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Decree No. (21) of 1989

Issuing the Law of Associations, Social and Cultural Clubs, Special Committees Working in the Field of Youth and Sports and Private Institutions

We, Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa, The Amir of the State of Bahrain,

Having examined the Constitution,

And the Amiri Order No. (4) of 1975,

And the Law for licensing associations and clubs of 1959 in the State of Bahrain,

And Decree Law No. (12) of 1971, to issue the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law, and amending laws,

And Decree Law No. (14) of 1971 regarding documentation,

And the Decree Law No. (17) of 1976 regarding juveniles,

And Decree Law No. (23) of 1976, to issue the law governing Civil Sector and its amending laws,

And Decree Law No. (15) of 1979 to issue the Real Estate Registration Law,

And Decree Law No. (5) of 1983, regarding the amendment of the Amiri Decree No. (2) of 1975 to established the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports,

And Decree Law No. (14) of 1985, regarding private education institutions,

and Upon the recommendation of the Ministers of Social Affairs and Information, and the Chairman of the General Institution for Youth and Sports,

And With the approval of the Council of Ministers

Hereby decree the following

Article One

The provisions of this law shall be applied to Associations, Social and Cultural Clubs, Special Committees and Hosting Houses Working in the Field of Youth and Sports and Private Institutions.

Article Two

The following terms shall indicate the meaning explained under each:

Association, Social or Cultural Club

Any group with permanent structure formed of a number of natural or legal persons to achieve a special purpose; not aiming at financial gains; aims at conducting special social, educational, cultural or charitable activity. This definition applies to associations, cultural or social clubs no matter their names and no matter whether they practice physical sports as long as this sport is not the major purpose of the association or the club.

Special Committees working in the Field of Youth and Sports

Any group with permanent structure formed of a number of natural or legal persons to provide care to youth by providing national sports services and related social, spiritual, health and entertainment services and not aiming at financial gains for its members. Under this category falls the following: clubs, sports clubs, sports games federations, and the Olympic committee.

Private Institutions

An allocated amount for a certain period to perform a humanitarian, charitable, artistic of scientific purpose or any other kind of charity and social care without aiming at any financial profits inside or outside Bahrain.

Specialized Administrative Authority

The Ministry of Social Affairs shall be the specialized administrative authority for associations in general and for the cultural and social clubs related to foreign organizations or those created by private institutions and companies with the exception of the national cultural and artistic associations whose activities are limited to these fields.

The General Organisation for Youth and Sports shall be the specialized administrative authority or special committees working in the field of youth and sports and for other clubs not under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The Ministry of Information shall be the specialized administrative authority responsible for the national cultural and artistic associations whose activities are limited to this field.

The Specialized Minister

The minister of Social Affairs is the specialized minister for all associations and for social and cultural clubs of foreign foundations and for special committees created by companies and private institutions with the exception of national artistic and cultural associations whose activities are limited to this field.

The chairman of the General Organisation for Youth and Sports is the specialized Minister responsible for the special committees working in the field of youth and sports and other clubs not related to the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

The Minister of Information shall be the specialized Minister for national, artistic and cultural associations whose activities are not limited to this field.

By a decision to be taken by the cabinet, another minister can carry these tasks.

The Ministers, each according to his part, shall implement this Decree and it shall come into effect from the beginning of the month that follows the month of its publishing in the Official Gazette.

Amir of the State of Bahrain

Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa

Issued on : 20 Jamadi Al Awal 1410 a.h.

Corresponding to : 18 December 1989.

**The Law of Associations, Social and Cultural Clubs, Special Committees
Working in the Field of Youth and Sports and Private Institutions**

Section One

Associations

Chapter One

General Provisions

Article (1)

The legal personality of any association shall be acknowledged as of the date of announcing its registration in the official gazette according to the provisions of this law.

Article (2)

The specialized administrative authority shall register associations and announce their registration in the official gazette. It shall assist association in achieving their aims when they comply to the conditions stated in this law.

Article (3)

Each association established in a way that contradicts the public order or moral or for an illegitimate aim such as undermining the well being of the state or the government or its social order shall be considered illegal.

Article (4)

Every association shall have a written bylaw signed by the founders who shall not be less than 10 natural persons.

Any person who is convicted of a crime of honor or decency shall not establish any association or become a member of any association unless when charges were dropped and rights were restored.

Article (5)

The bylaw of the association shall contain the following information:

1. The name of the association, its purpose, its field of activities and means to achieve these aims; the geographic area of its activities; its main location which shall be in the state of Bahrain. No association shall take a name that could be confused with the name of any other association.
2. The names of the founding members, their titles, their date of birth, their profession, their nationality, and their addresses;
3. The resources of the society and means of using these resources;
4. The different bodies that represent the association and the powers of these bodies; means of selecting them , conditions for dismissing members, quorum needed for the convening of the general assembly and the board of directors, other bodies representing the association and the quorum needed for the legitimacy of their decisions.
5. Conditions of membership, type of membership, the rights of members specially with regard to attending the general assembly meeting and voting on decisions to be taken;
6. Internal auditing procedures;
7. Rules for amending the basic law of the association, establishing branches and merging the association with other associations;
8. Conditions of voluntarily dissolving of the society, and the destination of assets after dissolving the association

Associations, when drafting their bylaws, shall abide to the model bylaws issued by the specialized minister

Article (6)

The bylaws of any association shall not state that the assets of the association upon liquidation shall go to any other associations that do not work in the same fields of activities of the dissolved association declared according to the provisions of this law.

The assets may be given to other associations and private institutions working in other fields with the approval of the specialized minister.

Article (7)

No association shall have the right to own property or any other real estate rights other than those necessary for the achievement of its aims unless it obtains a special permit from the specialized administrative body.

This provision shall not apply to the associations working in the field of social care and on cultural societies. When applying the provision of this law, social care shall mean health, social and technical care for individuals, families, the society, special

services related to mother and childcare and care for juveniles, old aged people, handicapped or unemployed and research, studies, and training related to these services.

A society shall be considered a cultural society if its purpose is to enhance science, arts or literature.

Article (8)

The registration application shall be examined by the specialized administrative authority within 30 days as of the day of submitting the application. The application shall contain the following documents:

1. Two copies of the bylaw of the association signed by all founding members. The original copy of the bylaw shall be attached if these bylaws are in English;
2. Two copies of the minutes of meetings of the founding committee stating names of founding members, their professions, their place of residence and their signature.
3. A registration fee of 10 JD. This amount may be increased by a decision to be taken by the specialized minister.

Article (9)

The registration of associations shall be made by registering its bylaws in the special register prepared by the special administrative authority. A summary of the bylaw of the association and the registration number shall be published in the official gazette free of charge.

Article (10)

The specialized administrative authority shall perform the registration procedures within 60 days of submitting the application.

Article (11)

The specialized administrative authority shall have the right to refuse the registration of an association if the society does not need its services or if there are other associations that fulfill the society's needs in the field of activity the association wants to practice. It may refuse to register an association if the creation of such association undermines the welfare and security of the state; if the premises of the association are not appropriate on the health or social level for the performance of its activities; if the association is created to revive another association which has been previously dissolved.

The applicant shall be notified by the decision of the administrative authority in writing and reasons for the denial of registration shall be stated within the time specified in the previous article.

If the date specified above elapses without the finalization of registration or without notifying the applicant of the denial of his application, then the application shall be considered as refused.

Those who are concerned may complain the decision of refusal within 60 days of receiving the notification or if the time elapses without being notified or registered.

A justified decision shall be taken with regard to the complain within 60 days as of its submission to the specialized administrative body. If 60 days elapse without any response the complain shall be considered as refused.

Article (12)

If the complain is refused the applicants may contest the decision within 30 days of being notified or after the elapse of 60 days as of submitting the complain without receiving any response from the administrative body.

The contest shall take the form of a court case to be filed at the High Civil Court. It shall be according to the provisions of the civil and commercial procedures law. The court shall have the authority to annul the decision or to refuse the complain if it violates this law.

Article (13)

Members of labour committees or those entitled to become members of these committees may not establish associations or leagues to practice activities related to the work of these committees.

Article (14)

The provisions regarding registration shall be applied on every amendment of the bylaw of the association.

Any amendment not registered and published in the official gazette shall be considered null.

Article (15)

The employees of the specialized administrative authority assigned by the specialized minister for this purpose shall have the right to examine the records and documents of any association registered according to this law to ensure compliance with its provisions.

Article (16)

Every society shall have an annual budget. If its expenditure or its revenues exceed the amount of 10 thousand dinars, the board of directors shall present the final account to a certified auditing office together with supporting documents for auditing. The auditor shall submit a report on the final accounts at least one month before the convening of the general assembly in its annual meeting. A copy of the final accounts,

the general budget, the reports of the auditor, and the reports of the board of directors shall be attached to the invitation letter sent to members who are entitled to attend the general assembly. These papers shall be also put in an accessible place at the premises of the association at least 15 days before the convening of the general assembly.

Article (17)

The association shall deposit its cash money in its registration name at one of the official banks. It shall notify the specialized administrative authority of the bank name and of any change of bank details within one week of the change.

Article (18)

The association may not get involved in politics. It shall not undertake financial speculations.

Article (19)

The name of the society, its address, its registration number, its field of activity and its logo shall be mentioned on all books, records and printed material.

Article (20)

No association shall become or join the membership of any society, club or union outside the state of Bahrain without a prior permission from the specialized administrative authority. If 45 days elapse without receiving an answer regarding joining or participating in other societies, the request shall be considered as denied.

No association may receive money from a foreigner or a foreign body. No association shall send money to a foreign person or foreign association without a prior permission from the specialized administrative authority except for amounts to buy books, and scientific and technical books and leaflets.

Article (21)

The specialized minister shall issue a decision to organize the licensing of fund raising activities from the public, holding charity markets, sports competitions and celebrations and other activities conducted by associations.

The minister may issue special license, with special conditions for each case when necessary.

Article (22)

Associations shall be under the supervision of the specialized administrative body. This supervision includes the examination of the activities of the association to ensure their compliance with the law, the bylaws of the association and the decision of the general assembly.

The employees assigned by the specialized minister (referred to in article 15) shall undertake the supervision work.

Article (23)

The specialized minister may assign, by a justified decision, and for one year, a manager or a temporary board of directors to manage the authorities of the board of directors as stated in the bylaws of the association. This procedure may be taken when the number of the members of the board of directors becomes less the number needed for the legal quorum or if the general assembly does not convene for two consecutive years without a reason acceptable by the specialized administrative authority.

Article (24)

The specialized minister may decide to merge one or more associations working to achieve similar aims. He may unify their management or amend their purposes according to the needs of the society or to achieve harmony between the services they provide. He may do so for any other purpose that would achieve the aims of the association.

When doing so, the aspirations of the founders shall be taken into consideration and also the purpose of the association and its services.

The merging decision shall be justified and shall mention means of merging. Those concerned shall be immediately be informed of the decision and a summary of the decision shall be published in the official gazette.

The representatives of merged association shall deliver all assets and documents to the association they merged with.

The newly formed association shall not be responsible for the obligations of the association which has merged with it except within the limits of the assets it has obtained from this association and its rights at the date of merging.

Article (25)

The board of directors of the association to be merged or the association where a temporary board or manager has been assigned, and its employees may not take any procedure regarding the association as of the date they become notified of the merging decision or the decision to appoint a new manager or a temporary board.

The members of the board of directors or those supervising the work of the association shall deliver to the new manager or to the temporary board all assets, records and documents related to the association.

The employees of the association shall maintain all documents and assets until they deliver them to the manager or the temporary board.

Handing over does not release the board or its employees from their financial obligations according to the provisions of the law.

Article (26)

The manager or the temporary board shall invite the general assembly to convene at least one month prior to the end of the term specified in the assignment decision. The manager or the temporary board shall submit a detailed report on the state of affairs of the association. The general assembly shall elect a new board of directors in the same session after taking the special procedures related to the nomination of the board members according to the provisions of this law. If the legal quorum is not attained in this meeting, provisions of article (35) of this law shall be followed.

Article (27)

The specialized minister may decide to deprive those whose responsibility for violations that led to the assignment of a new manager or the assignment of a temporary board were proved from the right to nominate themselves for the membership of the new board for a period not exceeding three years.

Article (28)

The specialized minister may ban the implementation of any decision to be issued by bodies responsible for the associations if such decision violates the law, the bylaw of the association or the public order and norms.

The association shall have the right to contest the decision of the minister in the High Civil Court within 60 days as of being notified of the decision. The court shall rule quickly in this case.

Chapter Two

The General Assembly

Article (29)

The association is formed of all of active members if they fulfill all their obligations according to the bylaw of the association and if 6 months elapse as of the date of joining the association except for the first meeting of the association.

Article (30)

The general assembly shall convene in the main premises of the association. The board of directors may invite the assembly to convene in another place to be specified in the invitation letter.

The convening of the general assembly shall be according to:

- a. an invitation by the board of directors;
- b. a request submitted to the board of directors by a number not less of one third of members who are eligible to attend the general assembly;

- c. an invitation by the specialized administrative authority if it deems it necessary.

Article (31)

The agenda of the meeting shall be attached to the invitation letter. The meeting shall not look into matters not stated in the agenda without the prior approval of the absolute majority of members of the general assembly.

Article (32)

The ordinary general assembly shall convene once every year, 3 months after the end of the financial year of the association. It shall look into the following: the budget, final account, the report of the board of directors on the activities of the year, the report of the auditors, and the election of member of the board of directors to replace those whose membership have expired or dropped, to assign auditors and to look into other matters the board deems necessary to be listed in the agenda of the meeting.

Article (33)

The specialized administrative authority shall be informed of every meeting of the general assembly at least 15 days before holding the meeting. The invitation letter, the agenda and other documents attached to it shall be sent to the specialized administrative authority. The specialized administrative authority may assign whoever it deems necessary to attend the meeting.

Article (34)

The member of the association may assign in writing another member to represent him in attending the general assembly meeting according to the bylaws of the association in this regard.

A member may not act on behalf of more than one member.

Article (35)

The meeting of the general assembly shall not be considered legal if not attended by the absolute majority of its members. If this number is not attained the meeting shall be postponed. The second session shall convene within a period of not less than 8 days and not more than 15 days as of the date of the first meeting according to the provisions of the bylaws of the association. This meeting shall be legal if attended by one third of the general assembly members. If the legal quorum is not attained the meeting shall be postponed to another session to be held within a period of at least 1 hour or a maximum of 15 days according to the bylaws of the association. The meeting in this case shall be legal if attended by 10 per cent of the members.

Article (36)

The decisions of the general assembly shall be taken by the absolute majority of attending members.

For the decisions to be legal the majority of two third of the members shall be needed to amend the bylaws of the society, for dissolving or expulsion of board member, merging the association with other association if the bylaws of the association do not require a higher majority.

Article (37)

A member of the association shall not participate in the discussions of the general assembly and shall not vote when he has personal interest in issues under discussion.

Article (38)

The specialized administrative authority shall receive the minutes of meeting of the general assembly within 15 days as of the day of the meeting. The minutes of meeting shall list the decisions taken.

Chapter Three

The Board of directors

Article (39)

Every association shall have a board of directors. The bylaws of the association shall specify the powers of the board and the methods of electing its members and reasons for the termination their membership.

Article (40)

The number of the board of directors shall not be less than five and shall not exceed 12 members.

Article (41)

Notwithstanding the provisions of article 73 of this law, the bylaw of the association shall specify the term of the board of directors. This tem shall not be more than two consecutive years. The member is entitled to nominate himself for one or more terms.

Article (42)

A board member may not be a board member of more than one association working in the same field without a prior permission from the specialized administrative authority.

A member may not work for a paid salary and be a board member at the same time.

Article (43)

A board member shall enjoy all his civil rights.

The specialized minister may add other conditions on some associations depending on the purpose of the association.

Article (44)

The board of directors shall manage the affairs of the association. It shall undertake any activity to achieve the aims of the association. It shall not undertake acts the bylaw of the association states that a prior approval shall be obtained from the general assembly before performing these acts.

Article (45)

The specialized administrative authority may request holding a meeting of the board of directors if it deems it necessary to do so.

Article (46)

A copy of the decision of the board of directors shall be sent to the specialized administrative authority within 15 days as of the day of the convening of the board meeting.

Article (47)

If the specialized minister discovers that the election of the board of directors was illegal in terms of violating the bylaw of the association or the law, he may annul the results of elections. In this case, new elections shall be held within a period of maximum one month as of the date of annulling the previous election results.

Article (48)

The board of directors may assign a manager from among its members and may authorize him to take decisions with regard to the administrative affairs of the board. The board may also assign a salaried manager, salary to be specified by the board. In this case, the manager shall be considered as a resigned member in case he is a member of the board.

Chapter Four

Dissolving the Association

Article (49)

The association may voluntarily dissolve itself according to its bylaws. It may be dissolved if a decision to dissolve it is taken by the majority of two third of the members of the general assembly, if the bylaws of the association do not require a higher majority. The decision to dissolve the association shall be published in the official gazette.

Article (50)

The association may be compulsory dissolved and administratively closed for a temporary period of not more than 45 days by a decision to be taken by the specialized minister in the following cases:

1. If it is unable to achieve the aims its was established to achieve;
2. If it uses its assets for purposes other than those it was established to achieve;
3. If the general assembly does not convene for two consecutive years;
4. If it violates the law, the public order or norms

The specialized minister shall inform the association with the closure decision by registered mail. The decision shall be published in the official gazette.

The association may contest the decision to dissolve or close it at the High Civil Court within 15 days as of publishing the decision in the official gazette.

The court shall issue its rule quickly.

Article (51)

The members of the association, its employees and its administrative staff shall not be entitled to perform any activity or to take any decision with regard to the assets of the association upon notifying them of the decision of dissolving the association.

Article (52)

If the association is dissolved, the specialized administrative authority shall assign a salaried liquidator for a certain period. Those responsible for the administration of the association shall hand over to the liquidator all documents and records of the association upon his requests. They shall not dispose of the assets of the association or take any decision with regard to the affairs of the association or its rights without a written order by the liquidator.

Article (53)

After finalizing the liquidation, the liquidator shall distribute the remaining amounts according to the provisions of the bylaws of the association. If no provisions exist, or the provision mentioned could not be applied, the specialized administrative authority shall take the decision with regard to the assets of the dissolved association as it deems necessary.

Article (54)

Members of the board of the dissolved association whose responsibility is proven for violations leading the dissolving the association shall be banned from nominating themselves for the membership of any other board for a period of 5 years as of the day of the decision to dissolve the association.

Chapter Five

Cultural and Social Clubs

Article (55)

The provisions of article (1) to (54) shall apply to cultural and social clubs.

Section Two

Hosting Houses

Article (56)

Juveniles, old aged people, sick people, or others who need social care may not be hosted in places allocated for this purpose without obtaining a prior permit from the specialized administrative authority.

The specialized minister shall issue a decision explaining the conditions of licensing these hosting houses and the procedures to obtain the license in order to improve the level of administrative performance and to ensure proper social, health, psychological and educational conditions of the hosted people.

Article (57)

In case a violation is committed to the conditions of license, the specialized administrative authority may withdraw the license. In this case, the hosting house shall be administratively closed and the specialized administrative authority shall be notified.

Section Three

Special Committees Working in the Field of Youth and Sports

Chapter One

General Provisions

Article (58)

The provisions of article (1) to (54) shall apply on the special committees working in the field of youth and sports taking into consideration the following provisions:

Article (59)

Sports activities in Bahrain shall be undertaken by clubs, federations of special sports games, sports committees members of the federations and the Olympic committee according to the law.

In applying the provisions of this section, clubs are those annexed to the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.

Article (60)

The specialized minister shall issue the basic law of clubs, federations of sports games and the Olympic committee.

Article (61)

All chairmen and members of the board of directors of clubs and sports committees shall perform their tasks without any remuneration or salary.

Chapter Two

Clubs

Article (62)

The club is a body formed by a group of individual gathered around one sports or social idea aiming at spreading sports; social education, enhancing the national spirit among members and preparing the grounds and the means to utilize free time in healthy social, physical and spiritual activities. The number of founders shall not be less than 20 natural persons.

Article (63)

Clubs shall not be allowed to involve in political or religious issues.

Article (64)

Clubs and sports committees active in one sports game or more shall adopt the general policies, programmes, and instructions specified by the federation of the game with regard to the game the club or the committee participate in.

Article (65)

The board of directors of a club may be dissolved by a justified decision taken by an extraordinary session of the general assembly or by the specialized minister and a temporary board shall be appointed for a renewable period to be specified by the decision in the following cases:

- a. Violating this law or the basic law of the club;
- b. If the number of board members becomes below the number needed for the legal convening of the board;
- c. If the higher interests of the state or the public order and security conditions require such procedure

Chapter Three

Federations of Sports Games

Article (66)

The federation of sports games is a body formed of clubs and committees that have activities in one or more game in order to organize and coordinate the activities between them and to spread the game and enhance its technical level of performance.

The federation for the sports game is technically responsible for the affairs of this game in the State of Bahrain. It supervises the game according to the rules issued by the international federation of this game and according to the decision issued by the specialized minister in this regard.

It is not permissible to form more than one federation for each sports game.

Article (67)

In order to establish a sport federation, according to the provisions of this law, a registration application shall be submitted to the specialized administrative authority by at least 5 registered clubs according to the provisions of this law. They should practice the game they want to register its sports federation.

The registration application shall be subject to the provisions of this law.

Article (68)

The game federation shall obtain the approval of the Olympic committee and the specialized administrative authority before participating in Olympic events and other local, regional, or international events held in Bahrain or outside Bahrain.

Article (69)

The clubs may not hold competitions with foreign teams inside or outside Bahrain without a prior approval from the specialized administrative authority and the sports federation of the game.

Article (70)

No member is allowed to be a board member of more than one sports federation.

Chapter Four

The Olympic Committee

Article (71)

The Olympic Committee is a higher sports committee formed of the federations of the sports games that manages Olympic Games to coordinate the sports activities in Bahrain and to supervise international participation in the different games. It also coordinates this activity between the different federations and enhances the technical level within the general policy designed by the specialized administrative authority.

Article (72)

The Olympic Committee is the only committee to represent Bahrain in Olympic games whether held inside or outside Bahrain.

The committee alone shall have the right to carry and use the Olympic signs according to the rules stated in the Olympic Protocol.

No other committee shall use the name of the Olympic Committed. Its name shall not be used in shops, products or signs without a prior permission from the committee.

Article (73)

The term of the board of directors of the Olympic Committee and the federations of sports games shall be 4 years. The members of the board shall be elected after the Olympic games whether held or not and whether Bahrain participates or not.

Section Four

Private Institutions

Article (74)

Money allocated for the establishment of a private institution shall be paid by an official payment document.

The document shall be considered as the constitution of the institution. It shall contain the following information:

- a. The name of the institution, scope of its activities and the location of its trustees. This location shall be inside Bahrain.
- b. The purpose of the institution;
- c. The amounts allocated for this purpose;
- d. The administration system of the institution be it managed by a board of trustees, a manager of both. The document may state that the board of trustees, the manager or both may manage the activities of the institution and its assets. It may also authorize others to manage the institution while supervising it. The document shall also include any other information to be specified by a decision taken by the specialized minister.

Article (75)

A person who founded an institution according to a document may withdraw by another document before registration.

Article (76)

If the private institution performs charitable, health, educational or other kinds of activities, it shall obtain a license stated by the law for such activities from the specialized authorities according to the laws, regulations, and decision in force before submitting a registration application.

The activities of the private institution shall comply to all laws, regulations and decision in force in the state of Bahrain regarding these activities.

Article (77)

The institution shall not obtain its legal identity unless it is registered according to the provisions of this law and after publishing the registration in the official gazette and as of the date of publishing it.

Article (78)

The registration of the private institution shall be upon a request of its founder, its board of trustees or its first manager.

Article (79)

All provisions stated in this law shall apply to the private institution.

Article (80)

The specialized administrative authority shall have the right to object the creation of private institutions. It shall have the right to supervise them and to amend their bylaws to achieve the aims of their creation.

The specialized minister, by a decision issued by him, shall organize rules for objection and supervisions.

Article (81)

The manager or the board of trustees of the private institution shall manage its work according to its founding document . The amendments introduced by the specialized administrative authority shall be taken into consideration.

Article (82)

The manager of the private institution or its board of trustees shall provide the specialized administrative authority with the budget and final accounts of the institution supported by relevant documents. It shall also provide the authority with any other information or documents that could be requested.

Article (83)

The private institution is not entitled to accept grants or donations without the prior written approval of the specialized administrative authority.

Article (84)

The specialized minister may release the board of directors of a private institution or its managers or any member of its board of trustees. He shall ask the High Civil Court to dismiss the person who he has been released and to assign another person in his position in the following cases:

- a. in case negligence is proved against the person dismissed;
- b. in case he does not comply to the law or the document by which he created the institution
- c. if he uses the assets of the institution in activities that are not in line with its purpose;
- d. If it is proved that he has committed a big violation;
- e. For security and public order reasons and for the best interest of the state.

The specialized minister in such cases, may assign a temporary manager until the High Civil Court issues its judgment. The temporary manager shall have the powers of the board of trustees or the manager according to the situation.

Article (85)

The manager of the private institution or the board of trustees must inform the specialized administrative authority of the financial transactions of the private institution if the value of these transactions is more than 3000 dinars within one week time a decision is taken by the private institution to implement such transaction.

The specialized administrative authority may object this transaction within a week of being notified if this transaction violate the founding document of the private institution, the law, the public order or norms. If there is an objection, the transaction shall be annulled.

Concerned persons may contest the decision of the minister in this regard at the High Civil Court within 60 days as of notifying the institution of the objection. The Court shall rule in this matter quickly.

Article (86)

The provisions of articles (8, 20, 28, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54) of this law regarding associations shall apply to the private institutions.

If the private institution is dissolved, and if all of its activities were outside Bahrain and all its assets were from outside the country, the amount obtained after liquidation may be transferred to any institution inside or outside Bahrain after obtaining the approval of the specialized administrative authority.

Article (87)

The provisions related to private institutions stated in this law shall not apply to institutions created or to be created by means of Waqf.

Article (88)

The specialized administrative authority may provide financial assistant to associations through a special fund to be created for this purpose.

In the budget of this fund, amounts decided by the state and any other donations or assistance or grants the specialized administrative authority receives for this purpose and approved by the minister, shall be registered.

The specialized minister shall issue a decision organizing this fund.

Section Five

Penalties:

Article (89)

1. Every person who issues, submits or holds a document or record required to be submitted or held by law which contains false information knowing that it contains such information. Every person who intentionally give such documents to a body not entitled to receive it or anybody who intentionally hide documents that the law obliges to be submitted;
2. Every person who starts an activity with private institution, cultural or social club or any special committee working in the field of youth and sports association before the announcement of its registration in the official gazette according to the provisions of this law.
3. Every person who starts an activity with private institution, cultural or social club or any special committee working in the field of youth and sports association, that is not in line with the purpose of these associations. Every person who spends assets of associations on activities that do not achieve the purpose of the association or any person who uses the assets of the association in financial predictions;
4. Every person who allows other members not registered in the records of the association, private institution, social and cultural clubs, or the special committee working in the field of youth and sports to participate in its discussions or the discussions of the general assembly;
5. Every person who continues to participate in the activities of an association, private institution, social and cultural clubs, or the special committee working in the field of youth and sports or disposes of its assets after publishing the dissolving decision in the official gazette. Every body shall be considered as notified of the decision when this decision is published in the official gazette.
6. Every person who disposes of the assets and money of an association, private institution, social and cultural clubs, or the special committee working in the field of youth and sports when there is a dissolving decision taken unless the law otherwise provides;
7. Every person who raised funds not in accordance with the provisions of this law. Amounts collected may be confiscated and spent for charity or sports purposes.

8. Every person who refuses to hand over assets, cash money, documents and files related to an association, private institution, social and cultural clubs, or the special committee working in the field of youth and sports when there is a merging decision taken with other bodies to those responsible in those bodies. This also applies to persons who refuse to hand over such assets, cash, etc... to the new temporary manager or temporary board of trustees of all bodies stated above.

shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding 500 dinars or by one of these penalties.

Article (90)

Any person who violates the provisions of paragraphs (2 and 3) of article (72) of this law shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two weeks and a fine not exceeding 100 dinars or by one of these penalties.

The subject of the violation shall be confiscated. The judge may rule to close the committee or body depending on the case.

If the violation is committed again, the person who committed it shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding 50 dinars or one of these penalties.

Article (91)

Any violation to this law or the decisions issued by the specialized minister shall be punished by a fine of not more than 50 dinars.

Article (92)

The application of the provision of this law shall not contradict any severer penalties stated in any other law.

Article (93)

The employees assigned by the minister to apply the provisions of this law shall have the authority of investigating referred to crimes, issue necessary minutes and memorandums with their regard, question violators, and refer minutes and memorandums to the general prosecutor.

Section Six

Concluding Provisions

Article (94)

The provisions of this law shall apply to existing associations, social and cultural clubs, special committees working in the field of youth and sports when this law enters into force. These bodies shall amend their bylaws and their registration application in compliance with the provisions of the law within a period of one year as of the day this law enters into force. Otherwise, bodies who do not abide to above shall be considered as dissolved and a liquidator shall be assigned for these bodies.

Article (95)

If the specialized administrative authority refuses to re-register the association or the special committee working in the field of youth and sports within a period of six months as of the day of submitting the application, in compliance with the provisions of the previous article, the association or the special committee shall be considered as dissolved and a liquidator shall be assigned. If this time elapses without concluding registration or notifying the applicant of refusing his application, then the application shall be considered as denied.

Article (96)

Every association, club or special committee working in the field of youth and sports re-registered according to the provisions of the two previous articles, shall restructure the formation of its board of directors according to the new bylaw within three months as of the date of publishing registration in the official gazette.

Notwithstanding above, the board of directors of associations, clubs and special committees working in the field of youth and sports when this law enters into force, and the executive committees of these bodies, shall continue their work on a temporary basis until new boards and committees are formed.

Article (97)

The provisions of articles (56 and 57) shall apply to the existing hosting houses when this law enters into force.

Existing institutions hosting people referred to in article (56) of this law when this law enters into force shall submit a licensing application to practice such activity during a period of one year as of the day this law enters into force.