

Draft Law on Associations and NGOs

Comparison Table

Current Bylaw of Associations and NGOs	Government' Proposed Draft Law	Special Committee's Proposed Draft Law	Remarks
	<p align="center">Article One: Definitions</p> <p>The following expressions and terms will have the corresponding meanings unless the context means otherwise.</p> <p>The Ministry: Ministry of Social Affairs. The Minister: Minister of Social Affairs.</p> <p>Non-government Associations and Foundations Council: It is a Council that is formed by a decision by the Minister, which is entitled to supervise all non-government associations and foundations.</p> <p>Statute: The Non-government associations and foundations. The Executive Bylaw: The Statute's Executive Bylaw.</p>	<p align="center">Chapter One Definitions, objectives and Classifications</p> <p>Article One: Definitions:</p> <p>The following expressions and terms- wherever mentioned in the system will have the following meanings unless the context means otherwise;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statute: The non-government associations and foundations. 2. Bylaw: The Executive Bylaw of this statute. 3. Authority: The National Authority for non-government associations and foundations. 4. The Board: The National Authority Board of non-government associations and foundations. 5. Association: an NGO whether it is intended for a public service or to serve specialized or professional people. 6. Foundation: a NGO foundation, within this meaning it includes non-government funds in all types. 7. Federations: Typical federations of associations and foundations which have similar activities. 8. Basic Bylaw: Basic bylaw of a association or foundation or federation. 9. Funds: an associations Support fund. 10. Public benefit: an attribute assigned by the Board to associations which is proved that its work intend to achieve a public benefit. 	<p>The section and title have been given to the section. Some other definitions have been deleted which do not match with the statute after being amended like: the Ministry, Minister, also some new additions have been added.</p>
		<p>Article Two: The objectives of Statute: This law aims at the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organizing, developing, and protecting non-government activities. 2. Contributing to national development; 3. Empowering citizens and enhancing its partnership in administrating and developing the society. 4. Activating the culture of volunteerism among community members. 5. Achieving social solidarity. 	<p>New article: It has been added to explain the objective and aspirations from this law.</p>
<p>Article Two: The charitable association aims at providing social services- cash and in kind- and educational, cultural, health services which have relations to human relation, without intending material profits. The statute will set forth its objectives. It is banned for an</p>	<p>Article Two: An association is considered as an association, in applying provisions of this statute, every organized group which continues for a specific or unspecific period, comprised of natural or legal persons, or both of them, and not intended for profit, but in order to achieve a purpose of good, solidarity,</p>		<p>The Article Two of the draft law of the Government was included in the Article Three of the Committee.</p>

<p>association to go beyond its defined objectives or entering into financial speculations.</p>	<p>religious or social, cultural, health or educational, professional or creative or to provide human services, either it is for moral or material assistance or technical experience.</p>		
	<p>Article Three: Associations and foundations are classified for the purposes of this statute according to the following: First: Non-government associations: A Non-government association is considered as NGO, in applying this statute provisions, every organized group which continues for a specific or unspecific period, comprised of natural or legal persons, or both of them, and not intending for profit, but in order to achieve a purpose of good, solidarity, religious or social, cultural, health or educational, professional or creative services or to provide human services, either for moral or material assistance or technical experience or others, and whether such activity is oriented for public service like the public benefit or directed to serve specialized, or professional people such as professional associations and scientific or literary associations.</p>		
	<p>Second: Non-Government foundations: A non-government foundation is, in applying the objectives of this statute, any entity founded by person or persons of legal or natural personality, or both, and has the attribute of continuity for specific or unspecific period, and does not intend for profit, and to achieve a purpose or more of public benefit; and it depends on allocated money given by its founder or founders. All non-government funds are considered non-government foundations.</p>		
	<p>Chapter Two National Authority for Association and Foundation: Article Four: Under the provisions of this statute, a body called "The National Authority for National Associations and Foundations, will be established, and will have legal personality with an independent budget, connected with the Prime Minister, whose headquarters will be the city of Riyadh. It will have the right to establish branches or offices across the Kingdom when necessary.</p>		<p>New Chapter This chapter together with its articles has been added to organize the activities of the associations and foundations in order to achieve intended flexibility.</p>
	<p>Article Five: The Authority should have an annual independent budget which should be prepared and issued according to the arrangements of issuing the State General Budget. The Financial Year starts and ends in parallel with the state fiscal budget. Government allocated aids are incorporated in this budget, and the First Fiscal Year of the Authority will start from the date of being established and ends in parallel with the state fiscal year.</p>		
	<p>Article Six: Tasks of the Authority:</p>		

	<p>The Authority is the body responsible for the affairs of associations and foundations and federations within the provisions of this statute and other relevant ones. It has the right to take at its discretion any necessary decisions which achieve the objectives of this statute, specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Registration and issuing licenses to associations, foundations, federations. 2. Providing government aids to registered associations. 3. To follow the performance of associations and non-government foundations, and federations including financial control. The bylaw will set rules for this. 4. To work to develop associations and foundations. 5. Support and activate research, studies, and organizing conferences and symposiums, either individually or in collaboration with other similar foundations in non-government activity. 6. To approve basic bylaws of associations, foundations, and federations. 7. To take decisions on merging associations and foundations whatever the type of association or foundation. 8. To set and approve necessary rules for coordination among the official agencies, and associations, foundations and federations within and outside the Kingdom, according to this statute. 9. To set and approve necessary financial and administrative regulations to manage the affairs of the Authority. 10. To set and approve a regulatory regulation for donation receipt and its mechanisms. 		<p>The paragraph (10) was added based on the minutes signed between the head of the Social Affairs & Youth Committee and the Chairman of Committee and after the approval of the committees, provided that the task of donation receipt should be assigned to the National Authority.</p>
	<p>Article Seven: The Board The Board is the higher body in the Authority to organize non-government activities and control it according to this statute provisions: The Board will be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One of the Cabinet Member is to be nominated by a royal decree. 2. Representatives of government sectors whose ranks are not less than fourteen according to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representative of Ministry of Social Affairs - member - Representative of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs and Endowment, and Call 		

	<p>And Guidance- member</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representative of Ministry of Higher Education - Representative of Ministry of Interior - member - Representative of Ministry of Trade- member <p>3. Representatives of non-government sectors who have previous experiences, according to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three represent non-government associations directed to the public service.....members - Two represent the professional associations two members - Two represent scientific associations - two members - Two represent non-government foundations two members - Representative of Chamber of Commerce member 		
	<p>The Chairman of Board will designate a deputy from the Board members. The Board has the right to invite anybody that he deems to have his assistance, provided that he has no right to vote. The Board members are to be appointed by a decision by the Council of Ministers based on the nomination the Chairman of Board for four years which should be renewed for once. If their post has been vacant for any reason, a replacement should take his position based on the nomination of the Chairman of Board. Awards for attending the sessions of the Board by a decision from the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>4. The Board assembles at least four times per year based on an invitation by its Chairman. The Board meetings will be valid only when more than half number attended, provided that the chairman should be among them. The Board should issue its decisions by the majority of its members. In the event of the votes are even, the chairman side will win.</p> <p>5. The Board has the right to hold emergency meetings if three of its members have applied for inviting the Board to discuss any new situations that require a decision from the Board.</p>		
	<p>Article Eight: Secretary General</p> <p>The Authority should have a Secretary General in the excellent rank that should be made by a royal order based on the nomination of the Chairman of Board. The bylaw will set its tasks and</p>		

	responsibilities.		
	<p>Article Nine Associations Support Fund</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. According to this statute, A Fund called (Association Support Fund) will be established, connected with the council, whose responsibility is to support the associations programs and developing them, according to the Fund Bylaw. 2. Fund Resources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Appropriations allocated in the state budget. b. Donations, gifts, endowments. c. Disposal money, and alike, held with banks, financial institutions and companies and others. d. Money which are devolved to the Fund after an association being dissolved. e. Returns on Fund's resource investments. f. State's allocated returns from fees and taxes. 		Disposal money means the moneys which are gained by illegitimate dealings.
	The Board will issue an independent bylaw for the Fund in which it outlines the method of Fund Management and its moneys and states disbursement rules.		
<p>Article One:</p> <p>The Charitable Association is established if twenty persons or more, Saudi nationals, in full capacity, have not been convicted for any dishonoring felony, or trust-breaching, unless they had been reinstated, after the approval of the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs to its establishment.</p> <p>Article Four: The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs gives a certificate from the special record, that contains registration date, its number, publishing date, and headquarters of the Association.</p>	<p>Article Three:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An association is established if twenty Saudi persons or more, in their full capacity, conviction-free from any dishonoring felony or trust-breach unless they were reinstated, have applied for its establishment. The association will have legal personality after being registered into the special record which is prepared by the Ministry for this purpose. Its basic bylaw will be published in the official gazette, and registration should not be made if its basic bylaw contains provisions that contradicts with this statute provisions or other ones, or that contravenes the public order or contrary to public morals of the community. 	<p>Chapter Three Non-Government Associations</p> <p>Article Ten: Association Establishment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. An association is established if ten Saudi persons or more, in their full capacity, conviction-free from any dishonoring felony or breaching trust unless they were reinstated, have applied for its establishment. These who can constitute the founded general assembly. 3. The Association will have legal personality after the approval of the Authority for registration and its basic bylaw will be published in the official gazette and one of the local newspapers. <p>Registration will not be allowed if the basic bylaw has included provisions contradictory with the provisions of this statute (or provisions of Islamic Sharia) or that contradict the public order or contrary with the public morals.</p>	
<p>Article One:</p> <p>A charitable association is established if an application is made by twenty persons or more, Saudi nationals, in full capacity, non-conviction for any dishonoring</p>			

<p>felony, or trust-breaching, unless they had been reinstated, after the approval of the Minister of Labor and Social Affairs to its establishment.</p> <p>Article Four:</p> <p>The Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs gives a certificate from the special record, containing registration date, its number, publishing date, and headquarters of the Association.</p>			
<p>Article Three:</p> <p>The Association can establish branches only after the approval of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. The branch should be registered and any amendments to the basic statute according to the previous provisions.</p>	<p>Article Five:</p> <p>The Association has the right to establish branches within the Kingdom after the approval of the Ministry. The Association's basic bylaw will outline the method of establishing these branches and its specialties and other provisions.</p>	<p>Article Eleven: Establishing branches.</p> <p>The Association has the right to establish branches within the Kingdom, with sending a notice to the Authority. The Basic Bylaw will outline the method of forming these branches and its specialties and other provisions.</p>	<p>The sentence was "amended" after the approval of the Ministry to "with advising the Authority" in order to be compatible with the spirit of the statute.</p>
<p>Article Six:</p> <p>The Association consists from the following entities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Assembly; 2. The Board; 3. The permanent committees which are formed by the general assembly or the Board, provided that the specialty of each committee should be defined by the decision for which has been issued. 	<p>Chapter Two</p> <p>Administrative and Financial Structure</p> <p>Article Six:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The General Assembly; 2. The Board; 3. The permanent Committees which are formed by the General Assembly or the Board, provided that the responsibilities of each committee should be defined by a decision for which has been issued. 	<p>Article Twelve:</p> <p>The Association consists of the following bodies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The General Assembly; 2. The Board; 3. The permanent committees which are formed by the general assembly or the Board, provided that the responsibilities of each committee should be determined by the decision "issued for its formation". 4. The Executive Body. 	<p>The paragraph (4) has been added because the Executive Body is an integral part of the Association's Bodies.</p>
<p>Article Five:</p> <p>The Association's Basic Statute should include the following data and provisions, particularly:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of its services. 2. The purpose for which it has been established; 3. The name of each founding members, his age, profession, and residence. 4. Membership conditions, its kinds, members' rights and responsibilities. 5. Resources of association and how dispose it, 6. Determine the start and end of the fiscal year; 7. The methods of financial monitoring. 8. Provisions related to the authorities which represent the association, and the competence of each one, and how to select each members, and how to end their members. 9. How to amend the statute of the 	<p>Article Four:</p> <p>The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The name of association, headquarter, geographical scope of its services. 2. The purpose for which it has been established. 3. The full name of each founding member, birth date, profession, civil register number, his residence. 4. Membership conditions, its kinds, the rights of members and duties. 5. Resources of association and how to disburse them. 6. Determine the start and end of fiscal year. 7. Determine the number of Board members and its period, provided they do not exceed four years. 8. Methods of financial monitoring. 	<p>Article Thirteen: The Basic bylaw should include basic data and provisions, especially the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of services. 2. The purpose for which it has been established. 3. The names of founders, their personal data and number of civil register and permanent addresses. 4. Membership conditions, kinds, rights of members and their duties. 5. Association's resources and how to dispose them. 6. Determining the start and end of the fiscal year. 7. Determining the number of Board Members, its period, provided it should not exceed four years and to determine an election mechanism within the association. 8. Methods of financial monitoring. 9. Provisions related to the bodies which represent the association, the competence of each, and how to examine their members, and how to end their membership. 	<p>The paragraph No. (3) has been re-formulated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sentence "determining election mechanism within the Association" has been added to the paragraph No. (7). - The word "Methods" has been changed to techniques in the beginning of the paragraph No. (8). - The sentence "establishing branches" has been deleted at the end of

<p>Association and how to merge and establish branches.</p> <p>10. Rules which are followed in case of the association is voluntarily dissolved and the agency to which the moneys of the association will be devolved.</p> <p>11. Any data which do not contradict with the provisions of this bylaw and the decisions issued accordingly. It is not allowed to stipulate in the Association's statute that its money should be devolved, after being dissolved, to other than associations, or charitable associations registered, which work in the area of the association which has been dissolved. The Minister of Labor and Social Affairs will issue a sample for the basic statute, to be taken as guidance by charitable associations in setting its basic statutes.</p>			<p>the paragraph (10), as the basic statute of the association should be addressed. - The word "Fund" has been added to the end of the paragraph No. (11) as the fund is one of container to which the money of the Associations are devolved in case of dissolution .</p>
		<p>Fourteen: Association's resources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Association's resources consist of the following sources: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Membership fees, if any. b. Returns of Associations' activities. c. Zakat to associations. d. Donations, gifts and endowment. e. Investment returns from the Association's moneys. It is not allowed to enter into financial speculations. f. Its government allocations; g. Fund's allocation for its programs and development; h. Financial resources which the association achieves through managing a foundation affiliated to the government agencies, or implementing some projects or programs. i. It is allowed to receive foreign aids only after the approval of the Authority and the statute will determine its controls. 	<p>New Article Financial resources of the Association are determined, and the controls on receiving foreign aids through the Authority.</p>
<p>Article Seven:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The general assembly consists –except for the founding general assembly- of working members who met their commitments 	<p>Article Seven:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The general assembly consists – except for the founding general assembly- of the working members who met their commitments towards the 	<p>Article Fifteen: General Assembly:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The General Assembly consists- except for the founding general association- of the working members who met their commitments toward the association and spent at least six 	<p>The committee has the view to allow for the members who spent six months the opportunity to actively subscribe to activities of the association or</p>

<p>toward the association and whose membership passed one year at least.</p> <p>2. The General Assembly holds its meetings in the association's headquarters. It is allowed to hold it in another place after the approval of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.</p> <p>3. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs should be informed of every meeting by the General Assembly before its holding at least 15 days earlier. A copy of the letter of invitation and the agenda and also a copy of the documents of the subjects included in the agenda.</p> <p>The Ministry has the right to mandate someone to attend the meeting. Also, the Ministry should be provided with a copy of the meeting's minutes in a period not exceeds thirty days from the date of the meeting's end.</p>	<p>association, who spent at least one year.</p> <p>2. The general assembly should hold a regular meeting once a year within a period not exceeding three months from the date end of the fiscal year.</p> <p>3. The regular meetings of the General Assembly will be held based on a written invitation by the Chairman of the Association Board, that should contain the agenda and the venue of meeting and when, and the time of meeting. The Ministry and members should be informed of the invitation for meeting at least fifteen days before the scheduled date. The Ministry can mandate someone to attend the meeting and the Ministry should be provided with a copy of the minutes of the meetings within a period not to exceed thirty days from the meeting's date.</p>	<p>months.</p> <p>2. The general assembly should hold a regular meeting once a year within a period not exceeding three months from the date of the fiscal year of the association.</p> <p>3. The general assembly should hold its meetings based on a written invitation from the chairman of the Association's Board, which includes the agenda, the venue of meeting and when, and the time of meeting, provided that the Authority and association members should be informed of the invitation at least fifteen days before the scheduled date.</p>	<p>the foundation, of which the elections in order to encourage the working members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No amendment was made to it. - Amendments to the formulation.
	<p>Article Eight: The General Assembly is responsible for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. To study the report of the accounts controller on the general budget and final accounts of the association for the ending year and to endorse it after being discussed. b. To approve the proposed estimated budget of the new financial year. c. To discuss the report of the Board for the associations' activities for the ending year and its proposed plan for the new financial year and taking the right action. d. To study the principle of investing the money of the association and proposing its areas, except for entry into financial speculation. e. To elect the Board members and renew their membership. f. To form permanent or temporary committees. g. To appoint an authorized legal accountant to control and review the accounts of the association. h. To consider the subjects provided by the Board within the meeting's agenda. 	<p>Article Sixteen: The General assembly is responsible for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the report of the accounts controller on the general budget and final accounts of the association for the ending fiscal year, and approving and endorsing it after being discussed. 2. To approve the proposed estimated budget for the new fiscal year. 3. To discuss the report of the Board about the activities of the Association for the ending financial year and the proposed plan for the new financial year and taking the right action. 4. To approve an investment plan for the moneys of the association and propose its fields. 5. To elect members of the Board and renew their membership and discharge the former Board. 6. To approve the formation of permanent or temporary committees. 7. To appoint authorized legal accountant to control the accounts of the association and to review and determine his fees. 8. To consider the subjects provided by the Board within the agenda of the meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The word "and to approve it" was added based on the discussion. - The formulation of the paragraph (4) was revised to be "approve an investment plan" instead of "studying the principle of.... Because the task of the general assembly is to approve the aspects of the association's activities. - "To

			determine his fees" has been added to the paragraph "7"
	<p>Article Nine: It is permissible to invite the general assembly to extraordinary meeting based on a justified application from the Ministry or the Board or based on the request of one fourth of members who have the right to attend the general assembly.</p>	<p>Article Nine: It is permissible to invite the general assembly to extraordinary meeting based on a justified application from the Authority or the Board or based on the request of 25% of members who have the right to attend the general assembly.</p>	<p>- The word "Ministry" has been amended to "authority" and the word "based" was added to make it clear.</p>
	<p>Article ten: The extraordinary general assembly is responsible for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To decide resignations of the Board or remove their membership and fill vacant positions. To propose merger of an association into another. To rescind the decision of the Board's. To revise association's basic bylaw; To dissolve an association. Other important and urgent issues. <p>The decisions of the extraordinary general assembly in these cases by the majority of two thirds of the attending members.</p>	<p>Article Eighteen: The extraordinary general assembly is responsible for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To decide resignations of the Board or remove their membership and fill vacant positions. To propose the merger of the association into another. To rescind the decision of the Board's. To revise association's basic bylaw; To dissolve an association. 	<p>No amendment was made to it. The second part of the Article ten mentioned in the government draft whose text is: The decisions of the extraordinary general assembly are issued by the majority of two thirds of the present members, was moved to the paragraph (3) of the Article (20) of the committee's draft.</p>
	<p>Article Eleven: It is not allowed for the ordinary or extraordinary general assembly to consider the unscheduled issues in the agenda.</p>	<p>Article Nineteen: It is not allowed for the ordinary or extraordinary general assembly to consider unscheduled issues in the agenda.</p>	<p>No amendment was made.</p>
	<p>Article Twelve The meeting of ordinary and extraordinary general assembly is considered legitimate if (51%) of its working members have attended. If the number is incomplete, it should be postponed to another session to be held within a period of at least one hour and the maximum is fifteen days from the date of the first meeting, as per to the Executive Bylaw. The meeting, in such a case, will be legitimate if at least (25%) of the working members attended. The decisions are issued by the absolute majority for the working numbers, and all cases, the representative of the Ministry should attend these meetings.</p>	<p>Article Twelve</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The meeting of the ordinary and extraordinary general assembly is considered legitimate if (51%) of the working members have attended. If the number is incomplete, it should be postponed to another session to be held within a period of at least one hour and the maximum is fifteen days from the date of the first meeting and the meeting, in such a case, will be legitimate if at least (25%) of the working members attended, for the extraordinary association. The decisions of the ordinary general assembly are issued by the absolute majority of the attending members. The decisions of the extraordinary general assembly are issued by the majority of two thirds of the attending members. 	<p>- The phrase of "all cases, a representative of the Ministry should attend" has been deleted in the last part of this article, because it is difficult to apply in the light of this statute and the huge numbers of associations and foundations.</p> <p>- The phrase was moved</p>

			<p>from the Article Twelve of the government's draft.</p> <p>- This phrase was moved from the Article Ten of the government's draft, because the general assembly is discussing very important issues of the Association.</p>
<p>Article Eight:</p> <p>1. Members of the Association Board are selected by the general assembly by the secret vote, with the presence of a representative of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.</p> <p>2. Association's statute sets the period of the Board, provided it should not exceed four years.</p> <p>3. The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs should be notified of the names of those who will be nominated for the membership of the Board, at least ninety days before the scheduled date of the election of Board members. If the Ministry hasn't sent its comments within thirty days before the election date. This would be considered as an approval from the Ministry for the nomination. It has "by the decision of" eliminating the result within fifteen days from the date of being notified.</p>	<p>Article Thirteen:</p> <p>1- The ministry should be notified of the names of those who are nominated for membership of the Board at least sixty days before the scheduled date for the election of the Board. If the Ministry has not notified the association of its comments at least thirty days before the election day, it would be considered as an approval by the Minister. The Ministry has the right to mandate the person who attend the election to check that it is applicable to the statute. It has, with justified decision, the right to rescind the result of the election within fifteen days from the date of being notified.</p> <p>2- The general assembly elects the association's Board members through the secret voting.</p> <p>3- The Minister has the right to appoint three of the Board members, provided the number should exceed the third of members.</p> <p>4- The Minister should be provided with a copy of the meeting of each session of the Board and its taken decisions within ten days from its issuance. The Ministry has the right to protest against these decisions within twenty days from notification date.</p> <p>5- The Executive Bylaw states the rules of work progress</p>	<p>Article Twenty One:</p> <p>1- The general assembly elects the members of the Board of the Association through the secret voting for four years which is renewable for once only.</p> <p>2- The Authority has the right to mandate someone to attend the election process to make sure the election process is run according to the basic regulation.</p>	<p>- Part of the government's draft was sufficient and the remaining was deleted, with aim of giving the associations more independence, flexibility. The phrase "four years and renewable for once" was added to the second part of the article, for the importance of involving new experience into the association activity.</p> <p>The paragraphs (4,3) of the government's draft because the election and veto to the decision is the association's right.</p> <p>- The content of the paragraph (5) of the</p>

	in the Board.		governme nt draft has been mentioned in the article Thirteen of the committee 's draft.
<p>4. The Minister of Labor and Social Affairs should be provided with a copy of the minutes of each meeting of the Board's session, and its taken decision within ten days from issuance date. The Ministry has the right to protest against such decisions within twenty days from being notified.</p> <p>5. The Executive rules of these regulation should state the rules of work progress in the council.</p>		<p>3- The authority has the right to protest the results of election if some violations have been made to this statute or its Executive Regulation or the basic regulation of the Association within fifteen days from being notified of the result.</p> <p>4- It is not allowed to work for the association and to be a Board Member.</p>	
<p>Article Nine: The Minister of Labor and Social Affairs has the right to appoint a temporary board for the association when it is required by the interest and objectives of the Association.</p>	<p>Article Fourteen: With the consideration of the basic bylaw of the Association, the Minister has the right- with justified decision- to appoint a temporary board for the association, to take over the responsibilities authorized for its administration in the basic bylaw, in the following cases:</p> <p>a. If the number of the Board members is incomplete to hold with a formal quorum due to resignation or death or default to attend three consecutive sessions without a reasonable excuse, and it was impossible to complete the number of members according to the provisions of the basic regulation.</p> <p>b. If the Board has violated any provision of this statute or the basic bylaw, and did not remove the reasons of violation within one month from the date of the Minister's written notice.</p> <p>The temporary Board should invite the general assembly to hold within sixty days from being formed, and present to it a detailed report on the status of the Association. In this case, the general assembly should elect a new board. The task of the temporary</p>	<p>Article Twenty two:</p> <p>1. The Board can- with a justified reason- appoint a temporary board for the association to take over duties authorized to its administration in the basic regulation, in the following two cases:</p> <p>a. If the number of the Board members is incomplete to hold with formal quorum due to resignation or death or default for attending three consecutive sessions without a reasonable excuse; and it was impossible to complete the number of members according to the basic regulation provisions.</p> <p>b. If the Board violated any provision of this statute or its Executive bylaw or the provisions of the basic bylaw of the association and has not removed the reasons of violation within one month of the written warning made by the Authority.</p> <p>The temporary Board should invite the general assembly to hold within sixty days from being formed, and to present to it a detailed report on the status of the Association. In this case, the general assembly should elect a new board. The task of the temporary board will end by the election of the new Board.</p> <p>2. The former Board has the right to lodge a complaint before the competent court within fifteen days from date of notification.</p>	<p>- The sentence "with the consideration of the provision of the basic regulation of the association" mentioned in the government's draft has been deleted. The word "for the board" has been replaced instead of "for the minister" . This authority has been given to the Authority Board instead of the authority of the Minister.</p> <p>- The paragraph No. (2) has been added to give the Board the</p>

	board will end by the election of the new Board.		right of lodging a complaint before the competent court.
Article Ten: The association's board should provide the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs a copy of the final accounts for the past financial year and a copy of the estimated budget for the new year in the time scheduled by the executive rules signed by the chairman of board or his deputy and the Cashier and the Association's accountant and the Secretary General.	Article Fifteen: The association's board should provide the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs a copy of the final accounts for the past financial year and a copy of the estimated budget for the new year in the time scheduled by the executive rules signed by the chairman of the Board or his deputy and the Cashier and the Association's accountant, attached by a copy of the minutes approved by the Association's Board.	Article Twenty three: The Association's Board should provide the Authority an annual detailed report on the ending financial year within three months from the end of the financial year approved by the general assembly, including the activities of the Association, and the full financial report approved by the auditor of the accounts and a copy of the estimated budget for the new year.	The word "authority" has been added instead of the word (the Ministry). The article was reformulated and some details were removed and referred to the regulation. - The phrase "within three months) has been added.
Article Eleven: The association should: 1- Maintain at its headquarters its own documents, corresponding, registers according to the Executive Rules of this bylaw. . 2- To register into a special record the name of each member, age, profession, address, the date of joining to the association, his contributions, and any change that comes up to this data. 3- To register in a special record the minutes of the association's sessions, and the Board, its decisions and the decisions issued by the head of the Association by authorization from the Board. Each member of the Association has the right to see such registers. 4- To record its accounts in books, that state in detail, the expenditures, revenues including donations and its sources. 5- To have an authorized legal accountant. 6- To deposit its moneys in its name with one of the banks in the Kingdom, and withdrawal would be made only by the signature of two officials in the Association, and the executive rules determine those officials. 7- To mention its names,	Article Sixteen: The association should: 1. Maintain at its headquarters its own documents, corresponding, registers according to the Executive Rules of this regulation. 2. To register into a special record the name of each member, age, profession, address, the date of joining to the association, his contributions, and any change that come up to this data. 3. To register in a special record the minutes of the association's sessions, and the Board, its decisions and the decisions issued by the head of the General Assembly from the Board. 4. To record its accounts in books that state in detail, expenditures, revenues including the donations and its sources. 5. To contract with an authorized legal accountant. 6. To deposit its moneys in its name with one of the banks in the Kingdom, and withdrawal would be made only by the signature of two officials in the Association, and the executive rules determine those officials.	Article Eleven: The association should: 1. Maintain at its headquarters its own documents, corresponding, registers according to this regulation. 2. To register into a special record the name of each member, his civil register, his birth date, profession, address, joining date to association, his contributions, and any change that comes up to this data. 3. To register in special record the sessions of the general assembly, the Board and their decisions and the decisions issued by the executive of the Association by an authorization from the Board. Each member of the Association has the right to see such registers. 4. To record its accounts in books, that state in detail, expenditures, revenues including donations and its sources. 5. To contract with a legal certified accountant to audit its accounts. 6. To deposit its moneys in its name with one of the banks in the Kingdom, and withdrawal would be made only by the signature of two officials in the Association, and the executive rules determine those officials. 7. To post in its headquarters or on the web, the final account before a week from the date of holding of the General Assembly. 8. To abide by the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and public order and general morals and everything that maintains the national unity.	No amendment at all. - Slight amendment was made to this paragraph and the phrase "his civil register" has been added, also the phrase of "if any". - The phrase "with an authorization from the Board and for each member of the Association's has the right to see these registers. To give the members this right to increase transparency. The phrase of "Executive Official" was placed instead of (Head of Association) - No amendment was made

<p>registration number and the scope of its activities in all books and records, and prints.</p>		<p>9. To issue a membership card for each member.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No amendment was made. - The paragraph (7) was made to give the members the right of sight on the final accounts in sufficient time. - The paragraph (8) has been added to emphasize the importance of being committed to constants and Islamic rules. It has been reformulated from the Article Three in the Government's draft. - The paragraph (9) has been added for the importance of issuing identification card for each member.
	<p>Article Seventeen:</p> <p>Tools and materials imported for the favor the association, necessary of exercising its activities are exempted from custom duties. These tools are banned from being disposed to another agency which does not have custom duties exemption before four years from being imported, unless such due fees are paid for it.</p>	<p>Article twenty five:</p> <p>Tools and materials imported for the favor the association, necessary for exercising its activities, are to be exempted from custom duties. Such tools are banned from being conceded to another agency which does not have custom duties exemption before four years from being imported, unless such due fees are paid for it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not enjoy similar exemption from custom duties before the elapse of four years from being imported, unless due fees are paid for it. - Associations are exempted from all other government fees. - NGOs are exempted from 50% from the public services costs, and transport means provided by corporations and companies owned by the government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To set a title for article, and the word "material" to the imported tools.

	<p>Article eighteen: It is allowed to dissolve an association voluntarily by a decision from the extra-ordinary general assembly according to the rules set by the basic statute of the Association.</p>	<p>Article: Twenty six: It is allowed to dissolve the association voluntarily by a decision from the non-extra-ordinary general assembly according to provisions of this statute and the Association's basic bylaw.</p>	
	<p>Article Nineteen: It is allowed, by a decision from the Minister, to dissolve or merge the association into another association in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the number of its members is less than ten persons. 2. If it deviated from its set objectives or committed a gross violation for its basic regulation or its executive regulation. 3. If it became unable to meet its financial obligations. 4. If it disposed of its money in different aspects other than the ones set forth.. 5. If it committed violations against the Islamic Sharia or the public order or the general morals. 	<p>Article Twenty Seven:</p> <p>a. The Board has the right to suspend the activity of the association temporarily and claim before the competent courts to dissolve or merge the association into another association after the availability of sufficient evidence and by a justified decision, in some of the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the number of its members is less than ten persons. 2. In case it deviated from its set objectives or committed a gross violation for its basic regulation. 3. If it became unable to meet its financial obligations. 4. If it disposed of its money in different aspects other than the ones set forth. 5. If it violated the public order or public morals or did not observe traditions in the kingdom. 	<p>The first part of the article was amended and the Board has been given the right to suspend the activity of the association temporarily by a justified decision and to claim before the competent court to dissolve or merge the association in protection of the associations and giving the judiciary the authority to dissolve and merge the association.</p> <p>The sentence "for this statute and its executive bylaw" has been added.</p> <p>- The paragraph (5) has been revised as the Islamic Sharia and public order are the general framework which should be committed by the Associations, and the traditions observed have been deleted because what mentioned previously is enough.</p>
	<p>Article Twenty six: If it appeared to the Minister that there are gross violations have been committed, which could affect the association achievement of its purposes and practices or implementing its assigned programs or projects, the Minister can take any of the following procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suspend the project assigned to the Association temporarily until violations are removed. 2. Withdraw the project 	<p>b. If it proved for the Board that gross violations were committed , which could affect the association achievement of its purposes and practices or implementing its assigned programs or projects, the Board can take any one of the following procedures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suspend the project assigned to the Association temporarily until violations are removed. 2. Withdraw the project assigned to the association. 3. Depose the Association's Board and to appoint a temporary Board 	<p>The minister has, instead of dissolving the association, the right to appoint a temporary board for one period, taking the authority of the Board if it serves the public interest and achieve the objectives of the association.</p>

	<p>assigned to the association.</p> <p>3. Depose the Association's board and to appoint a temporary Board until inviting the general assembly within sixty days from the date of its appointment for new board election, after taking the opinion of Association Board and non-government foundation, and to the executive regulation organizes the method of holding this meeting. The task of temporary Board ends with electing new board.</p>	<p>until inviting the general assembly within sixty days from the date of its appointment for new board election, after taking the opinion of Association Board and non-government foundation, and to the executive regulation organizes the method of holding this meeting. The task of temporary Board ends with electing new board.</p>	
		<p>Article Twenty Eight: The authority and association have the right to appeal before the competent court according to the applicable laws.</p>	
<p>Article Sixteen: It is not allowed for the officials of the association against which a dissolution decision has been issued, to dispose of its moneys or documents. The Minister of Labor and Social Affairs issues a decision to determine the method of liquidation, and how to dispose of its money, documents, and which associations and foundations to which such money will be devolved, whenever no text about this exist in the Association's statute or when it is possible to execute what has been provided for in its previous statute</p>	<p>Article Twenty: It is not allowed for officials of a association against which a dissolution decision has been issued, to dispose of its moneys or documents. The Minister will issue a decision in which it determines the method of liquidation and how to dispose of the money of the Association and its documents and the associations and foundations to which such money will be devolved.</p>	<p>Article Twenty Nine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is not allowed for officials of a association against which a dissolution decision has been issued, to dispose of its moneys or documents. 2. The bylaw will determine the method of liquidation and how to dispose of money of the Association, if the ruling was a dissolution. 	<p>The content of the Article was numbered and re-formulated.</p>

	<p>Article Twenty Two: It is allowed- by a decision from the Cabinet- to give the attribute of the public benefit to every association that aims at achieving a public interest upon or after establishing, based on the request of the Association or based on the Ministry's request or the Board of Associations and non-government foundations and the approval of the association in all cases. The removal of such attribute of "public benefit " by a decision from the cabinet. The Association of public benefit can merge into each other by the approval of the Ministry after taking the opinion of the association and non-government foundations , provided that the merger between public benefit associations and those without public benefit should be made only after a decision from the Council of Ministers.</p>	<p>Chapter Four: Giving the attribute of "Public Benefit" Article Thirty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every association is considered as a "public benefit" association if it aims at achieving a public interest and stipulated in its basic bylaw. 2. The bylaw will determine conditions and procedures required to give the attribute of the "public benefit" 3. Giving and writing off the attribute of "public benefit" by a decision from the Cabinet. 	<p>It has been re-formulated from the content of the Article (22). But for the merger of the Associations and Foundations in its types, it has been mentioned in the paragraph seven of the Article (6) of the committee's draft.</p>
	<p>Article Twenty Three: A decision from the Council of Ministers determines the privileges being enjoyed by the</p>	<p>Article Thirty One: A royal decree will determine the privileges of associations which are designated as "public benefit",</p>	<p>- The sentence by "a royal decree" has been put instead of by "a decree from the</p>

	associations of “public benefit”, especially not to block its entire or part of its money, and not to acquire such money by prescription. It is possible to expropriate it for the public benefit for its interest in achieving purposes for which the association has been established and in a way that does not contradict the existing statutes.	especially not to block its entire or part of its money, and not to acquire such money by prescription. It is possible to expropriate it for the public benefit for its interest in achieving the purposes for which the association has been established and in a way that does not contradict the existing statutes.	Council of Ministers”, based on what has mentioned in the article (70) of the statute. - The sentence of “not to acquire the moneys by the prescription” based on interventions.
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Article Thirteen: The Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs has the right to assign the management of its houses, foundations, or social centers which prove its ability to do so. In this case, the association will be given the necessary amount in the budget of the competent agency.	Article Twenty four: The Minister has the right to assign to any association of “public benefit” the management of a foundation affiliated to the Ministry or for other from the ministries based on its request, or to implement some projects or programs. Then the moneys of a association are considered as public ones.	Article Thirty Two: It is allowed for any government agency to contract with one of the association of “the public benefit” to manage a foundation affiliated foundation or to implement some projects and programs, and the bylaw will determine the framework of contractual relations between the two parties.	The sentence of “it is allowed for any government agency” has been placed instead of “it is allowed of the Minister” due to multiple of beneficiary agencies and to reduce administrative procedures. The sentence “the statute will determine...” was added, together with amendment in the formulation, and the second part of the article has been deleted.
	Article Twenty One: The associations of the “public benefit” are subject- in case there is no a special text about in this chapter, to the provisions for the associations.	Article Thirty Three: The associations of the “public benefit” are subject- in case there is no a special text about in this chapter, to the provisions for the associations.	The word “section” was put instead of “chapter”
	Article Twenty five: The associations of the “public benefit” are subject to the control of the Ministry. The controlling will deal with the examination of the Association’s activities including activities related to the project assigned to it, and investigate into its compatibility for the regulations and bylaws of the association. The task of controlling is taken over by inspectors appointed by the Minister.		This article has been deleted because what has been mentioned comes under in the tasks of the authority.
Article Eighteen: The Ministry of Labor & Social affairs in collaboration with the Civil Service set necessary rules for the organization of giving certificates to beneficiaries from cultural, educational, qualifying programs in charitable associations, and the methods of benefiting from the holders of these certificates.			
Article Nineteen: It is allowed to form charitable institutes for the purpose of receiving a material profit whose benefits are restricted to individuals, or certain agencies, or whose memberships are restricted to specific persons, according to its statutes.	Article Twenty Seven: A non-government foundation is a foundation that is founded by a person or persons of natural or legal personalities or both of them, and depend on what have been allocated in terms of money to exercise its activities set in their basic statute for a specific or unspecific period. Its benefit is restricted to individuals or certain agencies.	Chapter Five Non-Government Foundations Article Twenty Four: It is allowed to establish non-government foundation or fund to achieve a purpose or more from the purposes of public or dedicated benefits. A foundation will acquire its legal personality after the approval of the Authority to register it. The resources of the Foundation consists allocations made by the Founder or founders in terms of money or endowments or donations or wills, and internal donations.	The article has been re-formulated and the phrase “non-government fund” has been added to ensure what has been mentioned in the classification of the foundations. - The sentence of “the foundation acquires its legal personality after the approval of the Authority to register it, in line with the association. - The sentence “.... Or endowments, wills or what it receives such as internal donations” has been added.
	Article Twenty Eight: The basic statute of the foundation should include the	Article Thirty Five: The basic statute of the non-government foundation should include the following data:	The phrase (headquarter) has been substituted for “center of its management”

	<p>following data:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The name of foundation, its geographical scope, its headquarter. b. The purpose for which the foundation has been established. c. A detailed statement of the money dedicated for achieving the purposes of the foundation. d. Organizing the Foundation management, including the method of appointing a Chairman for a Trustee Board and its members and method of appointing a manager. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The name of the foundation, its geographic scope of activities, headquarters. 2. The name of foundation or those of founders and their personal data. 3. The purpose for which a foundation has been achieved. 4. A detailed statement of the money dedicated for achieving the purposes of the foundation and devolved money upon its dissolution. 5. Organizing the management of the foundation, including the method of appointing a chairman of Board of trustees and its members, and the method of appointing the Executive Official. 	<p>The phrase of "Executive Official: has replaced the "the manager"</p> <p>The phrase of "devolved money upon dissolution" in the second part of the paragraph (4) for more details in a way that aligns with the nature of the foundation.</p>
	<p>Article Twenty Nine: Each of a non-government foundation will have a Trustee Board, consisting of three members at least, among them the founder and founders. Chairman and members can be from them. The Ministry and the Board of Associations and non-government should be notified of the appointment and of any amendment that is made to the Trustee Council. If the Board of Trusteeship has not been appointed, or the place has become vacant in the Board and it has become impossible to appoint replacement for him or from them in the way it is stated in the basic bylaw, the Ministry will take over the task of appointing and inform the Board of Associations and non-government foundations about that.</p>	<p>Article Thirty Six: Each of a non-government foundation will have a Trustee Council consisting of three members at least, among them the founder and founders. Chairman and members can be from them. The Authority should be notified of the appointment and of any amendment that is made to the Trustee Council. If the Council of Trusteeship has not been appointed or the place has become vacant in the Board and it has become impossible to appoint replacement for him or from them in the way it is stated in the basic bylaw, the Authority will take over the appointment and inform the Board of Associations and non-government foundations about that.</p>	
	<p>Article Thirty: The Trustees Council will take over the management of the non-government foundation according to its basic bylaw and to be represented by the Chairman of the Board before the judiciary and before others.</p>		
	<p>Article Thirty One The non-government foundation will have an annual budget; and it is permissible after the approval of the Ministry that a statement that contains revenues and expenditures, serves as a budget, according to the nature of money which was allocated according to the basic bylaw.</p>	<p>Article Thirty Eight: The non-government foundation will have an annual budget and an audited final account. It is permissible after the approval of the Board- that it is sufficient for a statement to serve as a final account, including its revenues and expenditures and the aspects of its spending according to the nature of the money which was</p>	<p>The word "Ministry" has been changed to the Board and the sentence of "can serve as" to "sufficient". The sentence of "final accounts" because it explains the revenues and the actual expenditures of the foundation.</p>

		allocated according to the basic bylaw.	
<p>Article Twenty: The Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs will prepare a special record of charitable foundations, and the Executive Rules will determine for this bylaw the conditions of this record and registration procedures and necessary data for registration.</p>	<p>Article Thirty Two: The Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs will prepare a special record of charitable foundations, and the Executive Rules will determine for this bylaw the conditions of this record and registration procedures and necessary data for registration.</p>	<p>Article Thirty Nine: The Authority will prepare a special record of the charitable foundations, and Executive Rules will determine for this bylaw the conditions of this record and registration procedures and necessary data for registration.</p>	- The word "Authority" has been used instead of "the Ministry"
<p>Article Twenty One: The Foundation will have legal personality through registration according to the provisions of this bylaw.</p>			-
		<p>Article Forty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is allowed by a decision from the Trustee Council to dissolve voluntarily a non-government foundation. 2. The Board has the right to suspend the activity of a foundation temporarily and to claim before the competent court to dissolve the foundation or to merge it into another one after the availability of the sufficient evidence and with a justified decision in the following cases: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If it deviated from its objectives or committed gross violations for this statute or its Executive Bylaw or its basic bylaw. b. If it became unable to meet its financial obligations. c. If it committed violations of Islamic provisions or the public statute or the public moral. 	-
<p>Article Seventeen:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs will supervise activities of charitable associations and controlling the implementation of provisions of this bylaw and decisions issued accordingly. It has the right to see its books, records, documents which are related to the activities of the Association. The Association should provide any information or data in other documents 	<p>Article Thirty Four: The Ministry will be responsible for the oversight of association's activities and controlling of implementation of this statute and decisions issued accordingly. It has the right to see books of the Association and its records and documents which are relevant to its activities. Each association has to provide any information or statement or document required by the Ministry. The Ministry will provide- to Charitable Associations officially registered with it- allocated assistances in addition to special assistances which are granted to associations when the management of the Ministry's affiliated foundation is assigned to</p>		-

<p>required by the Ministry.</p> <p>2. The Minister of Labor and Social Affairs has the right to suspend the implementation of any decision issued by the bodies responsible for the affairs of the Association, which is contradicting the provisions of this bylaw or the decisions issued accordingly or the for the Statute of the Association.</p>	<p>it.</p> <p>The non-government and scientific association may fundraise and accept grants and wills in a manner that does not contradict the statute and instructions issued in this regard.</p> <p>It is allowed for other associations and foundations to accept grants, wills and endowments, and is not allowed for them to fundraise.</p> <p>The Minister has the right to suspend the implementation of any decision issued by the bodies responsible for the affairs of associations whenever it is violating for the provisions of this statute or decisions issued accordingly or the basic bylaw of the Association.</p> <p>The provisions of this statute will be applied to associations and charitable foundations at the time of issuing of this statute excepting for provisions related to establishment, registration, and publication. The Ministry has the right to take necessary actions to amend the bylaws of associations and charitable foundations in consistent with the provisions of this statute.</p> <p>It is not allowed for an association to deviate from definite purposes in its basic bylaw.</p>		
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	<p>Article Thirty Five:</p> <p>The Minister will form the Council of Associations and non-government foundations. The Executive Bylaw will determine the method of forming the Council and its duties.</p>		<p>It has been deleted and replaced by the Council of Authority.</p>
<p>Article Twenty Two: charitable foundations are subject to supervision and controlling of the Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs. Similarly, they are subject to such laws applied to other charitable associations in terms of establishing branches, merger, appointment of a temporary</p>			

Board, and suspension of its decisions and dissolution. Banning stipulated in Article Two that it should not deviate its objectives or entering into financial speculations is also applied.			
		<p>Article Forty One:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Those who are responsible for the affairs of the foundation, against which a decision was issued to suspend its activities or ruled to be dissolved, has no the right to dispose of its money or documents. 2. The bylaw will determine the method of liquidation or method of disposing of money of the foundation and its documents if a ruling was issued to dissolve it. 	A new article was added to ban those who are responsible for the foundation against which a ruling was issued from disposing it and also the method of liquidation.
		<p>Article Forty two:</p> <p>The Authority and foundation have the right to appeal before the competent court according to the applicable statutes.</p>	
		<p>Article Forty Three:</p> <p>Anything has no reference in this section, the content of this statute will be applied to the non-government foundation.</p>	The word "section" has been used instead of "chapter".
		<p>Chapter Six</p> <p>Typical federation of associations and foundations</p> <p>Article Forty Four:</p> <p>It is allowed for associations and foundations to establish typical federations with legal personality, and the basic bylaw will determine the method of forming the federation and its specialties.</p>	
		<p>Article Forty Five:</p> <p>The group of founders consists of associations or foundations or both of them, and the Federation's establishment and dissolution are subject to the provisions of association establishment and dissolution and provisions of this statute and the its Executive Bylaw.</p>	
		<p>Article Forty Six:</p> <p>The group of founders will set a basic bylaw for the federation which is compatible with the provisions of this statute and its Executive Bylaw and to be approved by the Council.</p>	

		<p>Chapter Seven</p> <p>General Provisions</p> <p>Article Forty Seven:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is allowed for non-government 	A new section called "General Provisional" has been added, including some articles which were mentioned from the government and are not included under
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		<p>associations of public benefit to receive donations according to the bylaw of the donation collection.</p> <p>2. It is allowed for other associations which have received the attribute of “public benefit” to receive donations- after the approval of the authority- in order to implement definite programs.</p> <p>3. The organizational bylaw for fundraising determines the necessary controls.</p>	<p>specific section, as they are general provisions.</p> <p>- Some provisions of this article have been taken from the Article (34) from the government’s draft, and it is aiming at determining the associations which are allowed to receive donations and the bylaw will detail that.</p>
		<p>Article Forty Eight: The provisions of this statute will be applied to non-government associations and foundations authorized at the time of issuing this statute, excepting the provisions related to the establishment, registration and publication. The non-government associations and foundations should amend their bylaws to be in consistent with the provisions of this statute within a maximum period of one year from the date of the execution of this statute.</p>	<p>This article is transferred from the Article (34) from the government’s draft with some amendments in the formulation.</p>
	<p>Article Thirty Six: The Minister issues the Executive Bylaw of this statute within (One hundred and Eighty Days) from publication date.</p>	<p>Article Forty Nine: - The Board will issue the executive bylaw of this statute within a maximum period of (one hundred eighty days) from the publication date.</p>	<p>The word “Council” has been used instead of “the Minister”</p>
	<p>Article Thirty Seven: This Statute will rescind the bylaw of the charitable associations and foundations, issued by the decision of the Board of Ministers No. (107) dated 25/6/1410 and all contradicting provisions.</p>	<p>Article fifty: This Statute will rescind the bylaw of charitable associations and foundations, issued by the decision of the Board of Ministers No. (107) dated 25/6/1410 and all contradicting provisions.</p>	<p>No amendment was made.</p>
	<p>Article Thirty eight: This statute will be applied after (one hundred eighty) from publication date in the official gazette.</p>	<p>Article fifty one: This statute will be applied after (one hundred eighty) from publication date in the official gazette.</p>	<p>No amendment was made</p>