

This document has been provided by the International Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ICNL).

ICNL is the leading source for information on the legal environment for civil society and public participation. Since 1992, ICNL has served as a resource to civil society leaders, government officials, and the donor community in over 90 countries.

Visit ICNL's Online Library at

<u>http://www.icnl.org/knowledge/library/index.php</u>
for further resources and research from countries all over the world.

Disclaimers

Content. The information provided herein is for general informational and educational purposes only. It is not intended and should not be construed to constitute legal advice. The information contained herein may not be applicable in all situations and may not, after the date of its presentation, even reflect the most current authority. Nothing contained herein should be relied or acted upon without the benefit of legal advice based upon the particular facts and circumstances presented, and nothing herein should be construed otherwise.

Translations. Translations by ICNL of any materials into other languages are intended solely as a convenience. Translation accuracy is not guaranteed nor implied. If any questions arise related to the accuracy of a translation, please refer to the original language official version of the document. Any discrepancies or differences created in the translation are not binding and have no legal effect for compliance or enforcement purposes.

Warranty and Limitation of Liability. Although ICNL uses reasonable efforts to include accurate and up-to-date information herein, ICNL makes no warranties or representations of any kind as to its accuracy, currency or completeness. You agree that access to and use of this document and the content thereof is at your own risk. ICNL disclaims all warranties of any kind, express or implied. Neither ICNL nor any party involved in creating, producing or delivering this document shall be liable for any damages whatsoever arising out of access to, use of or inability to use this document, or any errors or omissions in the content thereof.

State of Israel Ministry of the Interior Registrar of Non-Profit Organizations Auditing Department

September 5, 2000

Requirements for Certification of Proper Management

A non-profit organization can be eligible to receive government support only if it has received Certification of Proper Management from the Registrar of Non-Profit Organizations. In order to receive certification, our office determines whether the organization violates any of the clauses of the Law of Non-Profit Organizations – 1980 and operates according to the principles of proper management.

Following are the guidelines that an organization must follow in order to receive Certification of Proper Management:

- 1. The activities of the organization serve to achieve its objectives.
- 2. Its bookkeeping is done correctly and accurately reflects the organization's transactions and financial situation.
- 3. The organization's decisions serve its objectives rather than personal interests.
- 4. Use of the organization's full name as it appears on its registration certificate without abbreviations or deletions and with the addition of "registered non-profit organization" at the end.
- 5. Submission of complete financial reports for 1995-1998. The reports should have the original signatures of two members of the Committee and should be accompanied by the minutes of the General Assembly meeting that approved them.
- 6. Submission of the recommendation of the Auditing Committee or auditing body, with original signatures, regarding the financial reports. The recommendations should be pertinent and should relate to accounting as well as ethical issues.
- 7. Submission of a detailed and accurate list of payments made by the organization to the five highest wage earners each year. This includes grants, financial support, compensation, fees, etc.
- 8. Salaries are not paid to members of the Committee or the Auditing Committee unless a decision has made by the General Assembly to compensate them for participation in Committee meetings. This is permissible only within the restrictions set out in the guidelines of the Registrar regarding payment to members of the Committee. This includes the condition that there be no employer-employee relationship between the organization and the Committee member (non-salary compensation).
- 9. The General Assembly should meet at least once per year and the signed minutes of the meeting should be submitted to the Registrar as required by law.
- 10. The appointment of a Committee, Auditing Committee or auditing body (at least once per year when the organization uses the Standard Bylaws) and the submission of the minutes, signed by the outgoing Committee, to the Registrar's office. A member of the Committee cannot be a member of the