(No. 40)

KNESSET ELECTIONS LAW (CONSOLIDATED VERSION), 5729-1969**

CHAPTER ONE : INTERPRETATION

Definitions.

1. In this Law —

"voter" means a person entitled to vote in elections to the Knesset;

"the Central Committee" means the Central Election Committee established under section 15(a);

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1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5728, p. 234; *LSI* vol. XXII, p. 266.

** The text of this Consolidated Version was determined by the Constitution, Legislation and Juridical Committee of the Knesset on the 19th Adar, 5729 (19th March, 1969) under section 16 of the Law and Administration Ordinance, 5708-1948. It was published in *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* No. 556 of the 26th Nisan 5729 (14th April, 1969), p. 103.

References

Knesset Elections Law, 5719-1959: *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5719, pp. 114, 147 and 148 — *LSI* vol. XIII, pp. 121, 156 and 157; *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5721, pp. 124 and 141 — *LSI* vol. XV, pp. 129 and 151; *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of

"the determining day", in relation to a particular register year, means the 1st Nisan preceding that year;

"District Committee" means a District Election Committee established under section 15(b);

"the Registry Law" means the Population Registry Law, 5725-1965[1]);

"the Defence Service Law" means the Defence Service Law, 5719-1959 (Consolidated Version)[2]);

"vessel" means an Israeli vessel, within the meaning of the Shipping (Vessels) Law, 5720-1960[3]);

"the Population Registry" means the registry maintained under the Registry Law;

"the Voters' Register" means all the voters' lists collectively;

"voters' list" means a list prepared under this Law of persons entitled to vote in elections to the Knesset;

"voters' register year" or "register year" means the period beginning with the 15th Av of any year and ending with the 14th Av of the following year.

Chapter Two: General Provisions

Voting only by virtue of registration in Register.

2. The right to vote in elections to the Knesset vests only in a person who is registered in the Voters' Register of the register year in which the elections take place.

Who is eighteen years of age.

3. (a) For the purpose of exercising the right to vote in elections to the Knesset, every person whose eighteenth birthday was not later than the first day of the voters' register year in which the elections take place shall be regarded as eighteen years of age.

(b) Where a person's date of birth is not known, the provisions of section 12 of the Capacity and Guardianship Law, 5722-1962[4]), shall apply.

Right to submit candidates' lists.

4. Any 750 voters, and every party group of the outgoing Knesset, may submit a candidates' list in accordance with the provisions of Chapter Six.

5725, pp. 264 and 266 — *LSI* vol. XIX, pp. 283 and 285; *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5726, p. 71 — *LSI* vol. XX, p. 66; *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5729, p. 2 — *supra*, p. 3.

Knesset Voters' Register Law, 5719-1959: *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5719, pp. 24, 60 and 141 — *LSI* vol. XIII, pp. 21, 65 and 151; *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5722, p. 10 — *LSI* vol. XVI, p. 8; *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5724, p. 66 — *LSI* vol. XVIII, p. 55; *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5725, p. 267 — *LSI* vol. XIX, p. 286; *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5726, p. 71 — *LSI* vol. XX, p. 65; *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5729, pp. 11 and 96; *supra*, pp. 16 and 104.

1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5725, p. 270; *LSI* vol. XIX, p. 288.

2) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5719, p. 286; *LSI* vol. XIII, p. 328.

3) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5720, p. 70; *LSI* vol. XIV, p. 60.

4) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5722, p. 120; *LSI* vol. XVI, p. 106.

Voting for candidates' lists.

5. Voting shall be for candidates' lists published in accordance with section 65.

Voting area.

6. There shall be no voting except within the land area of Israel and in Israeli vessels; this provision shall not apply to voting under Chapter Nine.

Linking to polling-station.

7. A voter may vote only at the polling-station the voters' list relating to which contains his name; this provision shall not apply to a person voting under Chapter Nine or Ten.

Chapter Three : Election Map

Election districts.

8. (a) For the purposes of the preparation of the elections and the voting, every subdistrict shall be an election district. Where the area of an inhabited locality is situated within the boundaries of more than one subdistrict, the Central Committee shall determine the election district in which it shall be included.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "subdistrict" means a subdistrict defined by the Government under section 3 of the Law and Administration Ordinance, 5708-1948[1]).

Polling districts.

9. The area of the State shall be divided into polling districts. Each polling district shall be designated with a number.

Extent of polling districts.

10. A polling district shall not include more than one inhabited locality; for this purpose, the whole of the area of a municipality or a local council, other than a regional council, shall be regarded as one inhabited locality.

Number of voters in polling district.

11. A polling district shall not include more than 800 voters : Provided that the Central Committee may, upon the proposal of the Minister of the Interior, increase the number in a particular polling district up to one thousand.

Delimitation of polling districts.

12. A polling district shall be a continuous area; however, in an inhabited locality or part thereof in which it is not possible to delimit polling districts by indicating areas, the Central Committee may, upon the proposal of the Minister of the Interior, prescribe that the inhabitants of that inhabited locality or part, arranged in the alphabetical order of their surnames, shall be considered as one or more polling districts.

Determination of polling districts.

13. Not later than the 30th day before the determining day in every year, the Central Committee shall, upon the proposal of the Minister of the Interior, to be submitted to it not later than the 60th day before the determining day, determine the boundaries of the polling districts.

One district for the purposes of the election results.

14. For the purposes of the election results, the whole of the area of Israel shall be regarded as one district.

1) *I.R.* of 5708, Suppl. I, p. 1; *LSI* vol. I, p. 7.

Election committees.

15. (a) For the conduct of the elections, a Central Election Committee shall be established within sixty days from the day on which each new Knesset convenes. An outgoing Committee shall serve until the establishment of a new Committee.

(b) A District Election Committee shall be established in each election district, and a Polling Committee in each polling district. These Committees shall act in accordance with directions laid down by regulations.

Central Election Committee — composition.

16. (a) The members of the Central Committee shall be representatives of the party groups of the Knesset.

(b) Thirty seats on the Central Committee shall be distributed as follows :

(1) Each party group which has four or more members in the Knesset shall have one seat in respect of every four members;

(2) the seats remaining after the distribution under paragraph 1 shall be distributed among the party groups which took part in that distribution in accordance with the size of their member surpluses;

(3) where two or more party groups have equal surpluses, and not enough seats remain for all of them, the Chairman of the Knesset shall decide between them by lot;

(4) where seats remain unfilled after the distribution under paragraphs (1) and (2), the number of the members of the Committee under this subsection shall be reduced by the number of the seats which remain unfilled as aforesaid.

(c) Every party group which has not secured representation under subsection (b) shall have one member on the Central Committee.

(d) Each member of the Central Committee shall have a permanent deputy.

(e) Every party group shall, within 50 days from the day on which the Knesset convenes, submit to the Chairman of the Knesset a list of its representatives on the Central Committee and of their deputies, indicating their surnames, first names and addresses.

(f) A Minister, a Deputy Minister, a State employee — other than a teacher — and a soldier in regular service under the Defence Service Law or in the permanent service of the Defence Army of Israel shall not be a member or deputy member of the Central Committee.

(g) The Central Committee shall be competent to act even if the number of its members is not complete.

Central Election Committee — chairman and vice-chairmen.

17. (a) The chairman of the Central Committee shall be one of the Judges of the Supreme Court elected by such Judges, and he shall be additional to the members of the Committee under section 16. The

election shall be held at the request of the Chairman of the Knesset not later than the 60th day from the day on which the Knesset convenes.

(b) At the time of the election under subsection (a), one of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected alternate chairman, and he shall serve when the President of the Supreme Court finds that the chairman is unable to carry out his functions. The President of the Supreme Court shall notify the Chairman of the Knesset of his finding.

(c) The Central Committee shall have vice-chairmen, to be elected by it from among its members. The number of vice-chairmen shall be four, but the House Committee of the Knesset may increase their number up to eight. The four vice-chairmen shall belong to the four largest party groups of the Knesset, and if the number of vice-chairmen has been increased as aforesaid, the House Committee of the Knesset shall prescribe the party group to which the additional members shall belong.

Central Election Committee — first meeting.

18. The Chairman of the Knesset shall convene the Central Committee for its first meeting, which shall take place not later than the 15th day after notice of the composition of the Committee is given in the Knesset, and he shall give the Minister of the Interior notice of the meeting at least two days before the date thereof.

District Election Committees — composition.

19. (a) The District Committees shall be appointed by the Central Committee not later than the 38th day before election day.

(b) The number of members and party composition of every District Committee shall be the same as those of the Central Committee.

(c) The members of the District Committee shall have deputies, to be appointed by the Central Committee at the time of the appointment of the District Committee. The number and party composition of the deputies shall be the same as those of the members of the District Committee.

(d) The candidates for membership and deputy membership of a District Committee shall be proposed to the Central Committee by the representatives of the party groups or their deputies.

(e) A District Committee shall be competent to act even if the number of its members is not complete.

District Election Committees — chairman and vice-chairmen.

20. (a) The chairman of every District Committee shall be a Judge to be appointed for it by the President of the Supreme Court, and he shall be additional to the members of the Committee under section 19. The chairmen of the District Committees shall be appointed at the request of the chairman of the Central Committee not later than the 38th day before election day.

(b) The Central Committee shall appoint three vice-chairmen for each District Committee from among the members thereof.

Polling Committees.

21. (a) The Polling Committees shall be appointed by the District Committees with the approval of the Central Committee. The appointments by the District Committees shall be made not later than the 20th

day, and the approval by the Central Committee shall be given not later than the 10th day, before election day.

(b) The number of members and party composition of each Polling Committee shall be prescribed each year by the Central Committee. The members of the Polling Committees may be chosen from any of the party groups represented on the Central Committee, but each Polling Committee shall include representatives of at least three party groups.

(c) Where the number of members and party composition of a Polling Committee have been prescribed as provided in subsection (b), and a particular party group does not notify the District Committee of the names of its representatives on the Polling Committee within a period prescribed by the District Committee, the Polling Committee shall be formed without representatives of that party group.

(d) Each member of a Polling Committee shall have two permanent deputies from his own party group, but a party group may demand that a member belonging to it shall have three permanent deputies. The deputies shall be appointed by the District Committee.

(e) The District Committee shall appoint a chairman and a vice-chairman for each Polling Committee from among the members thereof.

(f) Every party group may, at any time, in the manner prescribed by the Central Committee, replace its representative on the Polling Committee and his deputy.

Changes in membership of Central Committee and District Committee.

22. Every party group may replace its representatives (*netzigim*) on the Central Committee and on a District Committee, and their deputies, by its representative (*ba koach, i. e.* representative within the meaning of section 25), giving notice to the chairman of the Central Committee and to the Minister of the Interior, and in the case of the replacement of a representative on a District Committee, also to the chairman of that Committee.

Notice of composition of Central Committee and District Committees.

23. (a) Notice of the composition of the Central Committee shall be given in the Knesset by the Chairman of the Knesset within 14 days from the day on which the Central Committee is established and shall be published by the Minister of the Interior in *Reshumot* within 10 days from the day on which it is given in the Knesset.

(b) If a change occurs in the composition of the Central Committee, the Minister of the Interior shall publish notice thereof in *Reshumot* within 10 days from the day on which he receives notice of the change and, as far as possible, before election day.

(c) Notice of the composition of the District Committees shall be published by the Central Committee in the place and form prescribed by regulations.

Quorum, majority, etc. in Election Committees.

24. (a) The quorum at a meeting of the Central Committee and of a District Committee shall be one third of the members of the Committee, including the chairman or a vice-chairman, provided that all the mem-

bers of the Committee have been invited to the meeting not less than 24 hours in advance. The quorum at a meeting of a Polling Committee shall be one half of the members of the Committee, including the chairman or the vice-chairman, provided that all the members of the Committee have been duly invited to the meeting. If a quorum as herein provided is not present one hour after the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting, the meeting shall be legal with any number of members present, provided that the chairman or a vice-chairman of the Committee is present.

(b) Resolutions of the Central Committee, a District Committee and a Polling Committee shall be passed by a majority of the votes of the members participating in the voting. Where the votes are evenly divided, the chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

(c) In the absence of a member of a Committee, his deputy may participate in the meetings of the Committee as a member.

(d) At the meetings of the Central Committee, a District Committee or a Polling Committee there may be present, an an observer only, one representative of each list of candidates published in accordance with section 65 and not represented on that Committee.

(e) In the absence of the chairman of a District Committee, his place shall be taken for the duration of his absence by the vice-chairman designated in that behalf by the Central Committee.

(f) In the absence of the chairman of a Polling Committee, his place shall be taken by the vice-chairman for the duration of his absence.

Determination of party groups of the Knesset.

25. (a) For the purpose of the establishment of the Central Committee, a candidates' list from which members have been elected to the Knesset shall be regarded as a party group with a number of members equal to the number of candidates elected. The representative of the candidates' list and his deputy shall be the representative of the party group and his deputy.

(b) Every party group may at any time replace its representatives and their deputies by written notice to the Chairman of the Knesset.

(c) If the party composition of the Knesset, or the name or the number of members of a party group, has changed, and the House Committee has confirmed the change, the party composition of all the Election Committees, or the name of the party group, shall be changed accordingly: Provided that if the members of the District Committees or Polling Committees were appointed before the change, the change shall not entail a change of the party composition of any of those Committees, and a party group left without a representative in consequence of the change shall have one member on the Committee in an advisory capacity.

(d) For the purposes of the candidates' lists, any change in the party composition of the Knesset which occurs and is approved as aforesaid up to two days before the expiration of the time for the submission of those lists shall be taken into account.

(e) The Chairman of the Knesset shall notify the chairman of the Central Committee of the particulars referred to in this section and of any change therein, and shall publish a notice thereof in *Reshumot*.

Chapter Eight : Voters' Register

Article One : Preparation

Annual Register.

26. For every register year, there shall be prepared a Voters' Register, which shall include every person who on the determining day was an Israel national and was registered in the Population Registry as a resident, with his address, and whose 18th birthday is not later than the first day of the register year in question.

Register not to be altered.

27. No change shall be made in a Voters' Register during the register year for which it was prepared.

Preparation of voters' lists.

28. For the purpose of preparing the Voters' Register, there shall be prepared for each polling district a list which shall include every person whose 18th birthday is not later than the 15th Av after the determining day and who on the 61st day before the determining day was an Israel national and was registered in the Population Registry as a resident of the district in question.

Particulars of lists.

29. A voters' list shall, in accordance with the entries in the Population Registry on the 61st day before the determining day, specify the surname, first name, father's or mother's name — and in the case of a voter who has not a surname, also the father's father's name — year of birth, address, and identity number in the Population Registry, of each voter.

Order of names in list.

30. In a voters' list the names of the voters shall be arranged one below another in the alphabetical order of their surnames and shall be marked with serial numbers. A voter who has not a surname shall be listed according to the alphabetical place of his first name.

Article Two : Notice to Voter and Exhibition of Lists

Notice to voter.

31. Where by the determining day a person has become entitled to be included in the Voters' Register under section 28 or where by that day a person's name has been removed from one voters' list and transferred to another voters' list, either because he has become a resident of another polling district and notification of the change of residence has been made under the Registry Law, or by virtue of the provisions of sections 9 to 13, the Minister of the Interior shall send him a notice to such effect through the post or in some other manner prescribed by regulations.

Time and contents of notice.

32. Notices under section 31 shall be sent every year within 45 days from the determining day and shall indicate —

(1) the person's surname, first name, address, and identity number in the Population Registry;

(2) the fact of his being included in a voters' list, the number of the polling district for which that list was prepared, and the inhabited locality in which that polling district is situated.

Exhibition of lists.

33. Every year, from the 46th to the 55th day after the determining day, the Minister of the Interior shall exhibit the voters' lists for the

forthcoming register year, in order that every person wishing to do so may inspect them. In effecting the exhibition, regard shall be had to religious requirements as to the observance of days of rest.

Places and hours of exhibition.

34. Not later than the 37th day after the determining day, the Central Committee shall prescribe the places of exhibition and the hours of exhibition at each of them upon the proposal of the Minister of the Interior, which shall be submitted to it not later than the 7th day after the determining day.

Notice of exhibition.

35. Not later than the 39th day after the determining day, the Minister of the Interior shall publish, in all the daily newspapers which have continuously appeared in the State during the 12 months preceding that day, a notice of the days, places and hours of the exhibition.

Exhibition according to inhabited localities.

36. At every place of exhibition in any inhabited locality, there shall be exhibited all the voters' lists in which residents of that inhabited locality are included, and only those lists.

Additional list.

37. In every inhabited locality comprising 10 or more polling districts, there shall, in addition to the voters' lists and not later than five days after the first day of exhibition thereof, be exhibited a list containing the names of all the voters of that inhabited locality in the alphabetical order of their surnames or in the order of their identity numbers in the Population Registry. Inclusion or non-inclusion in this additional list shall not confer or void a right to vote.

Modes of exhibition.

38. The modes of exhibition of the voters' lists, including the duties, powers and responsibility of local authorities in connection with such exhibition, shall be as prescribed by regulations.

Delivery of lists to members of Central Committee.

39. Not later than the 46th day after the determining day, the Minister of the Interior shall deliver to each member of the Central Committee a copy of all the voters' lists.

ARTICLE THREE : APPLICATIONS, OBJECTIONS AND APPEALS

Applications and objections.

40. Until the 65th day after the determining day, any person may submit to the Minister of the Interior —

(1) a written application to correct particulars relating to him which were incorrectly entered in the voters' list, or an application to remove his name from the voters' list in which it is included and to include it in the voters' list of a polling district situated within another inhabited locality of which he is a resident according to a notification made under the Registry Law;

(2) a reasoned objection in writing to his not being registered in the Register or to his or another person's being unlawfully registered therein.

Provision as to notification to the Population Registry.

41. Where in the period between the 60th day before the determining day and the determininig day, a notification under the Registry Law is made in respect of any voter, relating to any of the particulars specified

in section 29 or concerning the grant or revocation of Israel nationality or concerning the death of the voter, then, for the purposes of sections 44 to 53, such notification shall be deemed to be an application or objection duly submitted under section 40, and the entry in the list prepared under section 28 shall be deemed to be incorrect or unlawful.

Applications by members of councils of local authorities.

42. (a) A member of a municipal council or of a local council, other than a regional council, may until the 65th day after the determining day, apply to the Minister of the Interior to remove the name of a voter from the voters' list in which it is included and to include it in the voters' list of a polling district in another inhabited locality of which he is a resident.

(b) The application shall be accompanied by written evidence of the voters' address. Copies of the application and evidence shall be sent to the voter by registered post to his address as registered in the Population Registry and to his new address as set out in the application.

Procedure of submission.

43. The procedure for the submission of applications and objections under section 40 and of applications under section 42 shall be prescribed by regulations.

Determination of applications and objections.

44. The Minister of the Interior shall determine applications and objections submitted as aforesaid and shall notify his decision, in writing, to the applicant or objector and, in the case of an application or objection relating to another person, also to that other person, by the 89th day after the determining day.

Delivery of lists.

45. Not later than the 94th day after the determining day, the Minister of the Interior shall deliver to each member of the Central Committee —

(1) a list of the names of voters which he has decided to add to the voters' lists of polling districts in a particular inhabited locality after they have been removed from the voters' lists of polling districts in another inhabited locality as a result of applications under section 40(1) and 42;

(2) a list of the names of voters which he has decided to add to the voters' lists as a result of objection under section 40(2).

Appeal.

46. A person who has submitted an application or objection and, in the case of an application or objection relating to another person, also that other person may, until the 99th day after the determining day, appeal to the District Court against the decision of the Minister of the Interior or against his not having been notified of the decision of the Minister of the Interior; and every member of the Central Committee may appeal as aforesaid against a decision of the Minister of the Interior to add the name of a voter to a voters' list, whether such decision was given upon an application under section 40(1) or 42 or upon an objection under section 40(2).

Local jurisdiction as to appeals.

47. The appeal shall be filed in the District Court whose area of jurisdiction comprises the polling district in the voters' list of which —

(1) the applicant requests the correction of incorrect particulars or the inclusion of his name or the name of another person, under sections 40(1) or 42;

(2) the objector demands the inclusion or removal of his name or the name of another person under section 40(2).

Evidence.

48. The onus of proof shall be on the appellant. Any State or local authority shall give, free of charge, any certificate or confirmation required for the purposes of the appeal.

Composition of court and judgment.

49. The District Court shall hear the appeal by a single Judge, whose judgment shall be final and non-appealable. The judgment shall be given, and served upon the Minister of the Interior, by the 113th day after the determining day.

Certification of power of attorney.

50. Notwithstanding anything provided in any enactment, an advocate who appears on behalf of an appellant in an appeal under this chapter may rely on a power of attorney signed by the appellant before any of the following, who has certified the signature of the appellant on the power of attorney:

(1) a Judge (*shofet, i. e.* a judge of a civil court);

(2) a Judge (*dayan*) of a religious court;

(3) the Attorney-General, the State Attorney, a District Attorney, a Subdistrict Attorney, an Assistant State Attorney, an Assistant District Attorney, an Assistant to the State Attorney and an Assistant to a District Attorney;

(4) a member of the Central Committee;

(5) the head of a local authority, a member of a municipal council and a member of a local council.

Procedural regulations.

51. The Minister of Justice may make regulations as to any matter relating to appeals under this chapter, including the filing of an appeal, the joinder of parties, the consolidation of appeals and the service of summonses and other documents.

Article Four: Supplementary Provisions

Provisions as to soldiers.

52. The Minister of the Interior may, in consultation with the Minister of Defence and the chairman of the Central Committee, enact special provisions as to soldiers with regard to any matter relating to the sending of notices under sections 31 and 32, the filing of applications and objections under section 40, the hearing thereof and the service of decisions under section 44, and the Minister of Justice may, in consultation with the Minister of Defence and the chairman of the Central Committee, enact special provisions as to soldiers with regard to any matter relating to the filing of appeals under section 46, the hearing thereof and the service of judgments. Provisions as aforesaid shall not require publication

in *Reshumot* or otherwise, and shall be brought to the knowledge of the soldiers and of the other persons concerned in such manner as the Minister of the Interior shall in consultation with the Minister of Defence prescribe.

Completion of lists and notification.

53. By the 127th day after the determining day, the Minister of the Interior shall correct and complete the voters' lists in accordance with his decisions under section 44 and with judgments under section 49. Every person whose name has been added to a voters' list by judgment shall be notified to such effect by the Minister of the Interior by the 150th day after the determining day.

Coming into force of register.

54. The voters' register, corrected and completed as aforesaid, shall come into force on the 15th Av following the determining day. The Minister of the Interior shall publish a notice to such effect in *Reshumot*.

List of changes.

55. Not later than the 135th day after the determining day, the Minister of the Interior shall deliver to each of the members of the Central Committee a list of all the changes which have occurred in the voters' register as a result of applications, objections and appeals under this chapter.

Chapter Six: Candidates' Lists

Provisions as to State employees and soldiers.

56. (a) The following State employees and army officers shall not be candidates for the Knesset:

(1) State employees in grade 5 or over of the general administrative grading or in grade 15 or over of the uniform grading;

(2) State employees in a professional grade the commencing basic salary of which is not lower than the commencing basic salary of grade 5 of the general administrative grading (a professional grade as aforesaid being hereinafter referred to as a "parallel grade");

(3) State employees in a grade lower than grade 5 of the general administrative grading or a parallel grade or grade 15 of the uniform grading if a range of grades comprising the said grade 5 or a parallel grade or grade 15 of the uniform grading has been fixed for their posts;

(4) officers of any rank whatsoever in the permanent service of the Defence Army of Israel

unless they cease to be State employees or army officers as aforesaid at least 100 days before election day.

(b) Where the name of a State employee — other than a teacher —, or a soldier in the Defence Army of Israel, to whom subsection (a) does not apply is contained in one of the candidates' lists, his service shall be suspended from the day of the submission of the candidates' list containing his name until election day and, if he becomes a member of the Knesset, so long as he is a member of the Knesset.

(c) Where the name of a soldier in regular service under the Defence Service Law is contained in one of the candidates' lists, his service shall be suspended from the day of the submission of that candidates' list until election day.

(d) A candidate whose name is contained in one of the published candidates' lists shall not serve in reserve service under the Defence Service Law from the day of the publication of the lists until election day.

Submission of candidates' lists.

57. (a) A candidates' list shall contain not more than 120 names of persons qualified to be elected who have consented to the inclusion of their names in the list. The names shall each be marked with a serial number.

(b) The list shall specify the surname and first name of each candidate, his identity number in the Population Registry and his occupation, place of residence and address. Where the candidate is a soldier in regular service under the Defence Service Law or in the permanent service of the Defence Army of Israel, the list shall specify his place of residence and address prior to his enlistment and shall indicate as his occupation that he is a soldier in the Defence Army of Israel.

(c) A candidates' list submitted by voters shall be signed by those submitting it, on a form prescribed by regulations, with all the particulars properly filled in and showing the name of the list and the names of the candidates in their proper order.

(d) In respect of each of the signatures of the persons submitting it, the list shall be accompanied by an affidavit under section 37 of the Evidence Ordinance[1]) attesting that the signature was made in the presence of the deponent. The deponent shall affix his signature beside the signature to which his affidavit relates.

(e) A person shall not sign more than one candidates' list. If a person signs more than one candidates' list his signatures shall be void.

(f) A voter who has signed a candidates' list cannot withdraw his signature; his death shall not invalidate his signature.

(g) Where a candidates' list has been submitted by voters, no signatures after the first 1,500 shall be taken into account for the purpose of this section.

(h) A candidates' list submitted by a party group of the outgoing Knesset shall be signed by the representative of the party group, or his deputy, designated under section 25. A candidates' list submitted jointly by two or more party groups of the outgoing Knesset shall be signed by the representatives of all those party groups or by their deputies.

1) *Laws of Palestine* vol. I, cap. 54, p. 670 (English Edition); *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5716, p. 10 — *LSI* vol. X, p. 10.

(i) A candidates' list shall be submitted to the Central Committee not later than the 35th day before election day, accompanied by the consent of the candidates in writing or by telegram. The Central Committee shall publish a notice of the days, hours and place of submission not later than the 40th day before election day in such manner as it shall prescribe.

(j) Upon receiving a list of candidates, the Central Committee shall confirm its submission, indicating the day and hour.

Candidate to appear on one list only.

58. A person can only be a candidate on one candidates' list. Where a person has consented to the inclusion of his name in two or more candidates' lists, the Central Committee shall delete his name from all such lists.

Representatives of candidates' lists.

59. The persons submitting a candidates' list may indicate therein two persons, one as the representative of the list and the other as his deputy. In the absence of such an indication, that one of the persons submitting the list whose signature appears first shall be regarded as the representative of the list and the one whose signature appears second shall be regarded as his deputy.

Deposit.

60. Upon the submission of a candidates' list by voters, the representative of the list or his deputy shall deposit with the chairman of the Central Committee an amount of five thousand pounds, in cash or by banker's cheque. The Central Committee shall not accept a candidates' list without such a deposit.

Designation and letters of candidates' list.

61. (a) A candidates' list shall bear a designation accompanied by a letter, or two different letters, of the Hebrew alphabet, to distinguish it from other lists.

(b) A party group of the outgoing Knesset shall have a prior right to make its list with all or part of the designation and letter or letters with which its candidates' list was marked in the elections to the outgoing Knesset. Two or more party groups of the outgoing Knesset which submit one candidates' list, whether or not they have merged into one party group, shall have a prior right to mark their list with all or part of the designations and letters with which their candidates' lists were marked in the elections to the outgoing Knesset, even though the aggregate number of letters may exceed two.

(c) A candidates' list shall not bear all or part of the designation and letter or letters with which the candidates' list of a party group of the outgoing Knesset was marked, save with the written consent of the representative of that party group or, if that party group has merged with another party group, with the written consent of the representative of the unified party group.

(d) Subject to the provisions of subsections (a) to (c), the prior right to choose a particular designation or letter or two letters shall belong to those who submit their list first.

(e) A candidates' list not given a designation or letter by those who submitted it shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be given a designation and letter or two letters by the Central Committee.

(f) A candidates' list shall not bear a designation or letter or or letters likely to mislead.

Rectification of candidates' lists.

62. Where a candidates' list has been submitted otherwise than in accordance with the preceding sections, the Central Committee shall notify the representative of the list and his deputy of the defect not later than the 29th day before election day, and such representative and deputy may rectify the defect not later than the 24th day before election day. Where the signatories of a candidates' list include a person who is not a voter, this shall be considered a defect, but insufficiency of the number of signatories invalidates the list.

Approval of candidates' list.

63. A candidates' list duly submitted, or rectified in accordance with the previous section, shall be approved by the Central Committee, which shall notify the representative of the list and his deputy of the approval not later than the 20th day before election day.

Appeal against refusal to approve candidates' list.

64. (a) Where the Central Committee refuses to approve a candidates' list, either wholly or as to the name of one of the candidates or the designation or letter of the list, it shall, not later than the 20th day before election day, notify its refusal to the representative of the list and his deputy, and they may, not later than the 18th day before election day, appeal to the Supreme Court against such refusal.

(b) The Supreme Court shall hear an appeal under this section by three Judges, and its judgment shall be final. The judgment shall be served on the Central Committee not later than the 13th day before election day.

(c) The Minister of Justice may make regulations as to any matter relating to the hearing of appeals under this section, including the filing of appeals, the joinder of parties, the consolidation of appeals and the service of summonses and other documents.

Publication of candidates' lists.

65. The Central Committee shall, not later than the 8th day before election day, publish in *Reshumot* the candidates' lists as approved by it or by the Supreme Court under section 64. The publication shall indicate the designation and letter of each list.

Partial forfeiture of deposit.

66. Where a candidates' list submitted by voters is not finally approved, an amount of one thousand pounds out of the amount deposited upon its submission shall be forfeited to the Treasury, and the remainder shall be returned to the depositor.

Combination of candidates' lists.

67. (a) Candidates' lists may combine for the purpose of the distribution of seats, but a list may not combine with more than one other list, and the combination shall have no effect other than prescribed by section 82.

(b) A combination of candidates' lists shall be notified to the Central Committee, not later than the 8th day before election day, by notice in writing signed by the representatives of the two lists or their deputies.

(c) The Central Committee shall publish the combination of candidates' lists in *Reshumot* and in daily newspapers not later than the 6th day before election day.

Chapter Seven : Voting and Counting of Votes

Location of polling station.

68. (a) There shall be one polling station for each polling district. The polling station shall be situated within the polling district, save where the Central Committee, having regard to the circumstances of the district concerned, decides upon another place. The location of the polling station shall be fixed, as far as possible, with a view to shortening the distance between the polling station and the places of residence of the persons entitled to vote thereat.

(b) A polling station shall not be situated in a party club or other place set apart for a communal-political institution, nor in a synagoue or other house of prayer, unless all the members of the Polling Committee have agreed thereto and the Central Committee has given its approval.

(c) Not later than the determining day, the Central Committee shall, upon the proposal of the Minister of the Interior, to be submitted to it not later than the 60th day before the determining day, prescribe the locations of the polling stations for the forthcoming register year.

(d) Notice of the location of a polling station shall be published, not later than the seventh day before election day, in such place and manner as the Central Committee shall prescribe.

Requisitioning of premises for Polling Committees.

69. (a) The chairman of the Central Committee may, if he deems it necessary, temporarily requisition premises — other than dwellings and private offices — for use as workplaces of Polling Committees during the period of their work or as polling stations on election day.

(b) Compensation for requisitioning under this section shall be paid as prescribed by the chairman of the Central Committee.

Provisions as to special cases.

70. (a) If the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Central Committee are satisfied that in a particular polling district there will be fewer than 50 voters, they may, not later than the 10th day before election day, join that district to the nearest polling district situated within a distance deemed reasonable by them, and upon doing so, they shall forthwith notify the voters and the chairmen of the Election Committees concerned in such manner as they may deem appropriate. Any person opposing the joinder may, not later than the 7th day before election day, present his arguments to the chairman and vice-chairmen, who shall decide the matter finally not later than five days before election day.

(b) If the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Central Committee are satisfied that the number of voters in a particular polling district will exceed 1,000 or that for some other reason the queue of voters at a

particular polling station is likely to be such as to delay unduly the voting of those who come to cast their votes, they may, not later than the 6th day before election day, direct that there shall be a second polling station in that district. Where a direction as aforesaid has been issued, the chairman and vice-chairmen shall at once —

(1) prescribe the location of the second polling station;

(2) prescribe which of the voters of that polling district shall vote at the second polling station;

(3) notify, in such place form as they may think fit, the location of the second polling station and which voters are to vote thereat;

(4) prescribe which of the members of the Polling Committee of that polling district and which of their deputies shall be the Polling Committee of the second polling station for the purposes of voting and the counting of votes, and they may, for that purpose, appoint additional members to the Polling Committee of that polling district, provided that all the members belong to party groups represented on the Central Committee and that not less than three of the party groups of the outgoing Knesset are represented on each Committee;

(5) prescribe which of the members of the Polling Committee shall be the chairman and vice-chairman of the second Polling Committee.

(c) If, within thirty days before election day, the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Central Committee are satisfied that, as a result of changes in circumstances, a location as to which a notice has been published under section 68(d) is no longer suitable for a polling station, they may prescribe another location and, in such place and form as they may think fit, give notice thereof to the voters and the chairmen of the Election Committees concerned.

Delivery of voters' lists.

71. (a) Not later than the 15th day before election day, the Minister of the Interior shall deliver to the Central Committee six copies of the Voters' Register which will be in force on election day.

(b) Not later than two days before election day, the Central Committee shall deliver to each Polling Committee, in two copies, such list of voters permitted to vote at the polling station in question as was delivered to the Central Committee by the Minister of the Interior under subsection (a).

Time of voting.

72. (a) The polling stations shall be open for voting on election day from 7.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. without intermission, but in an inhabited locality in which the number of voters does not exceed 350, the polling station shall be open from 8.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. only. The polling station shall be closed before the time aforesaid if all the persons entitled to vote thereat have already voted.

(b) A person who reaches the polling station within voting hours shall be entitled to vote even if his voting is delayed until after voting hours.

Attendance at polling station.

73. No person shall be present at a polling station during voting hours except the members of the Polling Committee, the deputy of an absent member of the Committee, and observers as provided in section 24 (d); members of the Central Committee and District Committee; voters who have been admitted for the purpose of voting; the Minister of the Interior or his representative; and such police as in the opinion of the Polling Committee are required for the maintenance of order.

Identification of voters.

74. (a) A person desiring to vote shall identify himself to the Polling Committee.

(b) Only an identity certificate issued under the population Registry Law, an identity certificate under the Registration of Inhabitants Ordinance, 5709-1949[1]), or an identification booklet issued under the Emergency Regulations (Registration of Inhabitants), 5708-1948[2]), shall serve as a means of identification.

(c) When a person has voted, the Polling Committee shall impress on his identity certificate or identity booklet a stamp attesting that he has voted in elections to the Knesset, shall punch the certificate or booklet and shall delete the voter's name from the voters' list.

Manner of voting.

75. (a) Voting shall proceed in the following manner: in a booth which shall conceal him from the sight of any other person, the voter shall place a voting slip in a non-transparent envelope given him by the Polling Committee; he shall then put the envelope in the polling-box within sight of the Polling Committee.

(b) A person who, by reason of illness or a physical defect, is unable to vote by himself may bring with him another person to help him with the voting.

Voting slips.

76. (a) Voting slips shall be printed in accordance with a model approved by the Central Committee and shall bear nothing but the letter, or designation and letter, of the list concerned.

(b) A candidates' list may add to its Hebrew letter and designation the Arabic letter and designation approved by the Central Committee as corresponding to the Hebrew letter and designation, and the voter may use a voting slip in Hebrew only or in Hebrew with the Arabic translation.

(c) Instead of a slip printed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, there may be used for voting a blank slip marked in handwriting with nothing but the letter, or letter and designation, of the list. Any voter may receive a blank slip from the Polling Committee.

(d) If a voting slip bears the letter of one of the candidates' lists and a designation different from that approved for such list under this Law, the vote shall be assigned according to the letter.

1) *I.R.* of 5709, Suppl. I, No. 48, p. 164; *LSI* vol. II, p. 103.
2) *I.R.* of 5708, Suppl. II, No. 16, p. 77.

Provision of voting slips.

77. The Government shall, at the expense of the State, supply the Central Committee with voting slips of all the candidates' lists, printed as the Central Committee shall prescribe. The Central Committee shall in accordance with the provisions of section 76(a) and (b), in such numbers transmit the voting slips to all the Polling Committees not less than two days before election day.

Invalid votes.

78. (a) The following shall invalidate a vote :

(1) a voting slip which does not conform with the provisions of section 76 or the size, colour or printing of which is different from that prescribed by the Central Committee;

(2) a blank voting slip marked with anything but a letter and/or a designation of a list or the form of the writing on which is different from that prescribed by the Central Committee;

(3) a mark or thing on the voting envelope or voting slip which is likely to lead to the identification of the voter; this provision shall not derogate from the use of a blank voting slip under section 76(c);

(4) a voting envelope into which the voter has placed more than one voting slip;

(5) an envelope which is not one of those supplied by the Central Committee;

(6) in the case of a vote cast under Chapter Nine or Ten, a voting envelope which reaches the Central Committee later than the 7th day after election day.

(b) Further provisions concerning the invalidation of votes may be enacted by regulations, provided that the relevant decision of the Central Committee is passed by a two-thirds majority of those taking part in the voting.

Counting of votes.

79. (a) The counting of the votes shall, at every polling station, be carried out by the Polling Committee immediately after the termination of the voting.

(b) The Polling Committee shall prepare a record, on a standard form prescribed by regulations, of the opening of the polling box and the counting of the votes, and shall immediately transmit the record, with all the voting material, to the District Committee.

(c) The District Committee shall summarise the counting of the votes by the Polling Committees, shall prepare a record of its work and shall immediately transmit the record, with all the election material, to the Central Committee.

(d) A record prepared by a Polling Committee or District Committee shall be signed by not less than two members of such Committee, including the chairman or a vice-chairman. Any member of the Committee, any observer under section 24(d) and any member of the Central Committee or District Committee may add their observations to the record.

Polling Committees at polling stations in absence of chairman and vice-chairman.

80. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 24(a), if the chairman and vice-chairman of the Polling Committee are absent from the polling station on election day, the Polling Committee shall, for the purposes of this chapter, act with whatever number of members is present at the time, and the oldest of them shall carry out the functions of chairman until the chairman or vice-chairman arrives. If only one member is present, he shall act as Polling Committee and, notwithstanding the provisions of section 79(d), the record signed by him shall not require an additional signature.

Chapter Eight: Election Results

Distribution of seats.

81. (a) Only candidates' lists which have each received a number of votes representing not less than one per cent of the total valid votes shall participate in the distribution of seats.

(b) The total number of valid votes cast for all the lists participating in the distribution of seats shall be divided by the number of members of the Knesset, and the whole number resulting from such division shall be "the quotient".

(c) Every list participating in the distribution of seats shall obtain a number of seats equal to the whole number resulting from the division of its valid votes by the quotient.

(d) Every list which has participated in the distribution of seats as aforesaid shall be assigned a "surplus of votes" by deducting from the number of its valid votes the number resulting from multiplying the quotient by the number of seats obtained by that list as aforesaid; the lists shall thereupon be each entitled to receive, in the order of the size of their surpluses, one additional seat out of the seats remaining after the distribution of seats under subsection (c).

Distribution of seats in case of combined lists.

82. (a) For the purpose of the distribution of seats under section 81(d), two candidates' lists which have combined shall be deemed one list with the number of valid votes received by both of them together and the number of seats awarded to both of them together, provided that each of them separately has received the percentage of votes prescribed in section 81(a).

(b) The seats awarded to two combined lists shall be divided between them by the method of distribution prescribed in section 81 for the distribution of all seats among all lists.

Who shall become a member of the Knesset.

83. Where a candidates' list has obtained seats, the persons whose names appear in the list shall become members of the Knesset in the order in which their names appear, starting at the top.

Publication of election results.

84. (a) When the counting of votes has been concluded, and within the time prescribed in section 11 of the Basic Law: The Knesset, the Central Committee shall publish the election results in *Reshumot*; the notice shall specify —

(1) the number of valid votes cast for each candidates' list ;

(2) the number of votes found to be invalid;

(3) the number of seats obtained by each candidates' list;

(4) the names of the persons in each list elected to be members of the Knesset.

(b) Subject to the provisions of section 86, a notice under this section shall be conclusive evidence of the distribution of seats, and the election of the persons, mentioned in the notice.

(c) The Central Committee shall furnish each person elected with a certificate, signed by the chairman of the Committee or by two vice-chairmen, confirming that he has been elected a member of the Knesset.

Forfeiture or return of deposit.

85. Where a candidates' list submitted by voters has not obtained the percentage of votes prescribed by section 81(a), the amount deposited upon its submission is forfeited to the Treasury; if it is not forfeited as aforesaid, it shall be returned to the depositor immediately after publication of the election results in *Reshumot*.

Appeal against election results.

86. (a) Any person who was entitled to vote may appeal to the Knesset against the election results on the ground —

(1) that the elections at a particular polling station were not properly conducted;

(2) that a defect occurred in the conduct or progress of the elections which is likely to have a bearing on the election results, the number of votes or the distribution of seats;

(3) that the seats were not properly distributed.

(b) The appeal shall be submitted to the Knesset within 14 days from the day of publication of the election results.

(c) After considering the appeal, the Knesset may —

(1) annul the elections in a particular polling district and order them to be held anew;

(2) declare, either immediately or after the holding of new elections, that a certain person has not been elected a member of the Knesset and that some other person has been elected.

The decision of the Knesset shall be final.

(d) An appeal under this section shall not delay the work of the Knesset and the results of the appeal shall not affect the legality of resolutions which it has adopted.

Replacement of candidates.

87. (a) A candidate may resign at any time; the resignation shall be submitted by the candidate personally, in writing, or sent by him from abroad, by telegram or by some other document authenticated by an Israel Consul or a notary, to the chairman of the Central Committee or, if the Chairman of the Knesset has already been elected, to the Chairman of the Knesset; a letter of resignation submitted in advance shall be void.

(b) Where a candidate has resigned or died after the publication of the candidates' list and before election day, the Central Committee shall publish a notice to such effect in *Reshumot*.

Parliamentary immunity.

88. (a) Persons elected shall enjoy parliamentary immunity from the end of election day. A person elected who is under arrest or imprisonment shall be released immediately upon publication of the election results: Provided that if he is under arrest or imprisonment for a felony, he shall, if not released earlier by the competent authorities, be released upon the expiration of 14 days after the opening of the Knesset, unless the Knesset has meanwhile resolved to withdraw his immunity.

(b) A candidate who becomes a member of the Knesset after election day shall enjoy parliamentary immunity from the day on which he becomes a member of the Knesset. If on that day he is under arrest or imprisonment, he shall be released immediately: Provided that if he is under arrest or imprisonment for a felony, he shall, if not released earlier by the competent authorities, be released upon the expiration of 14 days after the day on which he becomes a member of the Knesset, unless the Knesset has meanwhile resolved to withdraw his immunity.

Chapter Nine: Elections among Soldiers and Police Officers

Definitions.

89. In this chapter —

"soldiers" means soldiers in regular service under the Defence Service Law or in the permanent service or reserve service of the Defence Army of Israel, and includes soldiers in vessels of the Defence Army of Israel which are not in an Israel port on election day; "army camp" includes a post and any area or other place intended solely for the Defence Army of Israel.

Polling stations for soldiers.

90. (a) Soldiers may vote at special polling stations for soldiers. The locations of such polling stations shall be prescribed by the chairman of the Central Committee on the recommendation of the Chief of the General Staff or his representative, and a notice of such locations shall be published in the place and form prescribed by regulations.

(b) A soldier wishing to vote at a polling station for soldiers is not tied to a particular polling station.

(c) Voting at polling stations for soldiers shall take place during the hours prescribed by regulations.

(d) No person shall be present at a polling station for soldiers during voting hours other than members of the Central Committee; the members of the Polling Committee; the representative of the Chief of the General Staff; voters who have been admitted for the purpose of voting; the Minister of the Interior or his representative; and such soldiers as in the opinion of the Polling Committee are required for the maintenance of order.

(e) Polling Committees for polling stations for soldiers shall be appointed by the Central Committee in consultation with the Chief of the

General Staff or his representative, and their members shall all be soldiers of a rank not higher than the rank of sergeant. The soldier of the highest rank shall serve as chairman of the Polling Committee.

Voting by soldiers.

91. (a) A soldier wishing to vote at a polling station for soldiers shall identify himself in the manner indicated in section 74 and, in addition, by his soldier's book.

(b) A soldier voting at a polling station for soldiers shall place the envelope mentioned in section 75 in a second envelope, and the Polling Committee shall indicate on the outer envelope the name of the voter, his identity number in the Population Registry and other particulars prescribed by regulations.

(c) The votes cast at polling stations for soldiers shall be counted as prescribed by regulations.

Propaganda among soldiers.

92. (a) Election propaganda in writing is permitted among soldiers as among non-soldiers : Provided that —

(1) no propaganda shall be addressed exclusively to soldiers;

(2) no propaganda material shall be affixed or hung in an army camp save as provided in subsection (b).

(b) A board, of a standard type, shall be put up in the centre of every army camp, and every person who has submitted a candidates' list in accordance with this Law may affix thereon his election programme, a copy of or extract from the candidates' list submitted by him and notices concerning election meetings convened by him. The boards shall be supplied to the Army authorities by the Central Committee with the election programmes of the lists and the copies of or extracts from the candidates' lists already affixed thereto.

(c) Oral election propaganda in public, in whatever form, is prohibited in army camps.

(d) During the two months immediately preceding election day, no instructional activities shall be conducted in army camps other than on military, technical or scientific topics and other than Hebrew language classes.

Leave for soldiers.

93. The General Staff shall issue instructions that, as far as military exigencies permit, soldiers shall be granted leave enabling them to take part in election meetings.

Visits to army camps.

94. The chairman of the Central Committee or a member of the Committee authorised by it may, on conditions prescribed by the Committee, visit any army camp for the purpose of ascertaininig whether the provisions of this Law are complied with therein.

Voting by police officers.

95. (a) Not later than 14 days before election day, the Minister of Police shall furnish the chairman of the Central Committee with a list setting out the name of every police officer included in the Voters' Register who will on election day, for the purpose of performing his duty,

be stationed outside the inhabited locality comprising the polling district the voters' list of which contains his name.

(b) The list of police officers referred to in subsection (a) shall indicate, by the side of the name of each police officer, the polling district the voters' list of which contains his name, the particulars relating to him entered in that list and the polling district in which he will be stationed on election day.

(c) The chairman of the Central Committee shall remove the names contained in the list of police officers referred to in subsection (a) from the voters' lists in which they are included, shall add them to the voters' lists of the polling districts in which the police officers will be stationed, and shall notify the transfer in writing to the police officers concerned.

(d) Deletions and additions under subsection (c) shall be made before the voters' lists are delivered to the Polling Committees under section 71(b), and in the actual copies so delivered.

(e) A list of the deletions and additions made under section (c) shall be delivered to each member of the Central Committee by the chairman thereof.

Chapter Ten: Elections in Vessels

Delivery of list of vessels.

96. Not later than the 42nd day before election day, the Minister of the Interior shall, after consultation with the Minister of Transport, deliver to the Central Committee a list of all the vessels and any information requested by the Committee in connection with the vessels.

Designation of vessels for purposes of voting.

97. The Central Committee shall, not later than the 37th day before election day, designate the vessels in which voting under this chapter shall take place. The Committee shall not designate a vessel as aforesaid if it is of the opinion that on the day of voting under section 99 there will be fewer than fourteen Israel nationals aged eighteen or over in it or that it will then be in an Israel port.

Persons permitttd to vote.

98. A person who, as a seaman or passenger, is in a vessel designated as provided in section 97 may vote in that vessel.

Day of voting.

99. Voting in a vessel shall take place on the fifth day before election day.

Persons responsible.

100. (a) In every vessel in which voting takes place, the Central Committee shall, not later than 35 days before election day, appoint two persons responsible for the organisation and conduct of the voting (hereinafter referred to as "persons responsible"). One of the persons responsible shall be the master or, if the master is not an Israel national, the highest-ranking seaman in the vessel who is an Israel national, and the other shall be the most veteran seaman in the vessel, other than an officer, who is an Israel national.

(b) Where in any vessel more than one seaman is qualified to be a person responsible, the oldest shall be the person responsible.

(c) The Central Committee shall appoint deputies for each person responsible. A deputy shall act as a person responsible if the person responsible is unable to carry out his functions.

(d) The two persons responsible in any vessel shall act jointly in any matter under this chapter.

Voting material.

101. Not later than 30 days before election day, the chairman of the Central Committee shall send to the persons responsible their letters of appointment and those of their deputies, a polling-box, a supply of inner and outer voting envelopes, blank voting slips and other election material, all as approved by the Central Committee.

Notice-board.

102. Immediately upon receipt of the letters of appointment under section 101, the persons responsible shall put up, in a conspicuous position in the vessel, a notice-board to which they shall affix a notice of the designation under section 97 and of the day of voting under section 99, as well as the notices under sections 104 and 106 immediately upon receipt thereof, and other notices concerning voting procedure. There shall be no other notices on the board.

Hours and place of voting.

103. The persons responsible shall fix the hours, not less than eight, of voting and shall, not later than forty-eight hours before the commencement of voting, publish on the notice-board a notice of the hours and place therof.

Candidates' lists.

104. Upon the expiration of the time for the submission of candidates' lists, the chairman of the Central Committee shall send to the persons responsible a notice of the designations of the candidates' lists, the names of the candidates and the letter proposed for each list, all as submitted to the Central Committee under section 57.

Changes.

105. When the candidates' lists have been published in *Reshumot* under section 65, the chairman of the Central Committee shall notify the persons responsible, by telegram, of such changes in the particulars of the notice under section 104 as the Central Committee has decided should be notified.

Notice of combinations.

106. Where a notice of combinations of candidates' lists has been published in *Reshumot* under section 67, the chairman of the Central Committee shall notify the persons responsible of those combinations by telegram.

Identification of voters.

107. (a) A person wishing to vote in a vessel shall identify himself to the person responsible as specified in section 74(b).

(b) When any person has voted, the persons responsible shall impress on his identity certificate or identification booklet a stamp attesting that he has voted in elections to the Knesset and shall punch the certificate or booklet.

Polling booth.

108. The persons responsible shall assign for the voting a booth which conceals the voter from the view of other persons and shall ensure that there is a writing implement in it.

Presence at place of voting.

109. During the hours of voting, no persons shall be present at the place of voting except the persons responsible and voters who have been permitted to be present for the purpose of voting.

Voting procedure.

110. (a) When the voter has identified himself, the persons responsible shall hand him a voting envelope and voting slip of those supplied under section 101. In the polling booth, the voter shall write on the voting slip the letter, or letter and designation, of the list for which he votes, and shall place the slip into the voting envelope. He shall then insert the envelope into an outer envelope, on which the persons responsible shall indicate his name, his identity number in the Population Registry, and other particulars prescribed by regulations. The persons responsible and the voter shall thereupon sign the outer envelope, and the voter shall place it into the polling box.

(b) The voter may use a printed voting slip as referred to in section 76.

Record.

111. The persons responsible shall keep a record of the progress of voting, on a form prescribed by regulations, and shall sign it upon termination of the voting.

Despatch of voting material to Central Committee.

112. Immediately upon termination of the voting, the persons responsible shall lock and seal the polling box and shall send it to the Central Committee, together with the record, by registered air mail or in such other manner as the chairman of the Central Committee may have directed after consultation with the Minister of the Interior.

Dealing with voting envelopes.

113. (a) The guarding and opening of the polling boxes, the examination of the voting envelopes and the counting of the votes shall be done by the Central Committee in accordance with procedure prescribed by it.

(b) Where the polling box contains a voting envelope of a person not entitled to vote or who has already voted, the Central Committee shall destroy the envelope without opening it.

Disqualified material.

114. Where voting material as referred to in section 112 reaches the chairman of the Central Committee, or a person empowered by him to receive it, after the seventh day following election day, the Central Committee shall not deal with it and shall direct it to be destroyed; a record shall be prepared of the destruction.

Immunity.

115. Notwithstanding anything provided in any other law, consignments addressed to the Central Committee shall not be inspected.

Restrictions on election propaganda.

116. (a) There shall be no election propaganda in vessels by means of meetings or loudspeakers.

(b) No propaganda material shall be displayed in public, or distributed, in any vessel, except material supplied by the Central Committee and displayed or distributed in accordance with its instructions.

(c) From seven o'clock on the evening before the day of the voting until termination of the voting, there shall be no election propaganda in any vessel by the transmission of wireless broadcasts through loudspeakers.

(d) The master or any seamen of officer's rank shall not take part in election propaganda in any vessel. A person who contravenes this provision shall bear disciplinary responsibility in addition to criminal responsibility.

Chapter Eleven: Penalties

Falsification of Voters' Register or voters' list.

117. (a) A person who falsifies or unlawfully alters or destroys a Voters' Register or voters' list shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of seven years or to a fine of 10,000 pounds. Where the offence is committed by a person in charge of the preparation, safekeeping, guarding or exhibition of the register or list, such person shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of fourteen years or to a fine of 10,000 pounds.

(b) Paragraph (7) of the Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Law, 5725—1965[1]), shall not apply to an offence under this section.

Falsification of voters' list which has been delivered.

118. A person who falsifies or unlawfully alters or destroys any voters' list delivered by the Minister of the Interior to the Central Committee or by the Central Committee to a Polling Committee shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of seven years or to a fine of 10,000 pounds. Where the offence is committed by a member of an Election Committee or by a person in charge of the safekeeping or guarding of the list or in charge of a polling-box or the maintenance of order at a polling-station, such person shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of fourteen years or to a fine of 10,000 pounds.

Interference with elections.

119. (a) The following shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of two years or to a fine of 2,500 pounds:

(1) a person who interferes with the orderly progress of the elections;

(2) a person who prepares or distributes voting slips not complying with the provisions of this Law;

(3) a person who interferes with a voter whilst voting or prevents him from voting;

(4) a person who deals with a polling-box without authority or takes it out of the possession of the persons in charge of it;

(5) a person who without authority interferes with the opening of a polling-box or the counting of votes;

1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5725, p. 161; *LSI* vol. XIX, p. 158.

(6) a person who in a manner likely to interfere with the voting. destroys, dirties, marks, conceals or takes unlawfully any voting slip situated in a polling-booth at a polling station;

(7) a person who destroys, conceals or takes unlawfully any voting material to be forwarded to a District Committee or the Central Committee.

(b) Where an offence under this section is committed by a member of an Election Committee or by a person in charge of a polling-box or the maintenance of order at a polling-station, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of five years or to a fine of 5,000 pounds.

Abandonment of election material.

120. Where the chairman of a Polling Committee, or a person taking his place under section 24 or 80, after completion of the counting of votes, abandons the record of the voting, or the voting material, referred to in section 79, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of five years or to a fine of 5,000 pounds.

Non-fulfilment of duty by person responsible.

121. A person responsible under Chapter Ten who does not fulfil any duty imposed on him by that chapter shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of five years or to a fine of 5,000 pounds.

Bribery and intimidation.

122. The following shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of five years or to a fine of 5,000 pounds :

(1) a person who gives or offers a bribe for the purpose of inducing a voter to vote or to refrain from voting, whether generally or for a particular candidates' list;

(2) a person who accepts or agrees to accept a bribe for himself or for another person, in order that he or the other person may vote or refrain from voting, whether generally or for a particular candidates' list;

(3) a person who threatens a voter with inflicting harm on him or any other person if such voter votes or refrains from voting, whether generally or for a particular candidates' list;

(4) a person who promises employment to a voter if he votes or refrains from voting for a particular candidates' list;

(5) a person who dismisses or threatens to dismiss a person from his employment, or prevents or threatens to prevent a person from securing employment, in order that he may vote or not vote, or because he has voted or not voted, for a particular candidates' list, or because he has refrained or not refrained from voting, or in order that he may refrain or not refrain, or because he has refrained or not refrained, from election propaganda, generally or for a particular candidates' list.

Modes of bribery.

123. With regard to a bribe, it shall be immaterial —

(1) whether it is money, money's worth, a service or any other benefit, except transportation of a voter in a vehicle to and from the polling-station for the purpose of his voting;

(2) whether it is for an act of the taker himself or for his influence upon an act of another person;

(3) whether it is given by the giver personally or through another person, whether it is given to the taker personally or to another person for the taker, whether it is given in advance or *ex post facto*, or whether the person benefiting from it is the taker or another person.

Unlawful voting.

124. The following shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of two years or to a fine of 2,500 pounds :

(1) a person who, for the purpose of identifying himself to a Polling Committee or to a person responsible under Chapter Ten, uses an identity certificate or identification booklet not his own, or in which any entry or change has been made unlawfully with intent to mislead the Polling Committee or the person responsible, and who does not prove that he used it in good faith;

(2) a person who votes more than once, whether at the same polling station or at different polling stations;

(3) a person who intentionally places more than one envelope in the polling box, whether containing a voting slip or empty.

Excessive rental for halls.

125. A person who demands or receives for the letting of a hall for an election meeting a rent exceeding the average rent he received during the year preceding the year of the elections for the letting of such hall for similar purposes shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of two years or to a fine of 2,500 pounds.

Other election offences.

126. The following shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of six months or to a fine of 250 pounds :

(1) a person who interferes with the orderly progress of an election propaganda meeting held on behalf of a candidates' list published in accordance with section 65;

(2) a person who removes, destroys or dirties a notice relating to elections on behalf of an Election Committee or a notice containing election propaganda on behalf of a candidates' list published in accordance with section 65, except if it was affixed to his house, shop or office without his consent or is out of date;

(3) a person who destroys or conceals election propaganda material of a candidates' list published in accordance with section 65, or otherwise prevents such material from reaching its lawful destination;

(4) a person who prepares, distributes or affixes notices containing election propaganda on behalf of a candidates' list and exceeding the measurements prescribed for the same by the Central Committee;

(5) a person who, on election day, conducts election propaganda in writing, by word of mouth or in any other manner at, or at a distance of less than twenty-five meters from, a polling-station;

(6) a person who contravenes any provision of this Law not mentioned in this chapter.

Election propaganda while dealing with matters of identity certificates.

127. A State employee, an official of the Central Committee, a District Committee or a Polling Committee, or the person in charge or any of the officials of an immigrants' camp, who fills in an application form for an identity certificate for another person or who receives a registration slip of another person for transmission to the Population Registry Office and who, on that occasion, conducts election propaganda shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of three months or to a fine of one hundred pounds.

Jurisdiction etc.

128. In respect of offences under this chapter, except section 117 —

(1) jurisdiction to try the same and to impose the penalties prescribed shall vest in the Magistrates' Courts;

(2) the Attorney-General shall not have authority to order a stay of proceedings.

Capter Twelve : Miscellaneous

Time-limit to propaganda.

129. From seven o'clock in the evening on the day preceding election day, and throughout election day, there shall be no election propaganda by means of meetings, processions, loudspeakers or wireless broadcasts.

Election propaganda by public servants and soldiers.

130. (a) A State employee, including an employee of the Employment Service, the Development Authority or the Election Committees, or an employee of a local authority, the Jewish Agency or the Keren Kayemet Le-Israel, invested with administrative authority, including authority under the Defence (Emergency) Regulations, 1945[1]), or performing any function involving contact with the public shall not take part in election propaganda.

(b) Soldiers in regular service under the Defence Service Law, or in the permanent service of the Defence Army of Israel, and persons serving on reserve service under the said Law, shall not take part in election propaganda.

(c) A court which convicts a person of a contravention of the provisions of subsection (a) shall, in addition to any penalty, direct that he be suspended from his employment, or from carrying out his functions, without pay until election day. Such a direction shall not prevent disciplinary proceedings against that person.

Powers to impose curfew not to be exercised.

131. On election day, and on the day preceding, powers to impose a curfew under the Defence (Emergency) Regulations, 1945, shall not be exercised except with the approval of the Central Election Committee; but this provision shall not apply if, at the time, war operations are proceeding in the territory of the State.

1) *P.G.* of 1945, Suppl. II, No. 1442, p. 1055 (English Edition).

Freedom of movement in special areas.

132. (a) The Central Committee shall recommend to the persons in charge of areas in which the freedom of movement is restricted under the Defence (Emergency) Regulations, 1945, or the Emergency Regulations (Security Zones), 5709-1949[1]), such active supporters of the groups represented in the outgoing Knesset and of the candidates' lists as should be given permits for free movement in such areas. The recommendation shall be made upon the proposal of the representatives of the said groups and lists. The said persons in charge shall grant the permits, which shall be valid from the 52nd day before, until the day following, election day.

(b) The freedom of movement of members of the Polling Committee and of observers under section 24(d) within their areas of operation on election day, the freedom of written or oral propaganda, and the other election arrangements, in the areas mentioned in subsection (a) shall be the same as in all other areas of the State.

(c) In the areas mentioned in subsection (a), no restrictions on the freedom of movement shall apply to members of the Central Committee or to members of District Committees within their areas of operation from the day of their election or appointment until the day following election day.

Provisions as to immigrants' camps etc.

133. (a) Communal halls in immigrants' camps ordinarily used for meetings shall be placed by the persons in charge of such camps at the disposal of the party groups of the outgoing Knesset and of the candidates' lists for the purpose of holding election meetings.

(b) The persons in charge of immigrants' camps shall allot to the party groups of the outgoing Knesset and to the candidates' lists a suitable place for posting up their election programme, a copy of or extract from their candidates' list, and notices concerning election meetings.

(c) The District Committees shall issue directions to ensure compliance with subsections (a) and (b).

(d) For the purposes of freedom of entry and freedom of election propaganda, immigrants' camps shall be dealt with in like manner as other inhabited localities.

(e) Within immigrants' camps, officials of the Jewish Agency having care of immigrants shall be deemed to be State employees as referred to in section 130(a).

(f) For the purposes of this section, "immigrants' camps" includes immigrants' hostels, work camps and *ma'barot* (transitional settlements).

Budget.

134. The budget of the Election Committees shall be fixed by the Finance Committee of the outgoing Knesset upon the proposal of the Central Committee. The moneys of this budget shall be placed by the Treasury at the disposal of the chairman of the Central Committee, who shall be in charge of the expenditure thereof.

1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5709, p. 137; *LSI* vol. III, p. 57.

135. The Government shall allocate to the candidates' lists published under section 65 paper and other controlled materials required for election propaganda. The total quantity of such paper and materials shall be prescribed upon the proposal of the Central Committee and shall be apportioned among the candidates' lists as the Central Committee shall deem just.

Allocation of controlled materials.

136. Where an employee has worked with an employer for at least fourteen days prior to election day, or has worked on relief work with one of the public institutions for at least fourteen days out of the two months preceding election day, the employer shall pay him the wage which he would have earned with him on election day had he not then had a day of rest.

Right to wages in respect of election day.

137. Any complaint as to an act or omission under this Law shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Central Committee, and, save as otherwise provided in this Law, no court shall entertain an application for relief relating to any such act or omission or to any decision or direction of the Central Committee, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Committee, the chairman of the Committee, a District Committee or a Polling Committee.

Complaints and applications.

138. (a) Every member of the Central Committee and every observer thereon under section 24(d) may inspect and copy the list of the Polling Committees and their members immediately after those Committees have been appointed.

(b) The Central Committee may decide that additional written information shall be delivered to it.

Material to be delivered to members of the Central Committee.

139. The registration of a person in the Voters' Register shall not serve as proof of, or as a bar to refuting, the allegation that he is an Israel national or that he is lawfully in Israel.

Registration and nationality.

140. The Population Registry Offices shall not be bound to issue an identity certificate to a person who does not apply for it at least fourteen days before election day, but where a person applies for a certificate by the time thus set, the Registry Office shall issue it not later than the day before election day.

Issue of identity certificates.

141. If one of the dates appointed by this Law falls on one of the days of rest, within the meaning of the Law and Administration Ordinance, 5708-1948, such date shall be postponed to the workday next following that day.

Days of rest.

142. Wherever this Law provides that a particular act shall be done a specific number of days before election day, the Central Committee, if it sees sufficient reason for so doing, may, by a two-thirds majority of those participating in the voting on the matter, extend the time for the doing of such act by not more than five additional days.

Extension of times.

Non-extension of time for appeal.

143. Section 142 or any provision in any other enactment permitting an extension of times shall not apply to appeals under this Law.

Exemption from fees and duty.

144. Appeals under this Law shall be exempt from court fees and from stamp duty on powers of attorney.

Regulations and temporary directions.

145. (a) The Minister of the Interior may, with the consent or upon the recommendation of the Central Committee, make regulations as to any matter relating to this Law, in so far as this Law makes no provision in respect thereof, including regulations as to the following:

(1) the preparation and conduct of the elections and the determination of their results;

(2) the procedure of Election Committees;

(3) the safekeeping of the voters' lists from the time they are delivered to the Central Committee by the Minister of the Interior;

(4) the procedure of elections among soldiers;

(5) the procedure of elections in vessels;

(6) any matter which according to this Law is to be prescribed by regulations.

(b) Regulations concerning the procedure of elections among soldiers shall be made after consultation with the Minister of Defence and shall not require publication in *Reshumot*. The Minister of Defence or his representative shall take part in the deliberations of the Central Committee relating to elections among soldiers or elections in areas referred to in section 132(a).

(c) In the period from sixty days before election day until the day on which the election results are published in *Reshumot*, the Central Committee may issue temporary directions as to the matters referred to in subsection (a). A direction regarding which the chairman of the Committee finds that it deviates from regulations under subsection (a) shall only be issued if the Committee considers that prevailing circumstances justify it. Directions under this subsection may be general or may apply to particular election districts or Election Committees. They shall be published or brought to the knowledge of those concerned as the Central Committee may think fit. They shall not require publication in *Reshumot*.

(d) The Minister of Defence may, within twenty-four hours from a decision of the Central Committee under subsection (c) on matters referred to in section 91, appeal against it to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset if, in his opinion, the decision is likely to impair the security of the State. The Foreign Affairs and Security Committee may confirm, set aside or vary the decision of the Central Committee or adopt another decision instead.

Delegation of powers.

146. (a) The Minister of the Interior may delegate any of his powers under Chapter Three or Chapter Five or section 71(a). If he delegates

any of his power to determine objections under section 44, he shall publish a notice to such effect in *Reshumot*.

(b) The Central Committee may delegate any of its powers to the chairman of the Committee in association with the vice-chairmen and entrust them with the carrying out of functions assigned to it, except the powers and functions under section 17(c), 19, 21(b), 68(c), 76, 84, 90, 137, 142 and 145 and the power to withhold the approval of a candidates' list.

Temporary provisions.

147. Notwithstanding anything provided in this Law or any other law, the Minister of the Interior may include in the Voters' Register for the register year for which the determining day is the 1st Nisan, 5729, voters whose registered address on that day in the Population Registry is in an area held by the Defence Army of Israel, and the Minister may, after consultation with the chairman of the Central Election Committee, issue directions as to any matter relating to the implementation of this section and as to any other matter relating to the voting of voters as aforesaid; such directions shall be brought to the knowledge of those concerned as the Minister of the Interior may think fit and shall not require publication in *Reshumot*.

Transitional provisions.

148. In the year beginning with the 15th Cheshvan, 5729 (6th November, 1968), acts under section 21(b) or 68(c) shall be done within the time prescribed in the respective section, but not later than forty-two days before election day.

Law not be affected by emergency regulations.

149. This Law cannot be varied, suspended, or made subject to conditions by emergency regulations.

Implementation.

150. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the implementation of this Law; all Government Ministries and local authorities shall extend such assistance as the Central Committee may require of them.

ZERAH WARHAFTIG
Minister of Religious Affairs
Acting Minister of Justice