## **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
	Article One: Definitions  The following expressions and terms will have the corresponding meanings unless the context means otherwise.  The Ministry: Ministry of Social Affairs. The Minister: Minister of Social Affairs. 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. Statute: The Non-government associations and foundations. The Executive Bylaw: The Statute's Executive Bylaw.	Chapter One Definitions, objectives and Classifications  Article One: Definitions:  The following expressions and terms-wherever mentioned in the system will have the following meanings unless the context means otherwise;  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	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.
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	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,	benefit.  Article Two: The objectives of Statute: This law aims at the following:  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.	New article: It has been added to explain the objective and aspirations from this law.  The Article Two of the draft law of the Government was included in the Article Three of the Committee.

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.  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.  Article Six:			
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with the state fiscal year.  Article Six:		I	
Article Six:		being established and ends in parallel	
Article Six:		with the state fiscal year.	
103K3 OF LIFE MULTIOTICY.		Tasks of the Authority:	

	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:	
	1. Registration and issuing	
	licenses to associations,	
	foundations, federations.	
	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-	The paragraph (10) was
	government activity.	added based on the
	6. To approve basic bylaws	minutes signed
	of associations,	between the head of
	foundations, and	the Social Affairs &
	federations.	Youth Committee and
	7. To take decisions on	the Chairman of
	merging associations and	Committee and after
	foundations whatever the	the approval of the
	type of association or	committees, provided
	foundation.	that the task of
	<ol><li>To set and approve</li></ol>	donation receipt
	necessary rules for	should be assigned to
	coordination among the	the National Authority.
	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.	
	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:	
	One of the Cabinet Member is to	
	be nominated by a royal decree.	
	Representatives of government	
	sectors whose ranks are not less	
	than fourteen according to the	
	following:	
	- Representative of Ministry	
	of Social Affairs -	
	member -	
	- Representative of the	
	- Representative of the Ministry of Islamic Affairs	
	•	
i e	and Endowment, and Call	

	And Guidance- member		
	<ul> <li>Representative of Ministry</li> </ul>		
	of Higher Education		
	<ul> <li>Representative of Ministry</li> </ul>		
	of Interior - member		
	<ul> <li>Representative of Ministry</li> </ul>		
	of Trade- member		
	<ol><li>Representatives of non-</li></ol>		
	government sectors who		
	have previous		
	experiences, according to		
	the following:		
	<ul> <li>Three represent non-</li> </ul>		
	government associations		
	directed to the public		
	servicemembers		
	- Two represent the		
	professional associations		
	two members		
	<ul> <li>Two represent scientific</li> </ul>		
	associations - two		
	members		
	- Two represent non-		
	government foundations		
	two members		
	- Representative of		
	Chamber of Commerce		
	member		
	The Chairman of Board will designate a		<u> </u>
	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.		
	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.		
	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.		
+			
	Article Eight: Secretary General		
	The Authority should have a Corret	1	
	The Authority should have a Secretary		
	General in the excellent rank that		
	General in the excellent rank that should be made by a royal order based		
	General in the excellent rank that		

	responsibilities		
	responsibilities.  Article Nine		
	Associations Support Fund		
	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.		
	Fund Resources:     a. Appropriations		
	a. Appropriations allocated in the		
	state budget.		
	b. Donations, gifts,		
	endowments.		Disposal money means
	c. Disposal money,		the moneys which are
	and alike, held with		gained by illegitimate
	banks, financial		dealings.
	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.		
	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		
Article One:	rules.  Article Three:	Chapter Three	
		Non-Government Associations	
The Charitable Association is	<ol> <li>An association is</li> </ol>		
established if twenty persons or	established if twenty Saudi	Article Ten: Association Establishment:	
more, Saudi nationals, in full	persons or more, in their		
capacity, have not been convicted	full capacity, conviction-	An association is established if ten	
for any dishonoring felony, or	free from any dishonoring	Saudi persons or more, in their	
trust-breaching, unless they had	felony or trust-breach	full capacity, conviction-free from	
been reinstated, after the approval of the Minister of Labor and Social	unless they were reinstated, have applied	any dishonoring felony or breaching trust unless they were	
Affairs to its establishment.	for its establishment. The	reinstated, have applied for its	
Andres to its establishment.	association will have legal	establishment. These who can	
Article Four:	personality after being	constitute the founded general	
The Ministry of Labor and Social	registered into the special	assembly.	
Affairs gives a certificate from the	record which is prepared	3. The Association will have legal	
special record, that contains	by the Ministry for this	personality after the approval of	
registration date, its number,	purpose. Its basic bylaw	the Authority for registration and	
publishing date, and headquarters	will be published in the	its basic bylaw will be published in	
of the Association.	official gazette, and	the official gazette and one of the	
	registration should not be	local newspapers.	
	made if its basic bylaw	Degistration will not be allowed if the Land	
	contains provisions that contradicts with this	Registration will not be allowed if the basic	
	contradicts with this statute provisions or other	bylaw has included provisions contradictory with the provisions of this statute (or	
	ones, or that contravenes	provisions of Islamic Sharia) or that contradict	
	the public order or	the pubic order or contrary with the public	
	contrary to public morals	morals.	
	of the community.		
Article One:	,		
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			

felony, or	trust-breaching, unless			
	een reinstated, after the			
	of the Minister of Labor			
and Soc				
establishm				
CStabilstiiii	ierre.			
Article Fou	ır.			
Article roo				
The Minis	try of Labor & Social			
	es a certificate from the			
special	record, containing			
	n date, its number,			
	date, and headquarters			
of the Asso				
Article Thr		Article Five:	Article Eleven: Establishing branches.	The sentence was
	ciation can establish	The Association has the right to	Article Elevent Establishing Stationess	"amended" after the
	only after the approval of	establish branches within the Kingdom	The Association has the right to establish	approval of the
	try of Labor and Social	after the approval of the Ministry. The	branches within the Kingdom, with sending a	Ministry to "with
	he branch should be	Association's basic bylaw will outline	notice to the Authority. The Basic Bylaw will	advising the Authority"
	and any amendments to	the method of establishing these	outline the method of forming these branches	in order to be
-	statute according to the	branches and its specialties and other	and its specialties and other provisions.	compatible with the
previous p	-	provisions.	·	spirit of the statute.
Article Six:		Chapter Two	Article Twelve:	The paragraph (4) has
The Associ	iation consists from the	-	The Association consists of the following	been added because
following e		Administrative and Financial Structure	bodies:	the Executive Body is
1.	General Assembly;	Article Six:	<ol> <li>The General Assembly;</li> </ol>	an integral part of the
2.	The Board;	<ol> <li>The General Assembly;</li> </ol>	2. The Board;	Association's Bodies.
3.	The permanent	2. The Board;	<ol><li>The permanent committees which</li></ol>	
	committees which are	3. The permanent	are formed by the general	
	formed by the general	Committees which are	assembly or the Board, provided	
	assembly or the	formed by the General	that the responsibilities of each	
	Board, provided that	Assembly or the Board,	committee should be determined	
	the specialty of each	provided that the	by the decision "issued for its	
	committee should be	responsibilities of each	formation".	
	defined by the	committee should be	4. The Executive Body.	
	decision for which has	defined by a decision for		
<del></del>	been issued.	which has been issued.		-1
Article Five	e:	Article Four:	Article Thirteen: The Basic bylaw should	The paragraph No. (3)
The Asso	e: ciation's Basic Statute	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should	include basic data and provisions, especially	has been re-
The Asso	e: ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions,	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:	
The Asso should inc	e: ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:-	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association, its	has been re-
The Asso	e: ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association,	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope	has been re- formulated.
The Asso should inc	e: ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter,	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association,	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of services.	has been re- formulated. - The
The Asso should inc	e: ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association, headquarter, geographical	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of services.  2. The purpose for which it has been	has been re- formulated.  - The sentence
The Asso should inc and provisi 1.	ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of its services.	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association, headquarter, geographical scope of its services.	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of services.  2. The purpose for which it has been established.	has been re- formulated.  - The sentence "determini
The Asso should inc	e: ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association, headquarter, geographical	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of services.  2. The purpose for which it has been	has been re- formulated.  - The sentence
The Asso should inc and provisi 1.	ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of its services. The purpose for which	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association, headquarter, geographical scope of its services.  2. The purpose for which it	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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	has been reformulated.  - The sentence "determining election
The Asso should inc and provisi 1.	ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of its services. The purpose for which it has been	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  1. The name of association, headquarter, geographical scope of its services. 2. The purpose for which it has been established.	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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	has been reformulated.  - The sentence "determining election mechanis
The Asso should inc and provisi 1.	ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of its services. The purpose for which it has been established;	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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	has been reformulated.  - The sentence "determini ng election mechanis m within the Associatio
The Asso should inc and provisi 1.	ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of its services. The purpose for which it has been established; The name of each	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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.	has been reformulated.  - The sentence "determini ng election mechanis m within the
The Asso should inc and provisi 1.	ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of its services. The purpose for which it has been established; The name of each founding members, his age, profession, and residence.	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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,	has been reformulated.  - The sentence "determini ng election mechanis m within the Associatio
The Asso should inc and provisi 1.	ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of its services. The purpose for which it has been established; The name of each founding members, his age, profession, and residence. Membership	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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,	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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	has been reformulated.  - The sentence "determining election mechanis m within the Association" has been added to
The Asso should inc and provisi 1. 2.	ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of its services. The purpose for which it has been established; The name of each founding members, his age, profession, and residence. Membership conditions, its kinds,	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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.	has been reformulated.  - The sentence "determining election mechanis m within the Association" has been added to the
The Asso should inc and provisi 1. 2.	ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of its services. The purpose for which it has been established; The name of each founding members, his age, profession, and residence. Membership conditions, its kinds, members' rights and	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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.	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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	has been reformulated.  - The sentence "determining election mechanis m within the Association" has been added to the paragraph
The Asso should inc and provisi 1. 2. 3.	ciation's Basic Statute lude the following data ions, particularly:- Name of association, its headquarter, geographical scope of its services. The purpose for which it has been established; The name of each founding members, his age, profession, and residence. Membership conditions, its kinds, members' rights and responsibilities.	Article Four: The Association's basic statute should include the basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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	include basic data and provisions, especially the following:  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.	has been reformulated.  - The sentence "determining election mechanis m within the Association" has been added to the paragraph No. (7).
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		en: The general assembly consists —except for the founding general	<ol> <li>The general assembly consists – except for the founding general</li> </ol>	Association's resources:  1. Association's resources consist of the following sources:  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.  Article Fifteen: General Assembly:  1. The General Assembly consists-except for the founding general association- of the working	Financial resources of the Association are determined, and the controls on receiving foreign aids through the Authority.  The committee has the view to allow for the members who spent six months the
		en: The general assembly consists —except for the founding general assembly- of working	The general assembly consists – except for the founding general assembly- of the working	Association's resources:  1. Association's resources consist of the following sources:  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.  Article Fifteen: General Assembly:  1. The General Assembly consists-except for the founding general association- of the working members who met their	Financial resources of the Association are determined, and the controls on receiving foreign aids through the Authority.  The committee has the view to allow for the members who spent six months the opportunity to actively
their commitments   commitments towards the   association and spent at least six   of the association or		en: The general assembly consists –except for the founding general assembly of working members who met	The general assembly consists – except for the founding general assembly- of the working members who met their	Association's resources:  1. Association's resources consist of the following sources:  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.  Article Fifteen: General Assembly:  1. The General Assembly consists-except for the founding general association- of the working members who met their commitments toward the	Financial resources of the Association are determined, and the controls on receiving foreign aids through the Authority.  The committee has the view to allow for the members who spent six months the opportunity to actively subscribe to activities

toward the association and whose membership passed one year at least.  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.  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.  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	association, who spent at least one year.  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.  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.	months.  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.  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.	the foundation, of which the elections in order to encourage the working members.  - No amendme nt was made to it Amendme nts to the formulatio n.
date of the meeting's end.	Article Eight:	Article Sixteen:	- The word "
	The General Assembly is responsible for the following:  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.	The General assembly is responsible for the following:  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.	and to approve it" was added based on the discussion.  - The formulatio n of the paragraph (4) was revised to be "approve an investmen t plan' instead of "studying the principle of Because the task of the general assembly is to approve the aspects of the associatio n's activities.

		d a t = t :
Article Nine:	Article Nine:	determine his fees" has been added to the paragraph "7" - The word
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.	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.	"Ministry" has been amended to "authority " and the word "based" was added to make it clear.
Article ten: The extraordinary general assembly is responsible for the following:  a. To decide resignations of the Board or remove their membership and fill vacant positions.  b. To propose merger of an association into another.  c. To rescind the decision of the Board's.  d. To revise association's basic bylaw;  e. To dissolve an association.  f. Other important and urgent issues.  The decisions of the extraordinary general assembly in these cases by the majority of two thirds of the attending members.	Article Eighteen: The extraordinary general assembly is responsible for the following:  1. To decide resignations of the Board or remove their membership and fill vacant positions.  2. To propose the merger of the association into another.  3. To rescind the decision of the Board's.  4. To revise association's basic bylaw;  5. To dissolve an association.	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.
Article Eleven: It is not allowed for the ordinary or extraordinary general assembly to consider the unscheduled issues in the agenda.	Article Nineteen: It is not allowed for the ordinary or extraordinary general assembly to consider unscheduled issues in the agenda.	No amendment was made.
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.	Article Twelve  1- 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.  2- The decisions of the ordinary general assembly are issued by the absolute majority of the attending members.  3- The decisions of the extraordinary general assembly are issued by the majority of two thirds of the attending members.	- The phrase of "all cases, a representa tive 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 associatio ns and foundation s The phrase was moved

Article Eight:  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.  2. Association's statute sets the period of the Board, provided it should not exceed four years.  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.	Article Thirteen:  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.  2- The general assembly elects the association's Board members through the secret voting.  3- The Minister has the right to appoint three of the Board members, provided the number should exceed the third of members.  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	Article Twenty One:  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.  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.	from the Article Twelve of the governme nt's draft.  - This phrase was moved from the Article Ten of the governme nt's draft, because the general assembly is discussing very important issues of the Associatio n.  - Part of the governme nt's draft was sufficient and the remaining was deleted, with aim of giving the associatio ns more independe nce, flexibility. The phrase "four years and renewable for once" was added to the second part of the article, for the importanc e of involving new experience into the associatio ns draft because the election and veto to the decision is the association's right.
days from the date of	the meeting of each session of the Board and its taken decisions within		of the government's draft because the election and veto to
	date. 5- The Executive Bylaw states the rules of work progress		the paragraph (5) of the

	in the Board.		governme nt draft has been mentioned in the article Thirteen of the committee 's draft.
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.  5. The Executive rules of these regulation should state the rules of work progress in the council.		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.  4- It is not allowed to work for the association and to be a Board Member.	
Article Nine:	Article Fourteen:	Article Twenty two:	- The
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.	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:  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.  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.  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 general assembly should elect a new	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:  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.  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.  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.  2. The former Board has the right to lodge a complaint before the competent court within fifteen days from date of notification.	sentence "with the considerati on of the provision of the basic regulation of the associatio n" mentioned in the governme nt'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. The paragraph No. (2) has been added to give the

		board will end by the election of the		right of
		new Board.		lodging a
				complaint
				before the
				competent
				court.
Article Ter		Article Fifteen:	Article Twenty three:	The word "authority"
	ciation's board should	The association's board should provide	The Association's Board should provide the	has been added instead
•	ne Ministry of Labor and	the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs	Authority an annual detailed report on the	of the word (the
	airs a copy of the final for the past financial year	a copy of the final accounts for the past financial year and a copy of the	ending financial year within three months from the end of the financial year approved by	Ministry). The article was reformulated and
	opy of the estimated	estimated budget for the new year in	the general assembly, including the activities	some details were
	or the new year in the	the time scheduled by the executive	of the Association, and the full financial report	removed and referred
	duled by the executive	rules singed by the chairman of the	approved by the auditor of the accounts and a	to the regulation.
	ed by the chairman of	Board or his deputy and the Cashier	copy of the estimated budget for the new	- The phrase
board or	his deputy and the	and the Association's accountant,	year.	"within
Cashier a	and the Association's	attached by a copy of the minutes		three
accountan	t and the Secretary	approved by the Association's Board.		months)
General.				has been
				added.
Article Ele		Article Sixteen:	Article Eleven:	No amendment at all.
	ation should:	The association should:	The association should:	
1-	Maintain at its	1. Maintain at its	1. Maintain at its	
	headquarters its own	headquarters its own	headquarters its own	
	documents, corresponding,	documents, corresponding, registers	documents, corresponding,	
	registers according to	corresponding, registers according to the Executive	registers according to this regulation.	
	the Executive Rules of	Rules of this regulation.	2. To register into a special	- Slight
	this bylaw	2. To register into a special	record the name of each	amendme
2-	To register into a	record the name of each	member, his civil register,	nt was
	special record the	member, age, profession,	his birth date, profession,	made to
	name of each	address, the date of	address, joining date to	this
	member, age,	joining to the association,	association, his	paragraph
	profession, address,	his contributions, and any	contributions, and any	and the
	the date of joining to	change that come up to	change that comes up to	phrase
	the association, his	this data.	this data.	"his civil
	contributions, and any	3. To register in a special	3. To register in special record	register"
	change that comes up	record the minutes of the	the sessions of the general	has been
_	to this data.	association's sessions, and	assembly, the Board and	added,
3-	To register in a special record the minutes of	the Board, its decisions and the decisions issued	their decisions and the	also the
	the association's	by the head of the General	decisions issued by the executive of the Association	phrase of "if any".
	sessions, and the	Assembly from the Board.	by an authorization from	- The phrase
	Board, its decisions	4. To record its accounts in	the Board. Each member of	"with an
	and the decisions	books that state in detail,	the Association has the	authorizati
	issued by the head of	expenditures, revenues	right to see such registers.	on from
	the Association by	including the donations	4. To record its accounts in	the Board
	authorization from	and its sources.	books, that state in detail,	and for
	the Board. Each	5. To contract with an	expenditures, revenues	each
	member of the	authorized legal	including donations and its	member
	Association has the	accountant.	sources.	of the
	right to see such	6. To deposit its moneys in	5. To contract with a legal	Associatio
4	registers. To record its accounts	its name with one of the	certified accountant to	n's has the
4-	in books, that state in	banks in the Kingdom, and withdrawal would be	audit its accounts.  6. To deposit its moneys in its	right to see these
	detail, the	made only by the	name with one of the banks	registers.
	expenditures,	signature of two officials	in the Kingdom, and	To giver
	revenues including	in the Association, and the	withdrawal would be made	the
	donations and its	executive rules determine	only by the signature of	members
	sources.	those officials.	two officials in the	this right
5-	To have an authorized		Association, and the	to increase
	legal accountant.		executive rules determine	transparen
6-	To deposit its moneys		those officials.	cy. The
	in its name with one		7. To post in its headquarters	phrase of
	of the banks in the		or on the web, the final	"Executive
	Kingdom, and		account before a week	Official"
	withdrawal would be		from the date of holding of	was placed
	made only by the		the General Assembly.	instead of
	signature of two		O To shide by the access?	(Head of
	officials in the		8. To abide by the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and	Associatio
	Association, and the executive rules		public order and general	n) - No
	determine those		morals and everything that	- NO amendme
	officials.		maintains the national	nt was
7-	To mention its names,		unity.	made
· ·		ļ	· -1-	

registration number and the scope of its activities in all books and records, and prints.		9. To issue a membership card for each member.	- No amendme nt 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 importanc e of being committed to constants and Islamic rules. It has been reformulat ed from the Article Three in the Governme nt's draft The paragraph (9) has been added for the importanc e of issuing identificati on card for each
	Article Seventeen:	Article twenty five:	
	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.	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.  - 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.	title for article, and the word "material" to the imported tools.

	Article eighteen:	Article: Twenty six:	
	It is allowed to dissolve an association	It is allowed to dissolve the association	
	voluntarily by a decision from the	voluntarily by a decision from the non-extra-	
	extra-ordinary general assembly	ordinary general assembly according to	
	according to the rules set by the basic	provisions of this statute and the Association's	
	statute of the Association.	basic bylaw.	The first read of the
	Article Nineteen: It is allowed, by a decision from the	Article Twenty Seven:  a. The Board has the right to	The first part of the article was amended
	Minister, to dissolve or merge the	suspend the activity of the	and the Board has
	association into another association in	association temporarily and claim	been given the right to
	the following cases:	before the competent courts to	suspend the activity of
	1. If the number of its	dissolve or merge the association	the association
	members is less	into another association after the	temporarily by a
	than ten persons.	availability of sufficient evidence	iustified decision and
	2. If it deviated from	and by a justified decision, in	to claim before the
	its set objectives or	some of the following cases:	competent court to
	committed a gross	1. If the number of its	dissolve or merge the
	violation for its	members is less than	association in
	basic regulation or	ten persons.	protection of the
	its executive	2. In case it deviated	associations and giving
	regulation.	from its set	the judiciary the
	3. If it became unable	objectives or	authority to dissolve
	to meet its financial	committed a gross	and merge the
	obligations.	violation for its basic	association.
	4. If it disposed of its	regulation.	
	money in different	3. If it became unable	
	aspects other than	to meet its financial	The sentence "for this
	the ones set forth	obligations.	statute and its
	5. If it committed	4. If it disposed of its	executive bylaw" has
	violations against	money in different	been added.
	the Islamic Sharia or	aspects other than	
	the public order or	the ones set forth. 5. If it violated the	
	the general morals.	public order or public	- The
		morals or did not	paragraph
		observe traditions in	(5) has
		the kingdom.	been
		the kingdom.	revised as
			the Islamic
			Sharia and
			public
			order are
			the
			general
			framework
			which
			should be
			committed
			by the
			Associatio
			ns, and the
			traditions
			observed
			have been
			deleted
			because what
			wnat mentioned
			previously
			is enough.
	Article Twenty six:	b. If it proved for the Board that	The minister has,
	If it appeared to the Minister that	gross violations were committed ,	instead of dissolving
	there are gross violations have been	which could affect the association	the association, the
	committed, which could affect the	achievement of its purposes and	right to appoint a
	association achievement of its	practices or implementing its	temporary board for
	purposes and practices or	assigned programs or projects,	one period, taking the
	implementing its assigned programs or	the Board can take any one of the	authority of the Board
	projects, the Minister can take any of	following procedures:	if it serves the public
	the following procedures:	<ol> <li>Suspend the project assigned to</li> </ol>	interest and achieve
	<ol> <li>Suspend the project</li> </ol>	the Association temporarily until	the objectives of the
	1. Suspend the project		i e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
	assigned to the	violations are removed.	association.
	assigned to the Association temporarily	violations are removed.  2. Withdraw the project assigned to	association.
	assigned to the Association temporarily until violations are	<ol><li>Withdraw the project assigned to the association.</li></ol>	association.
	assigned to the Association temporarily until violations are removed.	<ol> <li>Withdraw the project assigned to the association.</li> <li>Depose the Association's Board</li> </ol>	association.
	assigned to the Association temporarily until violations are	<ol><li>Withdraw the project assigned to the association.</li></ol>	association.

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	assigned to the association.  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.  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.	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 nongovernment foundation, and to the executive regulation organizes the method of holding this meeting. The task of temporary Board ends with electing new board.  Article Twenty Eight:  The authority and association have the right to appeal before the competent court according to the applicable laws.  Article Twenty Nine:  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.	The content of the Article was numbered and re-formulated.
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			

Article Twenty Two:	Chapter Four:	
It is allowed- by a decision from	Giving the attribute of "Public	It has been re-formulated from the
the Cabinet- to give the attribute	Benefit"	content of the Article (22). But for
of the public benefit to every	Article Thirty:	the merger of the Associations and
association that aims at achieving	<ol> <li>Every association is</li> </ol>	Foundations in its types, it has
a public interest upon or after	considered as a	been mentioned in the paragraph
establishing, based on the request	"public benefit"	seven of the Article (6) of the
of the Association or based on the	association if it aims	committee's draft.
Ministry's request or the Board of	at achieving a public	
Associations and non-government	interest and	
foundations and the approval of	stipulated in its basic	
the association in all cases. The	bylaw.	
removal of such attribute of	<ol><li>The bylaw will</li></ol>	
"public benefit " by a decision	determine conditions	
from the cabinet. The Association	and procedures	
of public benefit can merge into	required to give the	
each other by the approval of the	attribute of the	
Ministry after taking the opinion of	"public benefit"	
the association and non-	<ol><li>Giving and writing off</li></ol>	
government foundations ,	the attribute of	
provided that the merger between	"public benefit" by a	
public benefit associations and	decision from the	
those without public benefit	Cabinet.	
should be made only after a		
decision from the Council of		
Ministers.		
Article Twenty Three:	Article Thirty One:	- The sentence by "a
A decision from the Council of	A royal decree will determine the	royal decree" has
Ministers determines the	privileges of associations which	been put instead of
privileges being enjoyed by the	are designated as "public benefit",	by "a decree from the

	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 statues.	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 statues.	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.
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 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 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.  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 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.  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"

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following data:  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	1. The name of the foundation, its geographic scope of activities, headquarters. 2. The name of foundation or those of foundarion or those of foundarion 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	The phrase of "Executive Official: has replaced the "the manager"  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.
of appointing a manager.	foundation, including the method of appointing a chairman of Board of trustees and its members, and the method of appointing the Executive Official.	
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 became 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 nongovernment foundations about that.	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 became 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.	
Article Thirty: The Trustees Council will take over the management of the nongovernment foundation according to its basic bylaw and to be represented by the Chairman of the Board before the judiciary and before others.  Article Thirty One	Article Thirty Eight:	The word "Ministry" has been changed to the Board and the
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.	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	sentence of "can serve as" to "sufficient".  The sentence of "final accounts" because it explains the revenues and the actual expenditures of the foundation.

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.  Article Twenty One: The Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs 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.  Article Twenty One: The Foundation will have legal personality through registration according to the provisions of this bylaw.			allocated according to the basis	
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 according to the provisions of this bylaw.  Article Thirty Two:  The Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs will prepare a special record of the charitable foundations, and the Executive Rules will determine for this bylaw the conditions of this record and registration procedures and necessary data for registration.  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.  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.  - The word "Authority viil 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.  - The word "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.  - 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.			allocated according to the basic bylaw.	
The Foundation will have legal personality through registration according to the provisions of this bylaw.	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.	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	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	- The word "Authority" has been used instead of "the Ministry"
	The Foundation will have legal personality through registration according to the provisions of this	on		-
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 of 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:  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 this bylaw and decision stated accordingly. It has the right to see its book of the disconstitution of this statute and decision formation or the public moral.  Article Seventeen:  Article Seventeen:  1. The Ministry of Labor  8. Social Affairs will some the public moral of the public mora	Article Seventeen:  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	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 did assistances which are granted to associations when the	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:  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	

	required by the	it.		
	Ministry.		ı	
2.	The Minister of Labor	The non-government and scientific	ı	
	and Social Affairs has	association may fundraise and	ı	
	the right to suspend	accept grants and wills in a	ı	
	the implementation	manner that does not contradict	ı	
	of any decision issued	the statute and instructions issued	ı	
	by the bodies	in this regard.	ı	
	responsible for the	It is allowed for other associations	ı	
	affairs of the	and foundations to accept grants,	ı	
	Association, which is	wills and endowments, and is not	ı	
	contradicting the	allowed for them to fundraise.	ı	
	provisions of this	anowed for them to fundraise.	1	
	bylaw or the decisions	The Minister has the right to	1	
	issued accordingly or	suspend the implementation of	ı	
	the for the Statute of	any decision issued by the bodies	1	
	the Association.	responsible for the affairs of	ı	
	the Association.	associations whenever it is	1	
		violating for the provisions of this	ı	
		statute or decisions issued	ı	
		accordingly or the basic bylaw of	ı	
		the Association.	1	
		The provisions of this statute will	1	
		be applied to associations and	ı	
		charitable foundations at the time	1	
			ı	
		of issuing of this statute excepting	ı	
		for provisions related to	1	
		establishment, registration, and	ı	
		publication. The Ministry has the	1	
		right to take necessary actions to	ı	
		amend the bylaws of associations	1	
		and charitable foundations in	ı	
		consistent with the provisions of	ı	
		this statute.	1	
		It is not allowed for an association	1	
		to deviate from definite purposes	1	
		in its basic bylaw.	1	

	It is allowed for an association to	 
	subscribe to any conference or	
	meeting outside the Kingdom only	
	by a prior permission from the	
	Ministry, nor to work in any	
	association, or authority whose	
	head-office is outside the	
	Kingdom, or to affiliate to it or	
	associate with it or join to it, only	
	after the approval of the Ministry.	
	The provisions of this statute are	
	not applicable to scientific	
	associations in the Saudi	
	universities or charitable	
	associations which have been	
	established under royal orders.	
	Article Thirty Five:	It has been deleted and replaced
		by the Council of Authority.
	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.	
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	1	

B	ı		1
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.			
		Article Forty One:  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	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.
		it.  Article Forty two: The Authority and foundation have the right to appeal before the competent court according to the	
		applicable statutes.  Article Forty Three: Anything has no reference in this section, the content of this statute will be applied to the non-government foundation.	The word "section" has been used instead of "chapter".
		Chapter Six Typical federation of associations and foundations Article Forty Four: 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.	
		Article Forty Five: 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.	
		Article Forty Six: 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.	

Chapter Seven	A new section called "General
General Provisions	Provisional" has been added,
Article Forty Seven:	including some articles which were
<ol> <li>It is allowed for non-</li> </ol>	mentioned from the government
government	and are not included under

	associations of public	specific section, as they are
	benefit to receive	general provisions.
	donations according	<ul> <li>Some provisions of</li> </ul>
	to the bylaw of the	this article have been
	donation collection.	taken from the Article
	2. It is allowed for other	(34) from the
	associations which	government's draft,
	have received the	and it is aiming at
	attribute of "public	determining the
	benefit" to receive	associations which are
	donations- after the	allowed to receive
		donations and the
	authority- in order to	bylaw will detail that.
	implement definite	
	programs.	
	3. The organizational	
	bylaw for fundraising	
	determines the	
	necessary controls.	
	Article Forty Eight:	This article is transferred from the
	The provisions of this statute will	Article (34) from the government's
	be applied to non-government	draft with some amendments in
	associations and foundations	the formulation.
	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.	
Article Thirty Six:	Article Forty Nine:	The word "Council" has been used
•	·	instead of "the Minister"
The Minister issues the Executive	- The Board will issue	mstead of the Millister
Bylaw of this statute within (One	the executive bylaw	
hundred and Eighty Days) from	of this statute within	
publication date.	a maximum period of	
	(one hundred eighty	
	days) from the	
	publication date.	
Article Thirty Seven:	Article fifty:	No amendment was made.
This Statute will rescind the bylaw	This Statute will rescind the bylaw	
of the charitable associations and	of charitable associations and	
foundations, issued by the	foundations, issued by the	
decision of the Board of Ministers	decision of the Board of Ministers	
No. (107) dated 25/6/1410 and all	No. (107) dated 25/6/1410 and all	
contradicting provisions.	contradicting provisions.	
 Article Thirty eight:	Article fifty one:	No amendment was made
This statute will be applied after	This statute will be applied after	
(one hundred eighty) from	(one hundred eighty) from	
publication date in the official	publication date in the official	
gazette.	gazette.	