet been actually paid, when the Accountant-General has sent to the person entitled to such amount a notification that it is payable to him or to his order within sixty days.

(b) In addition to the provisions of subsection (a) an amount appropriated to the payment of the consideration for any work, service of property shall be deemed to have been expended when the service or property for which it is intended to be paid has been received, if it is actually paid by the expiration of sixty days from the expiration of the financial year or if, within that period, the Accountant General has sent to the person entitled to such amount a notification that it is payable to him or to his order within sixty days.

(c) In this section, “property” means immovable and movable property and the lease or hire thereof.

13. (a) The Minister of Finance is charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations as to any matter relating to such implementation.

(b) The Minister of Finance may delegate any of his powers under this Law, including the power to make regulations imposing rules for the fiscal administration and accountancy of the State, but not including the power to make regulations with legislative effect.

14. In section 4 of the Budget (1963/64) (No. 2) Law, 5724-1963\(^1\), the figure “12” shall be inserted after the figure “11”.

15. (a) This Law, except section 14, shall have effect retroactively as from the 19th Nisan, 5724 (1st April, 1964).

(b) Section 14 shall have effect retroactively as from the 7th Nisan, 5723 (1st April, 1963).

16. Notwithstanding section 2(d) of the Transition Law, 5709-1949\(^2\), this Law shall be published in Reshumot within two months from the date of its adoption by the Knesset.

---

\(^1\) *Chukkei Taktzio* No. 37 of 5724, p. 244, *supra*, p. 199.

\(^2\) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5709, p. 1; *LSI* vol. III, p. 3.
## FIRST SCHEDULE

### Revenue

**Part** | **Revenue** | **Grand Total** | **3,465,000,000**
---|---|---|---
A | Ordinary Revenue | 2,249,000,000
B | Transferred Revenue | 26,000,000
C | Revenue for the Development Budget, the Payment of Debts and Special Expenditure from Counterpart Funds, Loans and Collections | 1,190,000,000

### Part A: Ordinary Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Income-Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Land Betterment Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Property Tax and Compensation Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Transferred to War Damage Compensation Tax Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Estate Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>General Customs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Purchase-Tax (95 p.cent.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Excise Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Tobacco</td>
<td>58,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Liquors</td>
<td>25,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Cement</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Tyres</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Sundry</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Foreign Travel Tax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Revenue Stamp Duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Stamp Duty</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Tickets of Admission to Entertainments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Defence Stamp Impost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Land Registry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Licence Fees and Other Fees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Fees of Ministry of Justice</td>
<td>18,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Vehicles</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Driving</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Licence Fees and Other Fees of Various Government Ministries</td>
<td>9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Fees for Various Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Surtax and Exchange Rate Differentials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collection of a Interest</td>
<td>95,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Interest from Postal Enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Interest from Transport Enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Israel Railways</td>
<td>4,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Lod Airport</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 — Interest from Economic Units</td>
<td>1,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sundry Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>84,500,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 — Profits of Bank of Israel</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 — Royalties from Postal Enterprises</td>
<td>17,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 — Allocations by Business Enterprises and Economic Units for Pensions</td>
<td>15,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Compensation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Postal Enterprises</td>
<td>10,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Israel Railways</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Lod Airport</td>
<td>446,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Economic Units</td>
<td>2,072,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 — Revenue Transferred o/a Pensions and Compensation</td>
<td>(-13,000,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 — Repayment o/a Budgets of Earlier Years</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 — Sundry Revenue, Including Donations, Bequests and Royalties</td>
<td>10,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 — Transferred for Pensions to War Invalids and Nazi Persecution Invalids</td>
<td>26,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 — Stevedorage Differentials</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transferred from Part C</td>
<td>183,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part B**

**Transferred Revenue**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 — Purchase Tax (5 p.c.t.)</td>
<td>15,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 — (2) Vehicle Licences</td>
<td>10,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Part C**

**Revenue from Counterpart Funds, Loans and Collections—for the Development Budget, the Payment of Debts and Special Expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42 — Reparations Counterpart Fund Transferred for Pensions to War Invalids</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Nazi Persecution Invalids</td>
<td>(-) 26,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 — Counterpart Funds of Development Loans and Food Surpluses from the U.S. Government</td>
<td>245,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 — Foreign Loans Counterpart Fund</td>
<td>375,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 — Collections o/a Loans (Principal)</td>
<td>150,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 — Revenue o/a Depreciation</td>
<td>11,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. From Postal Enterprises</td>
<td>8,370,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. From Israel Railways</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. From Lod Airport</td>
<td>665,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. From Other Economic Units</td>
<td>265,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 — Revenue o/a Participation in Investments</td>
<td>14,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. From Postal Enterprises</td>
<td>13,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. From Other Economic Units</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 — Revenue from Sale of Land and Other Revenue from Development Authority and State Property</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

206
49 — Loan for Productive Investments—from National Insurance Institute 103,000,000
50 — Loan from War Damage Compensation Tax Fund 41,600,000
51 — Internal Loan through Emissions and Short-Term Loans 185,000,000
52 — Absorption Loan and Compulsory Savings 100,000,000
53 — Loans from Banks 50,000,000
54 — Revenue Transferred o/a Pensions and Compensation 13,000,000

Transferred to Part A (-) 183,000,000

SECOND SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Ordinary Expenditure 2,249,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Transferred Expenditure 26,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Expenditure for Development Budget and Payment of Debts; Special Expenditure 1,190,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part A</th>
<th>Ordinary Expenditure 2,249,000,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>President of the State and President's Office 330,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Knesset 3,469,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Government Members 300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Prime Minister’s Office 10,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Government Tourist Corporation 5,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance 49,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Ministry of Defence 700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Ministry of Health 101,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Ministry of Religious Affairs 9,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs 46,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ministry of Education and Culture 255,210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture 17,450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Ministry of Commerce and Industry 19,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Ministry of Police 62,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice 12,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Ministry of Social Welfare 43,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Ministry of Labour 38,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>National Insurance Institute 20,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Ministry of Development 2,250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Ministry of Housing 300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Ministry of the Interior 6,100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Ministry of the Interior—Local Authorities 12,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>State Comptroller’s Office 4,935,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ministry of Transport 9,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Contribution to Railways Budget 7,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Pensions to War Invalids and Nazi Persecution Invalids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Pensions to Border Victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Technical Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Benefits and Compensation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Prevention of Road Accidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>General Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Subsidies for the Encouragement of Agricultural Production and for the Reduction of the Prices of Essential Commodities and Services: Subsidies for the Reduction of Prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Activities for the Establishment of Foreign Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Special Budgets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Payment of Interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Sundry Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02 Commission and Banking Expenses in Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03 Repayments o/a Revenue of Earlier Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04 Sundry Payments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part B Transferred Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Local Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part C Expenditure for the Development Budget and the Payment of Debts; Special Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Expenditure for Development Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>National Water Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Minerals and Mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Industry and Handicraft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Financing through Financial Institutions and External Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Development and Rehabilitation of Roads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Buildings for Public and Governmental Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Loans to Local Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>Tourism and Various Projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Oil Pipelines and Drilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Payment of Debts and Special Expenditure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>Payment of Debts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Funds for Short-Term Financing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Fund for the Redemption of Independence and Development Loan Bonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Payments to Cover Expenditure of Development Budget of Earlier Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Special Budgets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(The remainder of the Second Schedule, containing the further breakdown of the expenditure side of the Budget, and the Third and Fourth Schedules, for the subject matter of which see sections 5 and 7 respectively of this Law, are omitted in this translation).

Levi Eshkol  
Prime Minister  
Pinchas Sapir  
Minister of Finance

Shneur Zalman Shazar  
President of the State
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Law</th>
<th>Date of Adoption by Knesset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fuehl Excise (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>18th Cheshvan, 5724 (5th November, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Israel Bonds (Third Development Issue) Law</td>
<td>25th Cheshvan, 5724 (12th November, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Loan (Amendment No. 3) Law</td>
<td>25th Cheshvan, 5724 (12th November, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan (Insurance Companies) (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>25th Cheshvan, 5724 (12th November, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determination of Age Law</td>
<td>25th Cheshvan, 5724 (12th November, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg and Poultry Board (Production and Marketing) Law</td>
<td>2nd Kislev, 5724 (18th November, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Service (Consolidated Version) (Amendment No. 3) Law</td>
<td>3rd Kislev, 5724 (19th November, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Councils Ordinance (Amendment No. 3) Law</td>
<td>16th Kislev, 5724 (2nd December, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Concessions (Supplements) (Payments for Connection to Electricity Network) Law</td>
<td>23rd Kislev, 5724 (9th December, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Term Loan (Amendment No. 6) Law</td>
<td>23rd Kislev, 5724 (9th December, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget (1963/64) (No. 2) Law</td>
<td>1st Tevet, 5724 (17th December, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Regulations (Security Zones) (Extension of Validity) Law</td>
<td>7th Tevet, 5724 (23rd December, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Regulations (Registration and Mobilisation of Equipment) Extention of Validity Law</td>
<td>7th Tevet, 5724 (23rd December, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage Protection (Amendment No. 3) Law</td>
<td>8th Tevet, 5724 (24th December, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Regulations (Control of Ships) (Amendment) (Extension of Validity) Law</td>
<td>15th Tevet, 5724 (31st December, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange Ordinance (Amendment No. 2) Law</td>
<td>15th Tevet, 5724 (31st December, 1963)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Comptroller (Amendment No. 3) Law</td>
<td>29th Tevet, 5724 (14th January, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Railways Ordinance (Amendment No. 3) Law</td>
<td>6th Shevat, 5724 (20th January, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penal Law Amendment (Prohibited Games; Lotteries and Betting) Law</td>
<td>6th Shevat, 5724 (20th January, 1964)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

210
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Law</th>
<th>Date of Adoption by Knesset</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tenants’ Protection (Public Institutions) Law</td>
<td>13th Shevat, 5724 (27th January, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Housing Projects (Registration) (Temporary Provision) Law</td>
<td>21st Shevat, 5724 (4th February, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release on Bail Ordinance (Amendment No. 4) Law</td>
<td>21st Shevat, 5724 (4th February, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Code Ordinance (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>21st Shevat, 5724 (4th February, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State President, Government Members, State Judges and State Comptroller (Fixing of Salaries) (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>28th Shevat, 5724 (11th February, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Contracts Law</td>
<td>29th Shevat, 5724 (12th February, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Service (Benefits) (Amendment No. 4) Law</td>
<td>6th Adar, 5724 (19th February, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knesset Voters’ Register (Amendment No. 6) Law</td>
<td>11th Adar, 5724 (24th February, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts (Amendment No. 2) Law</td>
<td>11th Adar, 5724 (24th February, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbitration Ordinance (Amendment No. 3) Law</td>
<td>11th Adar, 5724 (24th February, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Term Loan (Amendment No. 7) Law</td>
<td>12th Adar, 5724 (25th February, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Ordinance (Amendment No. 2) Law</td>
<td>12th Adar, 5724 (25th February, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Stamp (Amendment and Extension of Period of Operation) (Amendment No. 3) Law</td>
<td>19th Adar, 5724 (3rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget (1964/65) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Regulations (Compulsory Payments) (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage and Flood Control (Amendment No. 4) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Torts Amendment (Repair of Bodily Harm) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penal Law Amendment (Use of Vehicle without Permission) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Administration Ordinance (Amendment No. 10) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authorities (Exemption of Soldiers, War Sufferers and Police Officers from Rate) (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of Law</td>
<td>Date of Adoption by Knesset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of Powers (District Commissioners and District Officers) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax (Deduction of Linkage Differentials) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax (Additional Depreciation Allowance on Business Property) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax Ordinance (Amendment No. 4) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absorption-and-Compulsory-SavingsLoan (Extension) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penal Law Amendment (Bribery) (Amendment No. 3) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts (Amendment No. 2) (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Tax and Compensation Fund (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>10th Nisan, 5724 (23rd March, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists Ordinance (Amendment No. 2) Law</td>
<td>14th Sivan, 5724 (25th May, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Corporations Ordinance (Amendment No. 20) Law</td>
<td>21st Sivan, 5724 (1st June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence (Finance) Regulations (Continuance in Force) Law</td>
<td>28th Sivan, 5724 (8th June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Loan (Amendment No. 4) Law</td>
<td>28th Sivan, 5724 (8th June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax Ordinance (Amendment No. 5) Law</td>
<td>30th Sivan, 5724 (10th June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Law: The President of the State</td>
<td>6th Tammuz, 5724 (16th June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Insurance (Amendment No. 10) Law</td>
<td>6th Tammuz, 5724 (16th June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition for Public Purposes (Amendment of Provisions) Law</td>
<td>6th Tammuz, 5724 (16th June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Defence (Amendment)</td>
<td>12th Tammuz, 5724 (22nd June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judges (Amendment No. 2) Law</td>
<td>20th Tammuz, 5724 (30th June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayanim (Amendment No. 2) Law</td>
<td>20th Tammuz, 5724 (30th June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadis (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>20th Tammuz, 5724 (30th June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Druze Religious Courts (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>20th Tammuz, 5724 (30th June, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archives (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>26th Tammuz, 5724 (6th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of Law</td>
<td>Date of Adoption by Knesset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Justice (Amendment No. 3) Law</td>
<td>13th Av, 5724 (22nd July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment of Women (Amendment No. 2)</td>
<td>18th Av, 5724 (27th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male and Female Workers (Equal Pay) Law</td>
<td>18th Av, 5724 (27th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severance Pay (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>18th Av, 5724 (27th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Service (Consolidated Version) (Amendment No. 4) Law</td>
<td>19th Av, 5724 (28th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Parks and Nature Reserves (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>19th Av, 5724 (28th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authorities (Restriction on Right to Be Elected) Law</td>
<td>20th Av, 5724 (29th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax (Deduction of Linkage Differentials) (Amendment) Law</td>
<td>20th Av, 5724 (29th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathing Places (Regulation) Law</td>
<td>20th Av, 5724 (29th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Regulations (Compulsory Payments) (Extension of Validity) Law</td>
<td>21st Av, 5724 (30th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate Duty (Amendment No. 3) Law</td>
<td>21st Av, 5724 (30th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large Flats Levy Law</td>
<td>21st Av, 5724 (30th July, 1964)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF LAWS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absorption-and-Compulsory-Savings Loan (Extension) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acquisition for Public Purposes (Amendment of Provisions) Law, 5724—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbitration Ordinance (Amendment No. 3) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archives (Amendment) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Law : The President of the State</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bathing Places (Regulation) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bills of Exchange Ordinance (Amendment No. 2) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget (1963/64 (No. 2) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget (1964/65) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

213
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Defence (Amendment) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts (Amendment No. 2) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts (Amendment No. 2) (Amendment) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Code Ordinance (Amendment) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dayanim (Amendment No. 2) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence (Finance) Regulations (Continuance in Force) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Service (Consolidated Version) (Amendment No. 3) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Service (Consolidated Version) (Amendment No. 4) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence Stamp (Amendment and Extension of Period of Operation) (Amendment No. 3) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Determination of Age Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Loan (Amendment No. 3) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Loan (Amendment No. 4) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drainage and Flood Control (Amendment No. 4) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Druze Religious Courts (Amendment) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egg and Poultry Board (Production and Marketing) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity Concessions (Supplements) (Payments for Connection to Electricity Network) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Regulations (Compulsory Payments) (Amendment) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Regulations (Compulsory Payments) (Extension of Validity) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Regulations (Control of Ships) (Amendment) (Extension of Validity) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Regulations (Registration and Mobilisation of Equipment) (Extension of Validity) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Regulations (Security Zones) (Extension of Validity) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment of Women (Amendment No. 2) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate Duty (Amendment No. 3) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel Excise (Amendment) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Railways Ordinance (Amendment No. 3) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penal Law Amendment (Use of Vehicles without Permission) Law, 1964</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacists Ordinance (Amendment No. 2) Law, 1964</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Tax and Compensation Fund (Amendment) Law, 1964</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Housing Projects (Registration) (Temporary Provision) Law,</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadis (Amendment) Law, 1964</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release on Bail Ordinance (Amendment No. 4) Law, 1964</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severance Pay (Amendment) Law, 1964</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Term Loan (Amendment No. 6) Law, 1964</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short-Term Loan (Amendment No. 7) Law, 1964</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard Contracts Law, 1964</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Comptroller (Amendment No. 3) Law, 1964</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Israel Bonds (Third Development Issue) Law, 1964</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State President, Government Members, State Judges and State Compt-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>controller (Fixing of Salaries) (Amendment) Law, 1964</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Service (Benefits) (Amendment No. 4) Law, 1964</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenants' Protection (Public Institutions) Law, 1964</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Ordinance (Amendment No. 2) Law, 1964</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of Powers (District Commissioners and District Officers) Law,</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage Protection (Amendment No. 3) Law, 1964</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

216
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I Income Tax (Additional Depreciation Allowance on Business Property) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax (Deduction of Linkage Differentials) Law 5724—1964</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax (Deduction of Linkage Differentials) (Amendment) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax (Amendment No. 4) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income Tax (Amendment No. 5) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Judges (Amendment No. 2) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K Knesset Voters' Register (Amendment No. 6) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L Large Flats Levy Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law and Administration Ordinance (Amendment No. 10) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Torts Amendment (Repair of Bodily Harm) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan (Insurance Companies) (Amendment) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authorities (Exemption of Soldiers, War Sufferers and Police Officers from Rate) (Amendment) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Authorities (Restriction on Right to be Elected) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Councils Ordinance (Amendment No. 3) Law, 5724—1963</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M Male and Female Workers (Equal Pay) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Justice (Amendment No. 3) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Corporations Ordinance (Amendment No. 20) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N National Insurance (Amendment No. 10) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Parks and Nature Reserves (Amendment) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Penal Law Amendment (Bribery) (Amendment No. 3) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penal Law Amendment (Prohibited Games; Lottery and Betting) Law, 5724—1964</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
משרד המשפטים

משמרתheit הוהי הותק שנסקר בלטימור בזב ובשפת המשטרה, 
בсорיקת ממחושבת מאימה המוסמך המשטרה בזב, 
בתחום לרוחה הבידיקות המשטרה המשרה.
על החתום

משרד המשפטים (חתימה מנדרית).