

ANNEXES TO THE
FOURTH PERIODIC REPORT

TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Employment of Women (Amendment No. 19) Law, 5760-2000*

Amendment of section 7

~~In the Employment of Women Law, 5714-1951 (hereinafter referred to as~~

"the principal Law"), the following shall be inserted in section 7(c), after paragraph (4):

"(5) during the period in which she is residing in a shelter for battered women with the approval the welfare office or the Ministry of Labor and Social

Welfare; provided however that such period does not exceed six months in the twelve-month period after the commencement of her aforesaid stay at the shelter; ~~the absence of a female worker from work by virtue of this paragraph~~

Amendment of the Severance Pay Law - No. 19

3. In the Severance Pay Law, 5723-1963³, the following shall be inserted after section 7:

"Resignation following residence at shelter for battered women

7A. Where a female worker has resigned following residence at a shelter for

Criminal Procedure Law (Amendment No. 36) 2007*

1. Section 100 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment No. 36) 2007

*Passed by the Knesset on 11 June 2002; Draft Law and commentaries published on draft law 3107 on 7 May 2002, p.454.

(1) law clause p.43 1982, p.15

(2) law clause 1977, p.226

crime perpetrated against complainant by the spouse, and the request comprises one of the reasons for a decision to not investigate, the following directives will apply, despite the aforementioned in Article 59:

- (1) The decision to not investigate will be approved by the police officer serving as the district investigations division officer (In this article – the District Investigations Officer);
- (2) Before the officer specified in Article 59 decides not to investigate, or prior to the district investigations officer's approval of the decision, each is entitled to refer the complainant, the spouse or both pursuant to their consent to the Center:

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conjunction with 380, 402, 404, 427, 428,
of the Penal Law – 1977.

- (b) A complainant's request to not try the spouse for a sex crime or violent crime that he committed against said complainant does not constitute, in and of itself, the sole reason for the decision in accordance with Article 62(a) to not try the case due to lack of public interest.
- (c) Should the complainant request that the spouse not be tried for a sex crime or violent crime that he committed against said complainant, and the request constitutes one of the reasons to not try the spouse, the prosecutor is entitled, prior to making a decision as specified in Article 62(a), to refer the complainant, spouse or both, pursuant to

Crime Victims' Rights Law, 5761-2001*

Chapter One: General Principles

Objective

1. The objective of this Law is to prescribe the rights of crime victims and protect their dignity as persons, without prejudicing the rights of suspects, accused and sentenced persons under the provisions of any law.

Definitions

2. In this Law -

"spouse" , includes any common-law spouse in respect of any person where the crime caused his death; provided however that immediately prior to the death he had been living and running a common household with such person for at least two years;

"family member" means a spouse, parent or spouse of a parent, son or daughter, brother or sister;

"crime" means a crime satisfying all of the following:

- (1) it is classified as a misdemeanor or felony;
- (2) it was committed in Israel, and where committed abroad, an Israeli court tries the matter;
- (3) the investigation thereof shall be conducted by an investigating body and prosecution thereof shall be conducted by a prosecutor;

"sexual or violent crime" means one of the crimes listed in the First Schedule;

"the Prisons Ordinance" means the Prisons Ordinance [New Version], 5732-1971⁴;

"prosecutor" is within the meaning in section 12(a)(1)(a) or (2) of the Criminal Procedure Law;

"responsible officer" within the Israel Police means the officer in charge of investigations at the police station, in his absence the police station commander, and in their absence, the officer in charge of the station; and within the Internal Affairs Department means a person fulfilling a similar function;

"the authorities" means the investigating authorities, the prosecution and any other authority dealing with crime victims in the criminal system as part of its functions;

"the Ministers" means the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Internal Security.

Principles

³ The granting of rights in a crime victim shall be done in accordance with the following principles:

(b) The granting of rights in a crime victim who is a person with disabilities shall be made under the Equality of Rights for People with Disabilities Law.

(c) Information and notices under the provisions of this Law shall be transmitted, wherever possible, in language comprehensible to the crime victim.

Securing of rights

5. The courts and authorities, each within its own area, shall take the necessary measures to safeguard the rights of the crime victim under this Law.

Chapter Two: Rights of the Crime Victim in Criminal Proceedings

Protection

6. During criminal proceedings a crime victim is entitled to the following -
 - (1) protection, wherever possible and as necessary, from the suspect, accused or sentenced person, or his agents and associates;
 - (2) receipt of protection in court, wherever possible, from any contact or unnecessary communication between himself and the suspect, accused or sentenced person, or his agents or associates;

8. (a) A crime victim is entitled to receive information on his rights as a crime victim and on the manner in which the criminal proceedings are being conducted, as shall be prescribed by the Ministers.

(b) A crime victim is entitled to receive information on the stage which the criminal proceedings in connection with the crime from a ...

Right to receive information on support services

11. A crime victim is entitled to receive information on support services given to crime victims, either provided by the State or by non-governmental bodies, as shall be prescribed by the Ministers.

~~12. Proceedings in connection with...~~

12. Proceedings in connection with...

reasonable time to prevent any perversion of justice.

Examination of investigation...

16. A victim of a sexual or violent crime who receives a notice pursuant to section 8(c)(2) of an intent to stay criminal proceedings against the accused, is entitled to be given an opportunity to express his opinion on the matter in writing before the Attorney-General, or any person authorized on his behalf to make a decision on the application, prior to making the decision, on the date and in the manner to be determined by the Ministers.

Right to express opinion on plea bargain

17. A victim of a sexual or violent crime who receives a notice pursuant to section 8(c)(2) on the possibility of the prosecution having reached a plea bargain with the accused, is entitled to be given an opportunity to express his opinion in this matter before the prosecutor prior to making a decision on the application.

20. A victim of a sexual or violent crime who received a notice under the provisions of section 10 on the application of the sentenced person for a pardon or mitigation of punishment from the President of the State, is entitled to be given an opportunity to state his position in writing through the Pardons Department of the Ministry of Justice, prior to the decision of the President of the State in the aforesaid application, on the date and in the manner to be prescribed by the Minister.

Protection from a criminal or civil action

21. Infringement of any of the rights specified in section 10 shall not constitute

itself to nullify criminal proceedings or constitute a cause of action for a criminal or civil action against a public authority or public employee; however, the provisions of this section shall not prevent the initiation of disciplinary proceedings under the provisions of any law.

Entitlement of family members

22. Where a crime caused the death of a person, the rights under this Law shall be

(b) The structure, geographical distribution, functions and modes of action of

the units shall be prescribed by the Minister of Justice.

Appointment of responsible persons in the Israel Police

24. (a) The Israel Police shall appoint responsible police officers for the purposes of this Law as determined by the Minister for Internal Security.

function shall be to safeguard the exercise of the rights of the entire nation

27. The Ministers may amend the Schedules by order.

Implementation and regulations

28. (a) The Ministers are charged with implementation of this Law and may make regulations as to any matter relating to such implementation.

(b) Regulations and orders under this Law require the approval of the Constitution, Law and Justice Committee of the Knesset.

Commencement and gradual application

29. (a) This Law shall come into force, subject to the provisions of subsections (b) to (e), three months after the date of the publication thereof (hereinafter referred to as "the date of commencement").

(b) Sections 4(b) and (c), 6(b)(2), 7, 8(b) and (c), 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23 and 24 shall come into force in stages, commencing on the date to be prescribed in respect thereof by the Ministers and under orders to be prescribed. Application may be according to areas or according to classes of rights or classes of

(c) The application of sections 7, 8(b) in respect of sexual and violent crimes,

4. Under sections 327, 329, 330, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336 and 337 of Article Four of Chapter Ten.
5. Under sections 345, 346, 347, 348, 349 and 351 of Article Five of Chapter Ten.
6. Under sections 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376 and 377 of Article Seven of Chapter Ten.

7. Under sections 379, 380, 381 and 382 of Article Eight of Chapter Ten.
8. Under sections 402 and 404 of Article Three of Chapter Eleven.
9. Under sections 427 and 428 of Article Six of Chapter Eleven.

Crimes under the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Law, 5758-1998⁹

1. Under section 5.

Second Schedule

(section 8(c)(1))

Stage of criminal process

Body transmitting information

Transfer of investigation authority

64 of the aforesaid Law;

4. Release of a suspect or accused from detention under the conditions stated in Article Six, Chapter Two of the Criminal Procedure (Enforcement Powers - Arrests) Law, 5756-1996¹⁰, provided however that the court or the responsible officer determined that all or part of the conditions for release were designed to In respect of release of a suspect - the Israel Police; in respect of release from detention until the conclusion of the proceedings - the prosecutor

stage shall also include a written certificate including particulars of the aforesaid release conditions;

5. A decision to bring the suspect to trial under the provisions of section 62 of the Criminal Procedure Law; The prosecutor
6. A decision to stay criminal proceedings under the provisions of section 231 of the Criminal Procedure Law or any other decision, under the provisions of any law, to discontinue legal proceedings; The Attorney-General or the prosecutor, as the case may be
7. Dates of court hearings, excluding a hearing in which the indictment is read under the provisions of section 143 of the Criminal Procedure Law where there is a preliminary hearing; The prosecutor

Third Schedule

(section 8(c)(2))

State of criminal...

investigation of the crime;

2. The detention of a suspect or accused or a In respect of a suspect - the person released from detention under the Third Schedule...

3. The date of bringing the sentenced person Prisons Service before the parole board, under the provisions of Chapter Six, Article Two of the Penal Law and Chapter Two, Article Five of the Prisons Ordinance; notification in respect of this stage shall also include a notice on the right of the victim to state his position before the parole board under the provisions of Article 10

4. Conditions for release of the sentenced person Prisons Service from imprisonment under the provisions of Article Five of Chapter Two of the Prisons Ordinance, whose purpose is to protect the victim;

5. Escape of accused or sentenced person from Prisons Service or hospital, as imprisonment or hospital; the case may be

6. Date of release of accused or sentenced person Prisons Service or hospital, as

Law for the Prevention of Violence in the Family (Amendment No. 5)
- 2000

Amendment Article 1 -

1. In the Law for the Prevention of Violence in the Family - 1990⁽¹⁾ (Hereinafter - The Primary Law), the ending in Article 1 will contain:

“Security Authority” - Israel National Police, Knesset Guard as defined by the Knesset Law - 1968⁽²⁾, the

Services and the Prison Services”;

Amendment Article 2 -

2. In Article 2 of the Primary Law -

(1) In paragraph (a) - _____

Permit to possess and bear firearms

2c. (a) Despite the directives in Article 2b, should a protective order not include the ban specified in 2(a)(1), the court is entitled, at the request of the party bound by the order, who legally possesses a

bears firearms, to permit said party to continue to possess the firearm if it believes that the obliged party poses no risk to the welfare of the relative, and one of the directives in Paragraphs (1) – (3) is fulfilled:

(1) The firearm is required for self-defense in the presence of

(2) The firearm is used by the said party bound by the restraining order in the framework of his job as an owner of a special permit or in a certified factory and when the following two terms are fulfilled:

(a) Ban on possession or bearing a firearm could end in the termination of his job or in truly hindering the

Owner of a special license in accordance with Article 10c of the Firearm Law – 1949⁽³⁾ (Hereinafter – Firearm Law);

Firearm Law;

- (3) Is a member of the Security Authority and his supervisor in the security Authority filed a petition with the court with a detailed written request to permit the party bound by the restraining order to continue to possess and bear the firearm;

to possess or bear weapon, and the court is entitled to grant such permissions to the party bound by the restraining order if it believes that the party poses no threat to the welfare of the relative.

Hearing with both Parties present

2d. A hearing of the petition in accordance with Article 2c will be held in the presence of both parties and as long as the petition –

- (1) In accordance with Article 12(a)(2) or (3), the hearing will be held in the presence of the representative of the ~~owner of the special license—certified factory~~

Security Authority;

- (2) In accordance with Article 2c(b), the party bound by the restraining order will be summoned to the hearing as well.

Arrangements to ensure The welfare of the relative

2e. Should the court permit the party bound by the restraining order to bear or possess firearm in accordance with Article 2c, the court will specify its reasons and will set conditions and terms in the order to ensure the welfare of the relative of the party bound by the restraining order; Should permission be granted based on the petition, the court shall specify

ensure the enforcement of the terms and conditions.

established for this purpose.

Issuing of Court Ruling

12. The court will submit to these parties notification of a protective order that is issued in accordance with Article 2 as well as permission it granted in accordance with Articles 2c and 2e:

- (1) License official as defined in the Firearm Law
- (2) Israel National Police
- (3) Israel Defense Force – if the party bound by the restraining order is a member of the IDF reserve forces or if the party was issued a weapon by the IDF or has its consent to possess a weapon

held in the presence of both parties; regarding the hearing pertaining to the petition by the unit commander, the party bound by the order will also be summoned.

“(c) The terms and conditions by which the party bound by the order was permitted to bear and possess a firearm as specified in Article 2e will remain in effect as long as the court has not revoked said terms and conditions pursuant to a petition by the party bound by the order.”

Regarding a member of the IDF regular or reserve forces, pursuant to a petition by the unit commander who is ranked Lt. Colonel or higher; the hearing on the petition in accordance with this sub-article will be held in the presence of both parties as specified in sub-article (b).

(d) Should a hearing regarding the revocation of the ban or cancellation of the terms and conditions specified in sub-articles (b) or (c) have already taken place, the court will not discuss a repeat request on these matters unless six months have passed since the issuing of the decision.

5. In Article 6 of the Primary Law, "Article 5(b) or (c) will follow

"Article 4(b)"

Ehud Barak

Prime Minister

Yosef Beilin

Minister of Justice

Moshe Katsav Avraham Burg

President

Speaker of the Knesset

Law for the Prevention of Violence in the Family (Amendment No. 7)

- 2001

Addendum Article 11a

1 In the Law for the Prevention of Violence in the Family

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directives to execute sub-articles (1) - (5) -

that were carried out: in this sub-article "The Minister in

Charge" -

- (1) for doctors, nurses, psychologists, social workers in the healthcare system, clinical criminologists and paramedics - is the Minister of Health;
- (2) for educators - Minister of Education;
- (3) for social workers, other than social workers in the healthcare system - Minister of Labor and Welfare;
- (4) for police officers - Minister of Internal Security;
- (5) for religious clerics and rabbinical pleaders - Minister of Religious Affairs.

(d) The Israel Bar Association -

Prevention of Family Violence Law, 5751-1991
[as amended by Amendment no. 3, 5748-1997 and Amendment no. 4, 5748-1998]

1. Definitions (Amendment: 5755, 5756)

In this Law -

“court” - Magistrate’s Court, Family Court, as well the Religious Court with regard to the parties in matters which it may decide;

“religious court” - Rabbinical Court, Shari’a Court, Christian Court and Druze Court;

“spouse” - including common-law spouse

one of the following:

(4) carry or possess a weapon, including a weapon given to him by the Israel Defense Forces or by any other State.

(b) A protection order may also include a requirement that the respondent

existence of the possibility of maintaining a connection between the minor and the person responsible for the minor.

(4) If it is the opinion of the court, based on the report as set out in paragraph (3), that maintaining the connection between the person responsible for the minor in respect of whom the protection order was issued falls in line with the good of the minor, it may grant orders in the matter.

(h) Where a protection order has been issued for the protection of a minor as set out in subsection (a)1 in respect of the person responsible for the minor and the purpose of the order is not to protect the minor, the court may order maintaining the connection between the person and the minor, but only where it is convinced, on the basis of the

report pursuant to the provisions of section 6 or otherwise, that there will not be harm to the minor.

(i) In respect of this section, "responsible for a minor" means a parent, step-parent, guardian, or one who has the care and custody of the minor.

2A. Undertaking to obtain treatment (Amendment: 5756)

(a) Where a protection order has been granted, the court may, upon issuing the order or at a later time, order the person to whom the order applies to give an undertaking that he shall obtain treatment from a person to be determined by the court (hereinafter in this clause "undertaking to obtain treatment").

(b) The court shall not order an undertaking to obtain treatment unless a report as stated in section 6 was filed with the court as stated in section 6, and the court is convinced that the person to whom the protection order applies is suitable for the treatment as well

(3) where he has committed continuous mental abuse or behaved in a manner which does not permit a family member to run his life in a reasonable and proper manner.

For the purposes of this section, "sexual offense" means offense pursuant to Article Five of Chapter Ten of the Penal Law, 5737-1977.

4. Procedure (Amendment: 5758)

(a) The court may grant a protection order ex-parte; where an ex-parte order has been granted the hearing in the presence of both parties shall be conducted as soon as possible and no later than seven days from the granting of the order.

(b) Where a hearing is held as stated in subsection (a), the court may extend the validity of the order as stated in section 5, cancel it or insert changes in it, even if the person to whom the order applies is not present at the hearing.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (a), an order as stated in section 3(3) shall be granted only with both parties present, unless the respondent has been legally served and is not present at the hearing.

5. Period of validity (Amendment: 5758)

The validity of a protection order shall not exceed three months. The court may extend the validity of the order from time to time, provided that the total period shall not exceed six months. However, on special grounds to be specified in its decision, it may

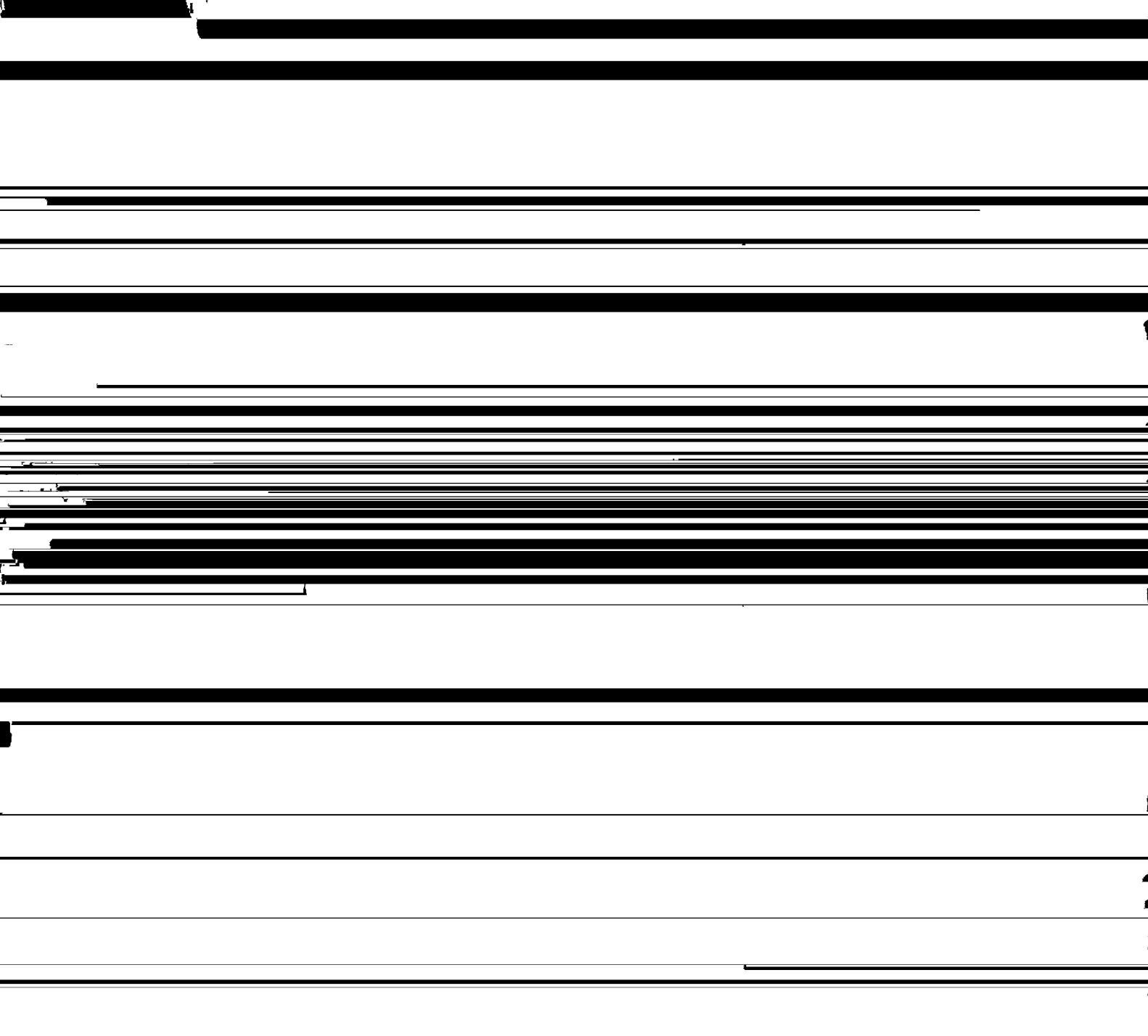
extend the validity of the order for a total period not to exceed one year.

6. Report (Amendment: 5758)

For the purpose of procedure pursuant to clause 4(b), the court may order a welfare officer to prepare a written report by the time it shall adjudge in any matter relating to

8. Rules of evidence (Amendment: 5755)

(a) In proceedings pursuant to this Law, the provisions of sections 2 and 4 of the



(b) The provisions of the Family Courts law, 5765-1995, shall apply to the Magistrate's Court hearing a claim pursuant to this Law.

9. Methods of furnishing

Court documents and orders pursuant to this Law shall be furnished by a clerk of the court or by one authorized in writing by a court of the director of the courts; however, a family member of a party to proceedings or anyone on his behalf shall not be authorized unless it is his lawyer, if he agrees to it.

3A. "Protection order

The court seized with a matter in respect of a minor may, if it views it as necessary, issue a protection order pursuant to the Prevention of Family Violence Law, 5751-1991".

15. Amendment to the Criminal Procedure Law

In the Criminal Procedure Law (Consolidated Version), 5742-1982, at the end of section 44, there shall be added "the court may also grant a protection order as stated in the Prevention of Family Violence Law, 5751-1991".

16. Commencement

This Law shall come into force on the day of its publication.

Prevention of Stalking Law – 2001 [No Amendments]..

Published 30/10/01, p.6 law clause 1809

*Passed by the Knesset on 16 October 2001; Draft Law and commentaries published in the draft law 3028 on 23 July 2001, p.769

Amendments:

Prevention of Stalking Law – 2001 1

1. Objective

This law is designed to protect people from having their lives, privacy or choices disrupted or from suffering physical injury by another person who has stalked or who has caused physical harm.

2. What is stalking?

(a) Stalking is defined as harassment of a person who is a

(4) Damaging an individual's property, tarnishing an individual's reputation or limiting an individual's freedom of movement.

(c) For the purpose of this law, one is stalking if the acts specified in sub-articles (a) or (b) are performed 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

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- (1) Stalking;
 - (2) An individual in danger as specified in Articles 4(b) (1);
 - (3) An individual who might potentially be injured party in a sex crime as stipulated in Article 4(b) (1);
 - (4) Victim of said act stipulated in 4(b) (2); and pertaining to a victim who is a minor – whoever is legal guardian over said minor;

“Perpetrator” – any individual who stalks or complies with any of the conditions stipulated in Article 4(b) (1) or (2);

“Restraining Order against Stalking” – order as stipulated in Article 4(a) or (b);

“Minor” – individual under the age of eighteen;

“Security Authority” – Israel National Police, Knesset Guard, etc.

in the Knesset Law – 1968; the Israel Defense Force, General Security Services and Prison Services.

4. Restraining Order against Stalking

- (a) Should an individual be found by the court guilty of stalking, the

individual from committing any of the acts specified in Article 5(a)(1)–(6):

(1) An individual's behavior, including behaviors listed in sub-article (a) above, provides reasonable grounds to assume that he/she poses a real physical danger to another person or that he/she might potentially commit a sex crime;

(2) Near the time of the filing of the petition, the perpetrator physically ~~harm~~ another individual or committed a sex crime against another

individual or illegally imprisoned another individual.

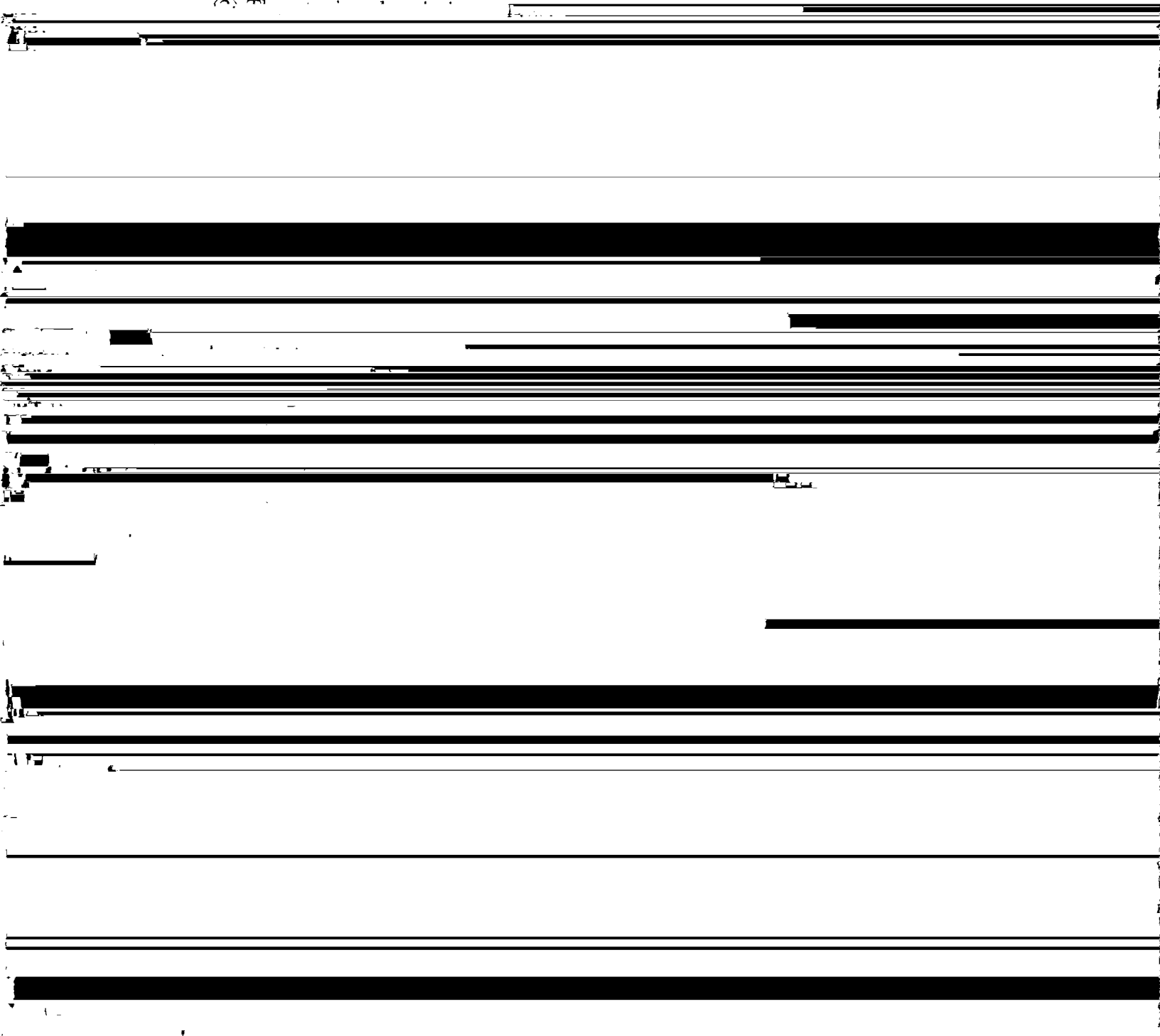
(c) The directives in sub-articles (a) or (b) shall not apply if the court finds that the acts that were the subject of the restraining order against stalking were committed under circumstances that constitute a satisfactory defense in a criminal or civil trial due to infringement of privacy, in accordance with Article 2 (18)(b)-(d) or (3) in the

5. Order's Directives

(a) The restraining order against stalking prohibits the perpetrator, in accordance with the directives of Article 4, from any or all of the following actions and may include the following conditions:

(1) Harassing the victim in any form and in any location;

(2) Threatening the victim;



(c) The Israel Defense Force – if the individual bound by the restraining order serves in IDF reserves, or if the individual has been issued a firearm from the IDF or has received IDF permission to bear arms, including the firearm issued to him with a permit as specified in Article 5b(c) of the Firearm Law;

(d) Security Authority – the Security authority that bound by the restraining order.

(3) Pertaining to the party bound by the restraining order as defined in Article (2) (c) or (d), or an individual whose weapon is used as part of the job and has a special license or in a certified factory, the supervisor of the individual who is bound to the restraining order, is entitled, either on his own initiative or at the bequest of the subject of the restraining order, to submit a written request to the court listing the reasons why said individual should be allowed to continue to keep and bear the firearm; for this purpose, “owner of a special license”, “certified factory” and “supervisor” – as defined in Article 2c (a)(2) and (3) of the Law for the Prevention of Violence in the Family.

(c) Should a restraining order against stalking be issued in accordance with Article 4(c) or 4(b) that does not include said law specified in

related to the victim, and can also contain directives regarding the arrangements required as a result from the issuing of said order.

(c) The terms of the order shall be subject to the following conditions:

8. Violation of the order

(a) Should a complainant file a complaint with the police officer

the restraining order against stalking, the police officer is entitled to

arrest the violator.

(b) Violators of the restraining order against stalking cannot use failure of

The directives of thjs law increments_rather than dernoates from the

member, in accordance with the directives of the Prevention of Stalking Law – 2001.

(2) Instead of Article 10, the following will appear:

10. “Authority”

During the proceeding in accordance with this law, the court will not avoid discussing or providing assistance in the matter for the sole reason that the matter being disclosed in another proceeding where

the claim was made lacks the local authority or if the individual conditioned his right in accordance with the law.

Ariel Sharon

Meir Shapira

Moshe Katsov

Amichai Duv



MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

PREVENTION of SEXUAL HARASSMENT LAW, 5758-1998

Purpose

1. The purpose of this law is to prohibit sexual harassment in order to protect human dignity, liberty and privacy and to promote equality between the sexes.

Definitions

2. In this Law -

"in service" means in the service of the Security Forces where

“computer” and “computer material” - as defined in the Computers' Law, 5755-1995³;

“labour relations sphere ” means the workplace, another place where an activity on behalf of the employer takes place, in the course of employment or where, in any place whatsoever, a position of authority in a work relationship is being exploited;

“manpower contractor” - as defined in section 1 of the Employment of Persons by Manpower Contractors Law, 5756-1994.

“minor” means a person who has not yet attained the age of 18.

Sexual Harassment and Adverse Treatment

3. (a) Each of the following acts constitutes sexual harassment:

(1) blackmail by way of threats, as defined in section 428 of the Penal Law, where the act demanded to be performed by the person in a sexual

character;

(2) indecent acts, as defined in sections 348 and 349 of the Penal Law;

(3) repeated propositions of a sexual character to a person, where that person has objected to them, or where the person has indicated that

4. A person may not sexually harass another or subject him to prejudicial treatment.

Sexual Harassment and Adverse Treatment are Offences

5. (a) A person who sexually harasses another, as defined in section 3(a) (3) to (6) shall be liable to of imprisonment for a term of two years.

(b) A person subjecting another to adverse treatment, as defined in

respect of a civil wrong under this section or under section 7
been filed after three years have elapsed from the date upon
cause of action has arisen.

which has
which the

Steps to be taken by an employer

7. (a) An employer has a duty to take such steps as are reasonable in the
circumstances, so as to prevent sexual harassment or adverse

treatment in the labour relations sphere, on the part of his employee
or on the part of a person in charge on the employer's behalf, even
where such a person is not his employee; an employer is also obliged
to deal with cases of sexual harassment and adverse treatment. To
this end, an employer is obliged to:

- (1) prescribe an efficient procedure for filing a complaint in
respect of sexual harassment and for the examination of the
complaint;
- (2) deal efficiently with a case of sexual harassment or of adverse
treatment which has come to his notice and do everything
within his power to prevent the recurrence of the said acts
and to rectify the harm caused to the complainant as a result
of sexual harassment or adverse treatment.

this section; such rules may be of general application or

- apply to types of workplaces, branches of employment or professions;
- (2) a model code of practice which shall serve as a model for employers (hereinafter referred to as a model code of practice).

(e) In order to implement the duties of an employer under subsection (b)

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a civil proceeding in

~~respect of sexual harassment and sexual treatment in the workplace~~

(c) The provisions of sections 10, 10A, 12 and 13 of the Equal Opportunities in Employment Law shall apply to proceedings pursuant to this section.

Status of the State

11. This Law shall apply to the State; for the purposes of sections 7 and 8, where there is no employee-employer relationship between the Security Forces and the person serving in the Security Forces, the Security Forces shall be regarded as the employer and the person serving shall be regarded as the employee.

Saving of Laws

12. The provisions of this Law shall not derogate from the provisions of any other law.

Implementation and Regulations

13. The Minister of Justice is charged with the implementation of this Law

- (1) Sexual harassment of an employee or of a person seeking employment committed by an employer, a person in charge on the employer's behalf or by another employee;

in this Law, "sexual harassment" has the same meaning as in

the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Law, 5750, 1998

(hereinafter referred to as the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Law), provided that in respect of harmful conduct the source of which is sexual harassment under section 3(a)(3) and (4) of the said Law, a single proposition or reference is sufficient;

- (2) a complaint or a court action filed by an employee in respect of harmful conduct as described in in this section;
- (3) Assistance given by an employee to another employee in respect of harmful conduct as described in this section;

- (b) The provisions of section 6(b) shall apply to harmful conduct, the source of which is a complaint or court action as described in

adjustment;

"the basic index" means the index for the month of March 1998.";

(4) in section 10A subsection (a) shall be replaced by the following:

"(a) In a proceeding under this Law in respect of harm the source of

which is one of the matters enumerated in section 7(a) or in respect of ~~discrimination~~

section 2(a), the Labour Court may sit *in camera*; where a prosecutor or a complainant has requested a hearing *in camera*, the Court shall accede to his request, unless the Court shall decide otherwise on special grounds which shall be recorded."

(5) at the end of section 14 add: "however in respect of a civil action pursuant to section 7, the period of prescription shall be three years from the day upon which the cause of action has arisen."

(6) In section 15 -

(a) in subsection (a), "6, 7 or 8" shall be replaced by "6 or 8";

(b) insert after subsection (a) -

"(a1)(1) A person contravening the provisions of section 7 shall be liable to imprisonment as prescribed in section 5(b) of the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Law;

(2) An employer or a person in charge on his behalf, who

has sexually harassed his employee pursuant to section 3(a) of the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Law and

Amendment of the Courts Law

17. At the end of section 68(b)(5) of the Courts Law [Consolidated Version], 5744-1984⁸, add: "or an offence pursuant to the Prevention of Sexual Harassment Law, 5758-1998.

Commencement

18. (a) This Law shall come into force upon the expiry of six months

Regulations for the Prevention of Family Violence (Notification)

1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Regulations for the Prevention of Family Violence (Notification)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

the Law; in accordance with the form in the Addendum, and will keep the form in accordance with the directives issued by the Police.

2nd Addendum

(Regulation 3)

Notification of the Possibility of Assistance Regarding Family Violence

Information on the Acquaintance

Name
|_____

Address.....

Telephone No.:.....

Notification

On this day..... I notified Mr./Ms. of the possibility to refer to the Police, Social Services and a center for the prevention and resolving of family violence, and provided him/her with addresses and telephone numbers needed to establish contact with the aforementioned proper authorities.

.....

.....

Date

Police Officer Signature

(Het-Mem 3-3170)

37 Sivan 5762 - 27 May 2002

U.S. Under Minister of Public Security



Regulations for the Prevention of Family Violence (Notification by a

Social Worker) – 2003 [no amendments]...

=====
Regulations for the Prevention of Family Violence (Notification by a
Social Worker) – 2003 1

By virtue of my authority in accordance with Article 11a(6) of the Law

that will be periodically issued by the Ministry of Labor and Welfare.

3. Documentation of Notification

- (a) A social worker will document in writing the procedures they conducted, as stipulated in Regulation 2, to execute the provisions in Article 11a(b) of the Law
- (b) Documentation in accordance with sub-article (a) will be prepared in accordance with the form appearing in the Addendum, and will be saved by the social worker in a manner, a location and a period of time similar to other information about the individual.

(Regulation 3(b))

Notification of the Possibility of Assistance Regarding Family Violence

On this day..... I notified Mr./Ms. of the possibility to refer to the police, social services and a center for the prevention and resolution of family violence, and provided him/her with addresses and telephone numbers of the police, social services and the center for the prevention and resolution of family violence.

Education Institution Employee) – 2002 [no amendments]...

=====

Regulations for the Prevention of Family Violence (Notification by an
Education Institution Employee) – 2002 1

By virtue of my authority in accordance with Article 11a(c) of the Law
for the Prevention of Violence in the Family – 1991 2 (Hereinafter – The
Law), pursuant to consultations with the Minister of Justice and subject to
the approval of the Knesset Committee for the Advancement of the Status
of Women, I hereby institute these regulations:

Terminology

3. Documentation of Notification

- (a) An educational institutional employee will document in writing the procedures they conducted, as stipulated in Regulation 2, to execute Article 11a(b) of the Law
- (b) Documentation in accordance with sub-article (a) will be prepared in accordance with the form appearing in the Addendum, and will be kept in a special file (Hereinafter – The File) that will be allocated for this purpose by the Director of the Department of Education.


education employee who notified the person (Hereinafter – The Principal) is employed, and if the person was not employed in the educational institution on the official list of the Department of Education.

21 Tamuz 5762 - 1 July 2002
(Het-Mem 3-3170)

Limor Livnat, Minister of Education

Document map loading, please wait.....

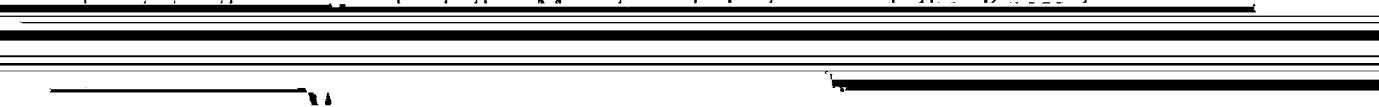


Regulations for the Prevention of Violence in the Family (Notification by



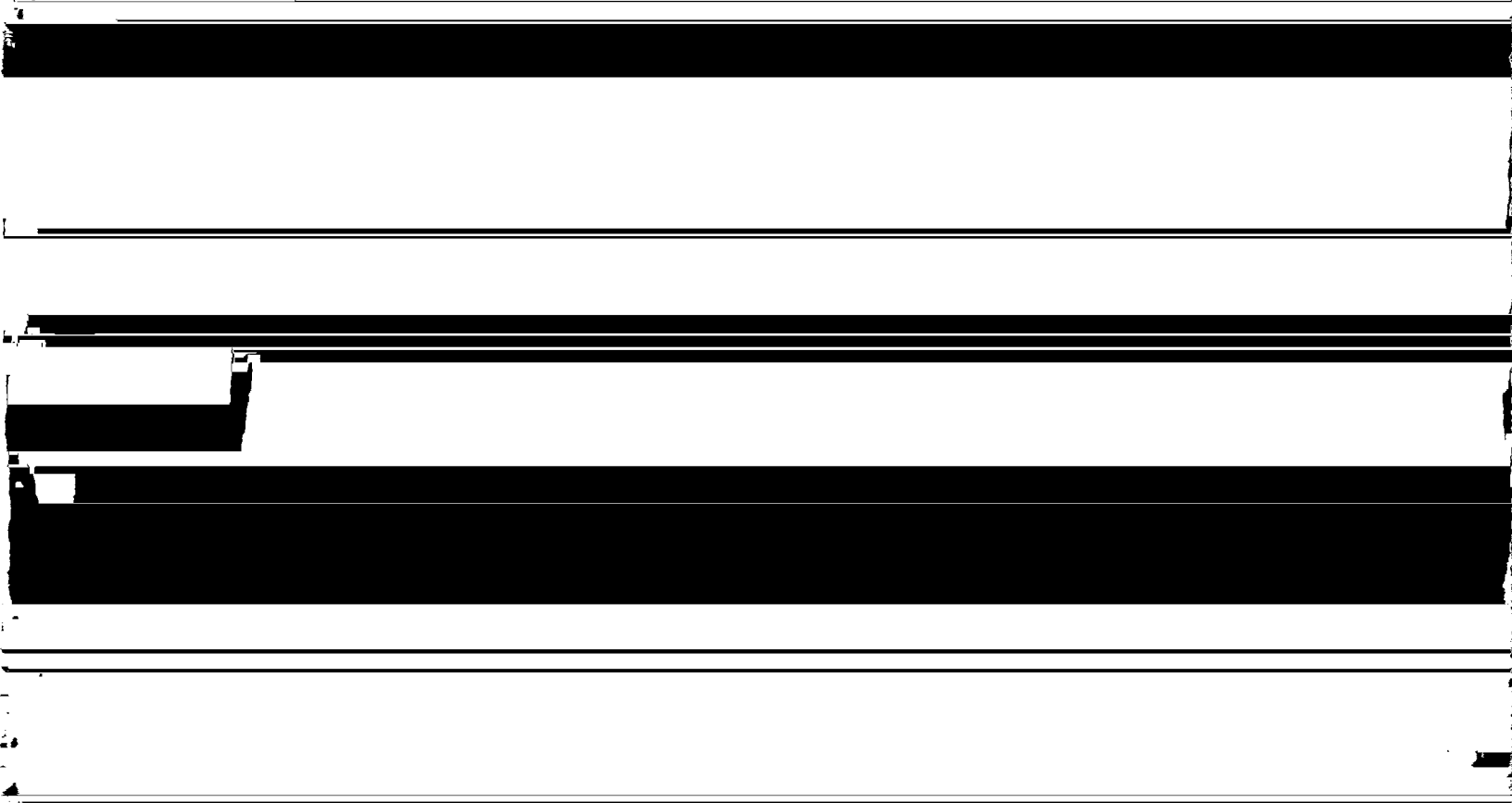
Attorney) – 2002 [no amendments].

Regulations for the Prevention of Violence in the Family (Notification by
Attorney) – 2002 1

By virtue of its authority in accordance with Article 11a (d) of the Law
for Prevention of Violence in the Family – 1991 2 (Hereinafter – The
Law), and in accordance with Article 109 of the Bar Law – 1961 3, and

Lawyers will document in writing the procedures they conducted to execute Article 11a(b) of the Law, as stipulated in Regulation 1; documentation will be prepared in accordance with the forms attached



to the Addendum.

4. Reservation of Laws

These rules do not derogate from Article 19 of the Israeli Bar Association Rules (Professional Ethics), 1986 4.

Addendum

(Article 3)

Notification of Possible Assistance Regarding Family Violence

On this day..... I notified Mr./Ms. of the possibility to refer to the Police, Social Services and a center for the prevention and resolution of family violence, and provided him/her with addresses and telephone numbers needed to establish contact with the aforementioned

Regulations of Woman Employment (Prohibited Work, Restricted Work
and Hazardous Work), 2001 [no amendments]

Regulations of Woman Employment (Prohibited Work, Restricted Work
and Hazardous Work), 2001 1

P

[Redacted content]

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[Redacted content]

[Redacted content]

2. Hazardous work for women of childbearing age

A woman of childbearing age who works or is scheduled to work in an educational or medical institution

(1) will be informed by the employer that due to the nature of the workplace she faces increased risk of contracting Rubella, and that

contagion of Rubella during pregnancy increases the danger to the development of the foetus, and will be sent to the family healthcare system (Tipt Hqay) operated by the Ministry of Health (Hessingfa)

concentrations that exceed the following limits:

appendix.

4. Obligation to Inform Employers of Pregnancy

An employee who is exposed at her workplace to substances specified in the 3rd to 5th Addendums, or an employee who works near a source of heat that could raise her body temperature above 38.5°C for four consecutive hours, will notify her employer of her pregnancy within 10 days of learning of the pregnancy; the employee will attach medical

documentation of the pregnancy to her notification.

form of medical authorization as stipulated in the National Insurance (pension for high-risk pregnancies) – 1991 6.

7. Mandatory Notification during the Lactation Period

An employee exposed at her job to substances specified in the 2nd to 5th Addendums in concentrations that exceed those appearing in the Addendums, or to substances specified in the 3rd to 4th Addendums, and is breastfeeding must notify her employer regarding this

(3) Job that entails the manufacturing or preparation of one of the

(4) Job that contains a source of heat that might raise body temperature

above 38.5°C for more than 4 consecutive hours.

10. Revocation

 2nd Addendum

(Regulations 3,7,8,9)

Concentration in the Air

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1. Lead and derivatives 0.05 | 3m/mg |
| 2. Cadmium and derivatives 0.005 | 3m/mg |
-

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 3. Organic Mercury and Derivatives 0.005 | 3m/mg |
|--|-------|

3rd Addendum

(Regulations 4,5,7,8,9)

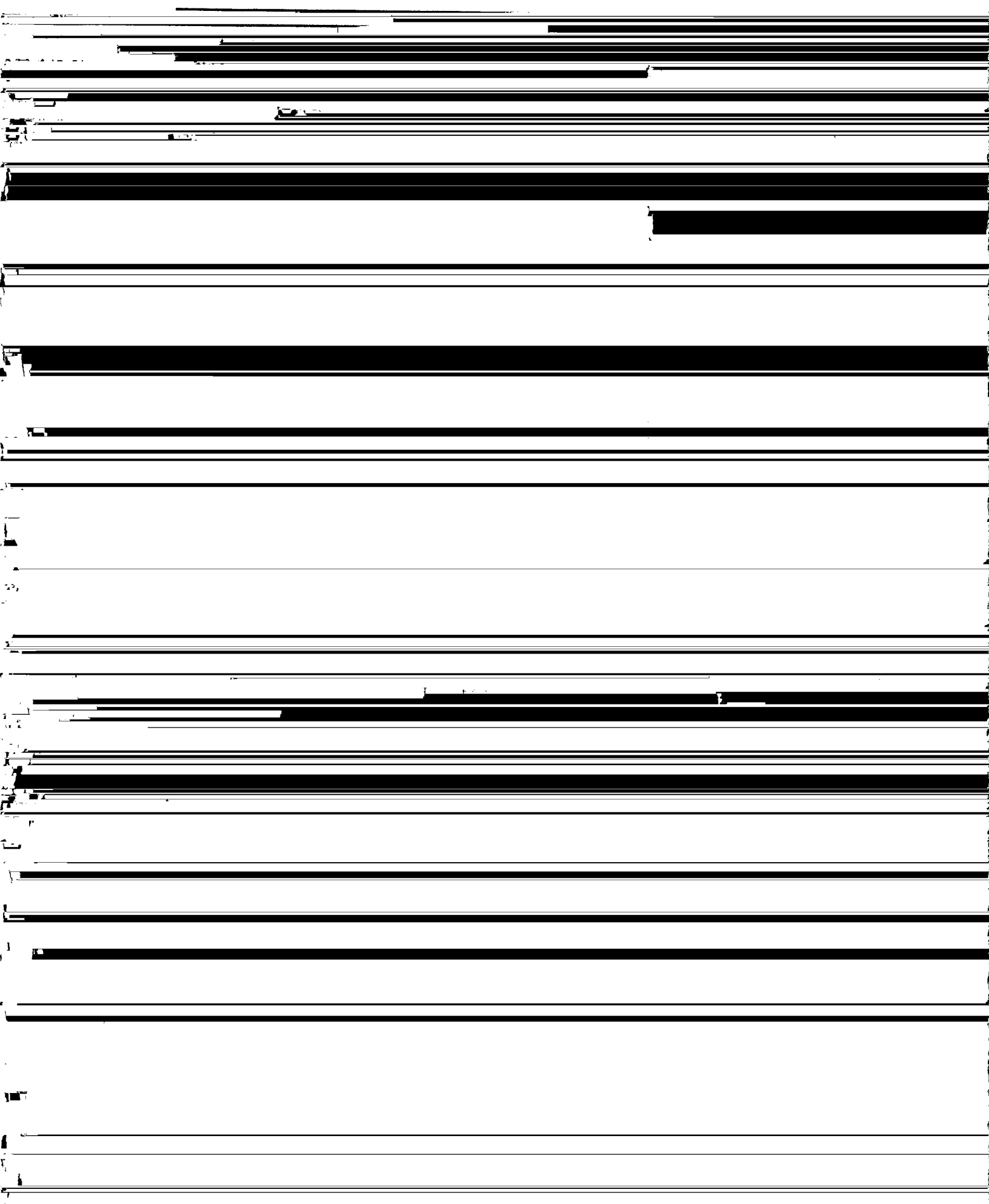
1. Arsenic and Inorganic Derivatives;
2. Benzene;
3. Warfarin;
4. Thalidomide
5. Diethylstilbestrol;
6. Anticancer cytotoxin preparations, including
 - (1) Anthracyclines;
 - (2) Epipodophyllotoxins;
 - (3) Vinca Alkaloids;
 - (4) Antimetabolite such as: Fluorouracil, Methotrexate; Thioguanine;
 - (5) Alkylating agents such as: mechlorethamine;
 - (6) Cyclophosphamide;
7. Ethylnitrosoutrea;
8. Polychlorinated Biphenyls;
9. Retinoids – Isoretinoids;

4th Addendum

(Regulations 4,5,7,8,9)

3. Liquid anticancer cytotoxin preparations, including

- (1) Anthracyclines;
- (2) Epipodophyllotoxins
- (3) Vinca Alkaloids
- (4) Antimetabolites such as: Fluorouracil, Methotrexate;
Thiogaunine;



Regulations to Protect the Rights of Crime Victims – 2002 [No Amendments]

Regulations to Protect the Rights of Crime Victims – 2002 1

By virtue of my authority in accordance with Articles 8(a), 11 and 28 of the Law to Protect the Rights of Victims of Crime – 2001 2 (Hereinafter – The Law), and pursuant to approval by the Knesset Constitution, Law and Justice Committee, we are hereby instituting the following regulations:

1. Definition

~~1.1. For the purposes of these Regulations, the following definitions shall apply:~~

– the Welfare Bureau as defined in Article 2 of the Social Services Law – 1958 3.

2. Information regarding Rights and Procedures

In order to enable crime victims to actualize their right to receive

-
- (1) Department of Social Services
 - (2) Centers for Prevention of Family Violence
 - (3) Other institutions that provide assistance to crime victims that will be included on the information sheets by the head of the crime victims division in the Israel National Police, in conjunction with the State Prosecutor and the Ministry of Labor and Welfare.

4. Information about Protective Measures

In order to enable crime victims to actualize their right to receive information, in accordance with Article 3(6) of the Law, the facilities specified in Regulation 5 will possess information sheets that will provide a general description of possible protective measures.

5. Distribution of Information Sheets

Information sheets in accordance with Regulations 2,3 and 4 (Hereinafter – Information Sheets) will be distributed in an accessible and prominent location in each of the following locations:

- (1) Police stations and community police centers;
- (2) Offices of police investigations unit in the Ministry of Justice;
- (3) Courts;
- (4) Criminal Secretary in the District Attorney's office and the State Prosecutor's Secretary;
- (5) Departments of Social Services;
- (6) Centers for the Prevention of Family violence in the Department of Social Services;
- (7) Hospital emergency rooms;

Ministry of Labour and

Welfare (CCS);

(9) Legal Aid operating in accordance with the Legal Aid Law —

email in accordance with the information submitted for this purpose.

(c) A review and copy of sub-regulation (b) will be made after the petitioner provides identification, or in any other manner as directed by the responsible party; should the petitioner be a representative of the crime victim – he/she will also present the power of attorney document in the manner directed by the responsible party.

8. Effect

These regulations, other than Regulation 60, will go into effect 7 days from the day of publication.

20 August 2002

(מס' 3-3158)

Meir Sheerit

Uzi Landau

Minister of Justice Minister of Internal Security