

Unofficial translation
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THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PREPARATION OF RULES OF ETHICS FOR
MEMBERS OF THE KNESSET

- DRAFT -

Rules of Ethics for Members of the Knesset

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* Footnotes to the rules are intended especially to note the general source, in so far as the proposed rules are based on an existing source in a law, regulation, or the existing Rules of Ethics.

Chapter A: Object and Values

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| Object | 1. The object of these rules is to encourage appropriate conduct on the part of each and every Member of the Knesset, in accordance with his duty of loyalty towards the public, in order to improve the functioning of the Knesset, maintain its dignity, ensure integrity, and advance public trust in the Knesset. |
| Values ¹ | <p>2. A Member of the Knesset -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Shall fulfill his duty out of loyalty to the values of the State of Israel as a Jewish and democratic state; (2) Shall maintain the duty imparted upon him, as a public trustee, to represent his voters, in a manner that will serve the dignity of man, the advancement of society, and the welfare of the State; (3) Shall abide strictly by the laws of the State, and shall act to advance the principle of the rule of law; (4) Shall preserve the dignity of the Knesset, and the dignity of its Members, shall conduct himself in a manner that corresponds with his status as a Member of the Knesset, and shall act to encourage public trust in the Knesset; (5) Shall fulfill his mission in the Knesset with responsibility, devotion, honesty and fairness, out of commitment to his status as a leader in the society, and shall strive to serve as a personal example for appropriate conduct; (6) Shall avoid any possibility of conflict of interests, and in any case of a conflict between the general good and a personal interest, shall prefer the general good. |

Chapter B: Interpretation

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| Definitions | <p>3. In these rules -</p> <p>"Family member" - a spouse, parent, offspring, sibling, and the spouse of one of the above, including a said family member as a consequence of marriage or adoption, as well as any relative, who is a dependent of a Member of the Knesset;</p> |
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¹ This Section (with minor changes) was adopted by the House Committee, and was published in the Official Gazette on Tuesday, Adar 3, 5764 - February 25, 2004 (Hebrew, p. 2000), on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee for the Preparation of Rules of Ethics for Members of the Knesset, and it constitutes part of the rules of Ethics for Members of the Knesset, which currently exist by force of Section 13e of the Immunity Law (hereinafter - the existing Rules of Ethics).

"Additional deliberation" - as defined in Section 113;

"Criminal proceedings" - as defined in Section 7(a)(2) of the Knesset Law ²;

"Committee" - one of the Knesset Committees, including a parliamentary committee of inquiry, a special committee, or a joint committee, excluding a subcommittee;

"The Ethics Committee" - the Committee appointed in accordance with Section 94(a);

"The Charges Committee" - the Committee appointed in accordance with Section 94(c);

"The Immunity Law" - The Immunity of Knesset Members, their Rights and Duties Law, 5711-1951;

"The Knesset Law" - The Knesset Law, 5754-1994;

"The Parties Law" - the Parties Law, 5752-1992;

"Benefit" - including money, money equivalent, an asset, a product or a service;

"Advisor on Ethics" – the person appointed to serve as an Advisor on Ethics in accordance with Section 80;

"Copy of an indictment" – as defined in Section 4(a) of the Immunity Law;

"Serious offence" – a criminal offence which due to its nature, gravity, or circumstances, renders the Knesset Member not worthy of serving in a special position, or to serve in it without reservations;

"Charge" - as defined in Section 106;

"Complaint" - as defined in Section 104;

"Benefit" - financial benefit, or some other material benefit;

"Special position" – the Speaker of the Knesset, a Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, the Chairman of a committee, the Leader of the Opposition, a member of the Ethics Committee, a member of a committee as defined in Section 6(a) of the Knesset Law, or a member in an electing assembly in accordance with Section 8 of the

²Section 7(a)(2) of the Knesset Law defines criminal proceedings as follows: "starting with the submission of an indictment, with the exception of the following offences:

(a) A traffic offence as defined in Section 1 to the Traffic Ordinance, with the exception of an offence under Section 64a of the Ordinance;

(b) An offence, which has been declared a finable offence under any legislation, regarding which a prosecutor has not submitted an indictment;

(c) An offence, which has been declared an administrative offence, regarding which a prosecutor has not submitted an indictment.

Chief Rabbinate of Israel Law, 5740-1980.

- Interpretation³ 4. (a) The meaning of a term, defined in Section 3, is as defined, unless a different definition has been given within a particular context, or another meaning is required.
- (b) The Interpretations Law, 5741-1981, shall apply to these rules, unless these rules provide another provision, or unless in the particular context a different meaning is required.
- (c) The authority to interpret these rules is granted to the Ethics Committee.
- (d) These rules shall be interpreted in the spirit of the object and values of the rules.

Chapter C: Applicability

- Applicability of the rules⁴ 5. (a) These rules shall apply to -
- (1) All Members of the Knesset, including Members of the Knesset who are serving as Ministers or Deputy Ministers;
- (2) Ministers, who are not Members of the Knesset.
- (b) Nothing in these rules shall derogate from other rules of ethics that apply to Members of the Knesset, Ministers, Deputy Ministers or the holders of other positions in the Knesset.
- Breach of the rules 6. The breach of these rules, including disrespect for values, or the non-compliance with a decision by the Charges Committee, or the Ethics Committee, shall be the basis for a complaint to the Advisor on Ethics.

Chapter D: Participation in the Work of the Knesset

- Object of Chapter D 7. The object of the rules in this Chapter is to ensure that a Member of the Knesset, as a public representative, shall devote himself fully to

³ Regarding clause (c) - the existing Rules of Ethics state in Section 25: "the authority to interpret the Rules of Ethics is exclusively in the hands of the Ethics Committee".

⁴ Regarding clause (a) - the applicability of the rules to Ministers who are not Members of the Knesset is based on Section 23 of Basic Law: the Knesset, and Section 15 of the Immunity Law. Regarding clause (b) - in this context one should note especially the rules for the prevention of conflict of interest by Ministers and Deputy Ministers (the "Asher Committee" rules); The Official Gazette, 5763 (Hebrew), p. 1136.

the fulfillment of his public mission.

- Devotion of time to the position⁵
8. (a) A Member of the Knesset shall devote most of his time to fulfilling his role in the Knesset.
- (b) A Member of the Knesset shall participate in the sittings of the Knesset, and the meetings of its Committees on a regular basis.
- (c) A Member of the Knesset shall not be absent from sittings of the Knesset and from meetings of its committees beyond the permitted period of absence without a reasonable justification.
- (d) In this Section, "permitted period of absence" - is one of the following:
- (1) A consecutive period of one month in the course of single Seasonal Session of the Knesset, and for these purposes recess days shall not be counted;
- (2) A period of one sixth of the total sitting days in the course of a single Seasonal Session of the Knesset. However –
- (a) Regarding a Deputy Minister - two fifths of the aforementioned sitting days, as stated;
- (b) Regarding a Minister - half of the aforementioned sitting days, as stated.
- Checking of presence by the Advisor on Ethics
9. The Advisor on Ethics shall check, every Seasonal Session of the Knesset, the presence of Knesset Members in the sittings of the Knesset and the meetings of its Committee. Should the Advisor on Ethics find that a Member of the Knesset has been absent from the sittings or meetings beyond the permitted period of absence, he shall inform the Ethics Committee, and he is entitled to submit a charge on the matter.

Chapter E: Appropriate Conduct

- Object of Chapter E
10. The object of the rules in this Chapter is to ensure conduct that is consistent with the status of the Knesset Member as a representative

⁵ Section 3 of the existing rules of ethics states the following: "A Member of the Knesset shall devote to the fulfillment of his position as a Member of the Knesset, all the time required for this purpose, and shall prefer during this time the fulfillment of his duty to any other occupation".

Sections 13d(a)(2) and 13d(d)(5) of the Immunity Law lay down a prohibition on the absence of Members of the Knesset from sittings of the Knesset beyond a certain period, and authorize the Ethics Committee to deny a Member of the Knesset remuneration for days of absence without a reasonable justification. The proposed rule adopts this provision, and applies it also to meetings of the Knesset Committees, but shortens in half the period of permitted absence (except for the exception applying to a Deputy Minister or Minister).

- of the public who is expected to serve as a personal example of appropriate conduct, and the special status of the Knesset as a supreme institution in the democratic regime.
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| Appropriate attire | 11. | A Member of the Knesset shall appear in the Knesset building in attire which is consistent with the dignity of the Knesset and the dignity of its Members. |
| Proper language | 12. | A Member of the Knesset shall, while in the Knesset buildings use language that is in keeping with the dignity of the Knesset and the dignity of its Members. |
| Politeness | 13. | A Member of the Knesset shall behave in the Knesset building with politeness that is in keeping with the dignity of the Knesset and the dignity of its Members, and within this context shall avoid disrupting the proper course of the Knesset's proceedings. |
| Respect for employees and visitors | 14. | A Member of the Knesset shall behave towards the employees of the Knesset, as well as invitees to the Knesset or to its Committees, and other visitors, with respect and fairness. |
| Compliance with the Speaker's instructions ⁶ | 15. | A Member of the Knesset shall comply with the directives and instructions of the Knesset Speaker with regards to order and security in the Knesset building, including in the Knesset's sittings, with regards to the fulfillment of the Knesset Rules of Procedure, and with regards to other matters connected with the management of the Knesset, including the protection of the Knesset Member, and the protection of data. |
| Use of the Knesset's equipment | 16 | A Member of the Knesset shall use the Knesset's equipment in a reasonable manner for the purpose of fulfilling his role as a Member of the Knesset. |
| Parliamentary assistants ⁷ | 17. | (a) A Member of the Knesset shall not employ a parliamentary assistant who is his relative. In this Section, "relative" - a family member as well as an offspring, a brother or the parent of a family member. |

⁶ Section 2 of the Knesset Building, its Compound, and the Knesset Guard Law, 5728 - 1968, and Section 5 of the Knesset Rules of Procedure, that deal with the powers of the Knesset Speaker.

⁷ The employment of parliamentary assistants for Members of the Knesset is regulated in Chapter e1 of the Knesset Members Remuneration Resolution (Grants and Payments), that was adopted by the House Committee, and was published on Adar A 14, 5765 - February 23, 2005. According to this decision, every Member of the Knesset is entitled to employ, with Knesset financing, two full time parliamentary assistants: one - an administrative assistant; the other - a professional assistant, who is required by the decision to possess special qualifications.

Clause (a) in Section 40f of the said decision prohibits the employment of a parliamentary assistant who is a relative.

Clause (c) in Section 40b of the said decision states that: "The parliamentary assistant is the employee of the Knesset Member, and not of the Knesset, and he owes the Knesset Member not only the duty of loyalty as an employee to his employer, but everything that derives from the duty of this loyalty".

- (b) A Member of the Knesset shall be aided by his parliamentary assistants only for the purpose of fulfilling his role as a Member of the Knesset.
- (c) The Knesset Member shall instruct his parliamentary assistants and supervise their work, so that they fulfill their duty in accordance with the law and in keeping with these rules, with the appropriate adjustments.

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| Use of immunities ⁸ | 18. A Member of the Knesset shall avoid making inappropriate use of the immunities and rights legally bestowed on him as a Member of the Knesset. |
| Conduct under questioning ⁹ | 19. A Knesset Member, who has been questioned by a policeman or anyone who has been legally given the powers of a policeman, on the suspicion of having committed an offence, shall not avoid answering the questions of the interrogator on grounds that the answer is liable to incriminate him. |

Chapter F: Contact with the Public

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| Object of Chapter J | 20. A Member of the Knesset, as a public representative, is expected to maintain contact with the public, and the intention of the rules in this Chapter is to ensure that this contact shall be fulfilled in a manner which corresponds with the status of the Knesset Member. |
| Dignified and proper contact | 21. A Member of the Knesset shall maintain contact with the public - whether by means of correspondence, or by means of appearances outside the Knesset building, or by any other means - while preserving the dignity of the Knesset and the dignity of its Members, and in a manner in keeping with the status and the transparency required from the status of the Knesset Member. |
| Credible and fair contact | 22. A Member of the Knesset shall carry out his contact with the public in a credible, responsible and fair manner. |
| Reply to an approach ¹⁰ | 23. A Member of the Knesset who has been personally approached in connection with his position, which includes a request for his comment, or an act on his part, shall reply himself, or by means of his assistants, within a reasonable period of time. |

⁸ Section 2 of the existing Rules of Ethics lays down that a Member of the Knesset must avoid making inappropriate use of his immunities and rights as a Member of the Knesset.

⁹ The option available to a person under investigation to refuse to answer a question in an investigation in order to avoid incriminating himself, is laid down in Section 2 of the Criminal Procedures Ordinance (Evidence)

¹⁰ The law amending the Administration Procedures (Decisions and Explanations), 5719-1958, provides in Section 2 that should a public servant be requested in writing to use a power which he has been granted by law, he must reply to the person making the request in writing as soon as possible, and

- Stationary¹¹ 24. A Member of the Knesset is entitled to use stationary that bears his title as a Member of the Knesset, or the letterhead of the Knesset or of an institution of the Knesset, or the emblem of the State, or the emblem of the Knesset, only for the purpose of the fulfillment of his role as a Member of the Knesset.
- Use of title¹² 25. A Member of the Knesset shall not use the title of his position in his correspondence, or in any other manner, for any private matter or occupation, but only in connection with the fulfillment of his role as a Member of the Knesset.
- Use of mail¹³ 26. (a) A Member of the Knesset is entitled to use the mail to send letters free of charge, including pamphlets and other material, only for matters connected with the fulfillment of his position as a Member of the Knesset.
- (b) A Member of the Knesset shall not send by mail without charge newspapers, information, publications or advertisements of other persons or bodies, including his party and parliamentary group in the Knesset.
- (c) A Member of the Knesset shall not transfer his right to send by mail letters that are free of charge to another Member of the Knesset.
- (d) A letter which is free of charge shall bear the name of the sending Knesset Member on the envelope.
- Budget for contact with the public¹⁴ 27. A Member of the Knesset shall use the budget for contact with the public, which he receives from the Knesset, for the purpose of fulfilling his role as a member of the Knesset only, and in accordance with rules laid down on this matter in the Knesset Members' Remuneration Resolution (Grants and Payments) 5761-2001.

no later than forty five days from the day on which the request was received, subject to certain exceptions laid down in the law

¹¹ The decision of the House Committee of Adar A 16, 5760 - February 22, 2000 states as follows: "A Member of the Knesset shall not make use of the State emblem or the Knesset emblem for purposes that are not connected with the fulfillment of his position as a Member of the Knesset".

¹² Section 14(a) of the Immunity Law states as follows: "A Member of the Knesset, a Minister and a Deputy Minister, may not use the title of his position in any activity involving his business or profession".

¹³ Regarding clause (a) – the right of the Knesset Member to send mail free of charge, is stated in Section 11(d) of the Immunity Law.
Regarding clause (b) - the prohibition regarding the inclusion of an advertisement of a commercial nature in a letter to the voter was laid down in a decision by the Ethics Committee of Tishrei 25, 5764 - October 21, 2003.

¹⁴ Section 26 of the Knesset Members' Remuneration Resolution (Grants and Payments) states that the annual budget laid down in the resolution is given to the Knesset Member for the purpose of his fulfilling his role as a public representative, and that he must use it with appropriate care, and in accordance with the rules and criteria laid down in the resolution.

- Participation in external activity¹⁵ 28. (a) A Member of the Knesset shall not participate in activities on behalf of a business concern, and shall not provide patronage for such activities, the goal of which is the advancement of a business or business advertisement.
- (b) A Member of the Knesset shall not provide patronage for the publication of material of a business nature, or for an event of a business nature, if it is fully or partially financed by a business concern, and shall not assist such a publication or event.
- (c) A Member of the Knesset shall not participate in the activity of a public body, and shall not provide patronage for such activity, if it would appear that this would constitute a breach of the law or of these rules.
- Information the disclosure of which is forbidden 29. A Member of the Knesset shall not disclose information which was transmitted to him while fulfilling his role as a Member of the Knesset, and the disclosure of which is forbidden by law.
- Approach to a public authority 30. (a) In this Section,
- "public authority" - a government ministry, a local authority, an association established by law, a government corporation, and a municipal corporation, as well as a subsidiary thereof;
- "Director General" – including someone holding a position equivalent to the position of a director general.
- (b) A Member of the Knesset who wishes to act on behalf of a particular body or person *vis-à-vis* a public authority, shall address a reasoned request in writing to the Director General of the public authority, or to an employee of the public authority, with a copy to the Director General. Within the framework of the approach, the Knesset Member shall also consider whether the matter at hand represents a common phenomenon, to which it is worth drawing the attention of the public authority, with the intention of improving the situation in general.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of clause (b), a Member of the Knesset shall not intervene with a public authority regarding the following matters -

¹⁵ Regarding clause (a) - the Attorney General issued a directive to civil servants, including Ministers, which applies limitations to the provision of patronage, or participation in another manner in the activities of business or public concerns. *Inter alia* the directive denies the provision of patronage or participation in events for business purposes, or for the purpose of a commercial advertisement. See directive No. 1.1700 of Iyar 23, 5760 - May 28, 2000, regarding the provision of patronage and the mobilization of contributions by public servants.

Regarding clause (b) - on Adar b' 11, 5765 - March 22, 2005, the Ethics Committee adopted a decision regarding festive pamphlets and magazines to mark the public activity of a Minister or Member of the Knesset. However, a Member of the Knesset is entitled to prepare and send to others written material, which presents his public activity, and to finance this from his budget for contact with the public.

- (1) A criminal procedure concerning a particular body or person, or any other procedure, which is being dealt with by a judicial body;
- (2) A tender issued by an authority for the performance of a transaction involving goods or land, or for the performance of work or for the acquisition of services;
- (3) A request to receive a concession, a license or a permit;
- (4) A request for financial support, or another business benefit;
- (5) A procedure for the appointment of a person to a position in a public authority' except for a letter of recommendation based on a personal work connection.

Approaching a judicial instance 31. A Member of the Knesset shall not refer a request to a court, or to another judicial body, in the matter of a particular body or person. This should not prevent the Knesset Member from making a claim or a plea on his own behalf, from defending himself against a claim or a plea, or from giving evidence before a court of law, or another judicial body.

Chapter G: Additional Occupation

Object of Chapter G 32. The object of the rules in this Chapter is to ensure that a Member of the Knesset shall devote himself to fulfilling his role in the Knesset, and shall avoid a situation of conflict between his position as a Member of the Knesset and another occupation, and shall thus also maintain public trust in the Knesset.

Definitions¹⁶ 33. In this Chapter –

"Occupation" - including engagement in a profession or in trade, on a regular or one-time basis, by the Knesset Member himself or in cooperation with another, including an employee or an agent, as well as representing a person or a body, advising him or lobbying for him;

"Additional occupation" - any occupation in addition to the fulfillment of his role as a Member of the Knesset.

Prohibition of an additional occupation¹⁷ 34. A Member of the Knesset shall not engage in an additional occupation.

Permitted 35. Despite the prohibition to engage in an additional occupation, a

¹⁶ Section 13a(a) of the Immunity Law includes a definition of "additional occupation".

¹⁷Section 13a(a) of the Immunity Law prohibits engagement in "any business or additional occupation".

occupation¹⁸

Member of the Knesset may -

- (1) act, without receiving a salary, within the framework of a political party;
- (2) engage in an activity of a public nature voluntarily and without remuneration;
- (3) be the owner of an asset, including shares in a corporation, or receive income from an asset, at a customary rate;
- (4) receive remuneration, at a customary rate, for his right in intellectual property;
- (5) be a member of a *kibbutz*, cooperative *moshav* or any cooperative association for land settlement.

Limitations to permitted occupation¹⁹

36. Despite the permission to engage in a permitted occupation, a Member of the Knesset shall not engage in such an occupation if one of the following is involved, or is expected to be involved:

- (1) A slight to the dignity of the Knesset, or the dignity of its Members, the status of the Knesset Member or his obligations as a Member of the Knesset, including the duty to devote most of his time to the fulfillment of his role in the Knesset;
- (2) A concern that a Member of the Knesset will take advantage of his status, or will attain some personal benefit from his being a Member of the Knesset;
- (3) The possibility of a conflict of interests between the additional occupation and his position in the Knesset;
- (4) Legal representation, or the holding of business negotiations on behalf of another body or person.

¹⁸ Section 13a(c) of the Immunity Law lays down limitations to permitted occupations. Regarding Subsection (1) - Section 13a(d) of the Immunity Law lays down that activity within the framework of the parliamentary group or the party should not be regarded as an additional occupation. This Section conditions the party activity on the Knesset Member not receive a salary for this activity, but adds that the Knesset Member may receive from the party, or parliamentary group, for the purpose of this activity, an office, office services, a vehicle and a driver.

¹⁹ Section 13a(b) of the Immunity Law lays down limitations to permitted occupations. Regarding Subsection (4) - this Subsection is broader than Section 13a(b)(4) of the Immunity Law, which states the following: "the legal representation of a litigant in a legal process in which one of the litigants is the State". In its decision of Kislev 29, 5757 - December 10, 1996, the Ethics Committee prohibited a Member of the Knesset, who is active in a certain body, within the framework of a permitted occupation, to represent or hold negotiations on behalf of that body *vis-à-vis* a government authority.

- A representative or administrative position
37. (a) A Member of the Knesset shall not serve, either for remuneration or without remuneration, in a representative position, or in an administrative position in a public body, or in a private association, with the exception of a political party.²⁰
- (b) Anyone elected to the Knesset, and serving in an elected or administrative position as described in subsection (a), shall announce his resignation from that position, as soon as he has become a Member of the Knesset.²¹
- A position on behalf of a government or public body
38. A Member of the Knesset shall not undertake an appointment to a position, whether with remuneration or without remuneration, by the Government, a Minister, a Deputy Minister or an office holder in the Civil Service or public service, and shall not continue to serve in such a position after he has been elected to the Knesset.
- A transition period for a new Member of the Knesset²²
39. (a) Anyone who has been elected as a Member of the Knesset, and did not serve as a Member of the Knesset on the eve of his election, shall terminate as soon as possible any previous occupation which he had. Such a Member of the Knesset shall not undertake to act in a new matter within the framework of the previous occupation, but shall only act to terminate existing matters within the framework of that occupation.
- (b) The prohibition regarding an additional occupation of a Member of the Knesset shall come into force at the end of two months from the day his service as a Knesset Member began (in this Section - the transitional period).

²⁰ Today there are several provisions, which prohibit a Member of the Knesset to serve in an elected position, or in an administrative position in various bodies. Section 13a1 of the Immunity Law prohibits a Member of the Knesset to serve as a public representative in a public body, which according to the definition in this Section is one of the bodies listed in the addendum to the Law, which are: a local authority, a religious council, the New General Labor Federation, the National Workers Federation, and the World Zionist Organization. Section 14a(a) of the Immunity Law prohibits a Member of the Knesset to serve in an administrative position, even without remuneration, in any body that receives a special financial allocation from the State Treasury. Section 13 of the existing Rules of Ethics lays down that "A Member of the Knesset shall not be a member of a board of directors of an association established by law, or of a Government body".

²¹ Section 13a1 of the Immunity Law states with regards to a Member of the Knesset who serves in an elected position in a public body, listed in the addendum to the law, that his membership in that body shall expire on the day that he becomes a Member of the Knesset.

²² Section 13a of the Immunity Law, which lays down the prohibition regarding an additional occupation, includes in clause (f) a provision regarding the transition period, as follows: "This Section shall not apply in the period of the first six months of the Knesset Member's service, as long as on the eve of that period he did not serve as a Member of the Knesset".

- (c) The Ethics Committee is authorized, on the basis of a reasoned written request by a Member of the Knesset, to extend the transition period for a period that it shall fix, and under conditions that it shall lay down, taking into account the circumstances of the case, as long as the extended period does not exceed four additional months.
- (d) During the transition period, even if it has been extended, the limitations set out in Section 36 shall apply to the Knesset Member.

Chapter H: Conflict of Interests

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| Object of Chapter H | 40. The object of the rules in this Chapter is to prevent a situation of conflict of interests, since such a situation is liable to affect the discretion of the Knesset Member, the public good, and the public's trust in the Knesset. |
| Definitions | <p>41. In this Chapter -</p> <p>"Committee" - including a subcommittee;</p> <p>"Conflict of interests" - a situation in which there is a conflict, or the possibility of a conflict between the fulfillment of the duty of the Knesset Member, and a personal matter, or an institutional matter;</p> <p>"A personal interest" - a benefit, direct or indirect, enjoyed by a Member of the Knesset, a member of his family or a group of persons engaged in some business activity to which a Member of the Knesset is connected, with the exception of an interest having to do with his political party, or a sector to which he belongs, such as a profession, a community, ethnic group, or neighborhood, unless this interest is liable to bring the Knesset Member some real personal benefit;²³</p> <p>"An institutional interest" - an interest which a Member of the Knesset has in the operation, or the success of a public or private body, to which the Knesset Member is connected, except for an interest connected with his political party or the sector to which he belongs, such as a profession, a community, an ethnic group, or a neighborhood, unless such exceptional interest might give the Knesset Member a significant personal benefit.</p> |

²³ Section 1 of the existing Rules of Ethics includes a definition of "personal interest".

- Initiative²⁴ 42. A Member of the Knesset shall not initiate anything in the Knesset, or outside the Knesset, directly or indirectly, on an issue in which he is in a conflict of interests, and he shall not be a party to such an initiative.
- Voting in a committee²⁵ 43. A Member of the Knesset shall not participate in a vote that is taking place in a committee on an issue in which he is in a conflict of interests.
- Disclosure²⁶ 44. (a) A Member of the Knesset, who wishes to participate in a debate on a certain issue in the Knesset plenum, or in a deliberation in a committee, or in a vote in the plenum, and is in a state of conflict of interests regarding that issue, shall give notice in advance to the Speaker of the Knesset or the chairman of the Committee, as the case may be, regarding the conflict of interests, which explains his request to participate in the debate/deliberation or in the vote. The Knesset Member shall transmit a copy of the notice to the Advisor on Ethics.
- (b) The Speaker of the Knesset, or the Chairman of the Committee, who has received the notice, shall inform the plenum or the Committee, as the case may be, thereof, before the participation of the Knesset Member in the debate/deliberation or the vote, and he is entitled to oblige the Knesset Member himself to make a statement to the plenum or the Committee, as the case may be.
- Making use of information²⁷ 45. A Member of the Knesset shall not make use, either directly or indirectly, with prior information, or confidential information, or any other information which reached him through the fulfillment of his duty, and which is not common knowledge, for his own or some other person's personal interest or institutional interest.
- The purchase of public assets²⁸ 46. A Member of the Knesset shall not purchase, and shall not receive a public asset, either directly or indirectly, except for the purchase or receipt of assets that are being sold or distributed in some other manner to the public, on the basis of general principles that are defined in advance, and which the public has an equal opportunity to purchase or to receive. In this case, "public asset" - an asset of the State, a local authority, an association established by law, a government or municipal corporation, as well as a subsidiary of a said corporation.

²⁴ Section 5(b) of the existing Rules of Ethics prohibits a Member of the Knesset to initiate anything in which he has a personal interest, or to be a partner to such an initiative.

²⁵ Section 6 of the existing Rules of Ethics prohibits a Member of the Knesset to participate in a vote in a committee on an issue in which he has a personal interest.

²⁶ Section 6 of the existing Rules of Ethics deals with the duty of disclosure regarding a personal interest in a debate/deliberation or vote.

²⁷ Section 7 of the existing Rules of Ethics prohibits taking advantage of information to the personal benefit of a Member of the Knesset, or for some material interest of another person.

Chapter I: Gifts²⁹

Object of Chapter H	47. The limitations on the acceptance of gifts offered to a Member of the Knesset for being a Member of the Knesset, as determined in this Chapter, are intended to ensure integrity, prevent the appearance of improper influence on the Knesset Member, and maintain public trust in the Knesset.
Definitions	48. In this Chapter - "The Gifts Committee" - the Committee appointed under Section 55; "A gift" - the bestowing of an asset or another benefit, without consideration being given by the beneficiary. ³⁰

²⁸ Section 8 of the existing Rules of Ethics prohibits the purchase of state assets, unless the public has an equal opportunity to purchase them. A parallel instruction is to be found in the directives of the Attorney General – Directive No. 2.1101.

²⁹ The Public Service Law (Gifts), 5740-1979 (hereinafter - the Gifts Law), lays down a general prohibition on a public servant to receive a gift that was given to him as a public servant. The question whether this law applies to Members of the Knesset as well, has so far not been decided. However, the law defines the public servant, to whom the law applies, in a broad manner. On Shvat 30, 5762 – February 12, 2002, the Ethics Committee took a decision regarding the acceptance of gifts and benefits, which basically adopts the provisions of the Gifts Law (Hereinafter – the decision of the Ethics Committee regarding gifts).

³⁰ 1. A symbolic consideration, or a minute consideration, or a consideration which is unreasonable under the circumstances, is not considered a consideration.
2. A benefit includes, *inter alia*, the following:
(a) Shopping vouchers, and gifts for holidays, or for the celebration of special events;
(b) Tickets, or invitations to events, or installations, which the public pays to enter, such as sports and entertainment installations, fitness centers, hotels, restaurants, museums, plays, concerts, and the like;
(c) Discounts connected with the purchase of a product, or the receipt of a service, beyond the discount customary regarding the general public, or the upgrading of a product or a service, beyond what is customary regarding the general public, such as the exchange of a cellular phone beyond what is offered the general public;
(d) Study sessions at the expense of business concerns;
(e) The possibility to use an office or receive office services at the expense of bodies outside the Knesset.

This definition was decided in the decision of the Ethics Committee regarding gifts. The same decision also includes (with minor changes of wording) Subsections (a) to (d). Subsection (e) was added by the Committee.

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| A prohibited gift ³¹ | 49. A Member of the Knesset shall not receive, directly or indirectly, for himself, or for a family member, or for another person close to him ³² , a gift that is offered due to his being a Member of the Knesset (in this Chapter - a prohibited gift). |
| Limitation to the prohibition ³³ | <p>50. The following shall not be considered a prohibited gift:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A reasonable gift of small value, which was given in accordance with the custom under the circumstances; (2) A gift granted by Members of the Knesset, or Knesset employees; (3) Professional assistance provided a Member of the Knesset in connection with the fulfillment of his duty in the Knesset. However, should the assistance be provided on a regular or continuous manner, or should it have to do with the representation of a Member of the Knesset in court, the Knesset Member shall not be entitled to accept it, unless the Ethics Committee has approved it in advance; (4) The participation in an event, including a conference or a course, when participation involves payment, whether one is speaking of an official event, or an event the revenues from which are designated for a public cause, or an event of an educational or cultural nature, in which a Member of the Knesset is participating as a lecturer or a speaker, or some other event where the invitation to the event mentions that the Knesset Member is a guest of honor. |
| The return of a prohibited gift | <p>51. (a) A Member of the Knesset, who has received a prohibited gift, shall return it immediately to the grantor.</p> <p>(b) If under the circumstances of the case it is not possible to return the gift to the grantor, or if it is inappropriate to do so, the Knesset Member shall hand the gift over to the Knesset, by means of the Advisor on Ethics, within fifteen days from the day on which it was received, or from the day on which he found out about it, and it shall become the property of the Knesset.</p> |

³¹The decision of the Ethics Committee on the issue of gifts prohibits a Member of the Knesset to receive a benefit in connection with the fulfillment of his position, or due to his being a Member of the Knesset.

³² The parliamentary assistant of a Member of the Knesset is considered a person close to the Knesset Member.

³³ The decision of the Ethics Committee regarding gifts provides in Section (c) limitations to the prohibition to receive a benefit.

- (c) If the gift is not a physical asset, such as a service received, the Knesset Member shall pay its value to the Knesset or, if the value is unknown, the value as determined by the Gifts Committee.
- (d) A Member of the Knesset who hands over to the Knesset a gift that he has received, or pays the Knesset the value of the gift, shall attach a statement, including the following details: the name and personal details of the person who gave the gift, the time and circumstances in which the gift was received, a description of the gift, and the estimated value of the gift.
- Contributions for the purpose of elections 52. A Member of the Knesset who is a candidate in primaries, as defined in Section 28a of the Parties Law, is entitled to receive contributions for the purpose of the elections, in accordance with the provisions of that law.
- Medical assistance and legal expenses³⁴ 53. (a) A Member of the Knesset is entitled to collect donations to finance medical assistance for himself or for a member of his family, or donations to finance legal expenses for himself, if he has received prior approval for this from the Ethics Committee, after it has found that there exists a special need, which justifies the collection of donations.³⁵
- (b) Should the Ethics Committee approve the collection of donations, a non-profit association shall be established for this purpose, whose composition shall be approved by the Ethics Committee. The non-profit association shall collect donations in a manner appropriate to the dignity of the Knesset and the dignity of its Members.
- (c) The non-profit association shall keep a book of receipt slips. In every receipt given out, the name of the donator and the size of the donation shall be written.
- (d) The donations collected shall serve only for the purpose for which they were collected. Each donation shall not exceed a reasonable sum, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

³⁴ On Nisan 26, 5757 - July 1 1997, the Ethics Committee adopted a decision regarding the receipt of donations to finance legal defense and medical assistance.

³⁵ Section 10a of the Immunity Law lays down directives regarding the participation in the legal expenses of a Member of the Knesset, and the Rules of Immunity for Members of the Knesset, their Rights and Duties (participation in legal expenses) 5763-2003, were enacted on the basis of that Section. According to Section 5(7) of the said Rules, a Member of the Knesset is not entitled to receive legal expenses in a certain procedure, if he has decided to collect, or has agreed to receive donations for the purpose of legal representation in that procedure.

- (e) A Member of the Knesset who has collected donations shall submit the list of the donors and the sum of every donation to the Advisor on Ethics, at a time determined by the Advisor on Ethics, and no later than the time when the collection of donations has terminated, and the Advisor on Ethics is entitled to decide that a donation of an unreasonable sum, or a donation that diverges from the rules in some other way, shall be returned in full or partially to the donor.
- (f) After the medical or legal need, which led to the collection of donations has expired, the non-profit making association shall be disbanded, and the funds that remained its coffers shall be returned to the donors, or shall be transferred to a suitable public cause, all as approved by the Ethics Committee.
- Travel abroad³⁶ 54. (a) A Member of the Knesset shall not travel abroad with the financing, direct or indirect, of a person or body that carries out business, or intends to carry out business, in Israel or with a person or body in Israel.
- (b) Without derogating from what is provided in clause (a), a trip by a Member of the Knesset abroad with the financing of another persons, or a body which is not the Knesset, or a Government Ministry in which the Knesset Member serves as a Minister or a Deputy Minister, requires the prior approval of the Ethics Committee.
- (c) The Ethics Committee shall discuss a request for approval of a trip abroad on the basis of a written request by the Knesset Member, which shall mention the object of the trip, the inviting body, and the financing body, the details of the financing and the travel plan. The Knesset Member shall attach to his request the invitation for the trip.
- (d) The Ethics Committee shall not approve a trip abroad unless it has seen that there is nothing in the trip, and the receipt of the financing for it by the Knesset Member, which raises a suspicion of a conflict of interests between the activity of the Knesset Member, and the inviting or financing body, and that there is nothing in it, which could damage his status, and the fulfillment of the Knesset Member's duty.
- (e) A Member of the Knesset who is traveling abroad with the approval of the Ethics Committee, shall not receive any payment from the financing body, or from another body or person for a lecture or another service, except to cover the travel expenses.

³⁶ The Ethics Committee adopted on Shvat 30, 5762 – February 12, 2002, a decision regarding the financing of trips abroad by Members of the Knesset (hereinafter – the decision of the Ethics Committee regarding travel).

- (f) A Minister or Deputy Minister who wishes to send a Member of the Knesset abroad, or to add a Member of the Knesset to a trip of the Minister or of the Deputy Minister abroad, shall approach the Ethics Committee in advance with a reasoned written request, and shall ask for its approval. The sending or addition of the Knesset Member to the trip as stated, must be done on the basis of relevant considerations. The financing of the trip shall be at the expense of the Ministry concerned.
- (g) In the event of a Member of the Knesset adding a family member to the trip abroad, the financing for the trip of the family member shall be at the expense of the Knesset Member, and not of the Knesset, or the inviting body, or the financing body.³⁷
- The appointment of a Gifts Committee
55. The Speaker of the Knesset shall appoint a Gifts Committee whose members shall include: a member of the Ethics Committee, who shall serve as chairman of the Committee, the Advisor on Ethics, and a former Member of the Knesset.
- The powers of the Gifts Committee³⁸
56. The powers of the Gifts Committee shall be:
- (1) To decide, at the request of a Member of the Knesset, whether the gift which he received, or is about to receive, is a forbidden gift;
 - (2) To decide on the manner in which a gift that has become the property of the Knesset should be dealt with, including keeping the gift in the Knesset, its exhibition, its sale or its being handed over to a public body;
 - (3) To decide, on the basis of a reasoned request by the Member of the Knesset, to give him permission to keep a prohibited gift, under conditions which it shall determine, including the condition that he should pay the Knesset the value of the gift, or unconditionally, as long as the Committee shall not give such permission if the gift has particular value for the State or the Knesset, beyond the pecuniary value of the gift, or it should give rise to concern regarding damage, or the appearance of damage to the integrity of the Knesset;
 - (4) To decide to grant permission to keep a type of gift by the Knesset Members who received them, under conditions to be decided by the Committee;

³⁷ Regarding a trip by the Speaker of the Knesset abroad, the provisions of Section 7 of the Members of the Knesset Remuneration Resolution (grants and payments) shall apply regarding an additional travel allowance for the spouse.

³⁸ The Gifts Law and the Gifts Regulations deal with the powers of the committees dealing with gifts.

- (5) To request a valuation by an assessor regarding the value of the gift that the Knesset Member received, or to determine the value in some other way, and to decide if the expenses of the valuation shall be charged to the Knesset Member who asked for permission to keep the gift.
- Gifts register 57. (a) The Gifts Committee shall maintain a gifts register, in which all the gifts, and all the notifications received from Members of the Knesset shall be registered, as well as the registration of any decision, which it adopted, or a measure taken regarding a gift, including a decision regarding the granting of permission to keep a gift.
- (b) The gifts register shall be open for the perusal of the public in the Knesset library, and shall be published on the Knesset website.

Chapter J: Financial Declaration³⁹

- Object of Chapter J 58. The object of the rules regarding financial declarations is to protect the integrity, and enable supervision of situations of conflict of interests.
- Financial declaration 59. (a) In this Chapter, "family member" – a spouse, a minor, or any relative who is supported by the Knesset Member.
- (b) Within sixty days of becoming a Member of the Knesset, and whenever a significant change has occurred in the content of his declaration, as well as sixty days after the termination of his service as a Member of the Knesset, the Knesset Member shall submit to the Speaker of the Knesset a declaration including the following details:
- (1) The capital, assets, rights, financial obligations and debts which the Knesset Member and members of his family have. The declaration shall include the types of assets and their value at the time of acquisition;

³⁹ Today the issue is dealt with in Section 13b of the Immunity Law, and in Chapter F of the existing Rules of Ethics.

- (2) The sources of income of the Knesset Member and members of his family, and the amount of income from any additional source.
- (c) A financial declaration shall be submitted on a form determined by the Speaker of the Knesset after consultations with the Ethics Committee.
- (d) A Member of the Knesset who has been elected for a further consecutive term, and who is not obliged to submit a financial declaration, as stated in clause (a), shall submit to the Speaker of the Knesset, within sixty days of being elected for an additional term, a declaration stating that no significant change has occurred in the content of his previous declaration.
- (e) Anyone whose membership in the Knesset has been suspended under Section 42b(a) of Basic Law: the Knesset, shall submit a financial declaration to the Knesset Speaker, as stated in clause (a), within sixty days from the day on which he returned to his position under Section 43(b) of Basic Law: the Knesset.
- (f) Notwithstanding what is provided in clause (a), the Speaker of the Knesset is entitled, if he believes that it is justified by the circumstances, to prolong the period for the submission of the declaration from time to time, for a period that will not exceed thirty days, as long as the total prolongation period shall not exceed ninety days.
- (g) The Speaker of the Knesset shall refer the financial declarations, including changes in the declarations, to the Advisor on Ethics for his perusal.
- (h) The Speaker of the Knesset and the Advisor on Ethics shall protect the confidentiality of the Knesset Members' declarations, and shall not reveal any detail from them without the consent, or a request from the declaring Knesset Member, or on the basis of an order by a court of law, or for the purpose of a deliberation on a charge submitted to the Ethics Committee.
- (i) The Speaker of the Knesset shall report to the Advisor on Ethics on any breach of the rules in this Chapter, or a divergence from them by a Member of the Knesset.
- Examination of financial declarations by the Advisor on Ethics 60. The Advisor on Ethics shall instruct Members of the Knesset on issues connected with the financial declaration, shall examine the financial declarations of Members of the Knesset, shall ensure that they are submitted as required by the law, and may submit a charge in the event that the Knesset Member is unwilling to fulfill the legal provisions on this matter.

Chapter K: Lobbyists

Object of Chapter K	61.	The object of the rules in this Chapter is to prevent the misuse of a connection between Members of the Knesset and lobbyists.
Definitions ⁴⁰	62.	In this Chapter, "lobbyist" - anyone who engages, as an occupation, in acts to convince a Member of the Knesset on matters of legislation and Knesset resolutions.
The employment of a lobbyist	63.	A Member of the Knesset shall avoid employing a lobbyist, or any activity on behalf of a lobbyist, in the Knesset or outside the Knesset, whether directly or by means of an assistant of the Knesset Member.
Avoidance of undertaking an obligation	64.	A Member of the Knesset shall avoid giving a personal undertaking to a lobbyist, his sponsors or his agents, that he will vote or act in the Knesset in a certain manner.
Avoidance of deception	65.	A Member of the Knesset shall avoid deceiving a lobbyist regarding matters that are being dealt with by the Knesset or its Committees.
A benefit	66.	A Member of the Knesset shall refuse to receive from a lobbyist, directly or indirectly, payment or other benefit, whether for himself or for another person or body.
Transparency	67.	A Member of the Knesset, who wishes to speak on a certain matter in a committee of the Knesset, after a lobbyist or any other person with an interest has approached him on that matter, in writing or orally, shall disclose in his speech that a certain lobbyist or person with an interest approached him on this matter, on behalf of a certain body.

Chapter L: Special Positions in the Knesset

Object of Chapter L	68.	The object of the rules in this Chapter is to ensure that Members of the Knesset shall be worthy of their position, and shall fulfill their duty in a worthy manner.
The Speaker of the Knesset ⁴¹	69.	(a) The Speaker of the Knesset shall run the affairs of the Knesset in a manner that will preserve its status, dignity, and independence, and so that the Knesset will fulfill its tasks in a proper and efficient manner, and shall act to enhance the public's trust in the Knesset.

⁴⁰ The definition of a lobbyists is taken from Section 29b of the Knesset Building, Compound and Guard Law, 5728-1968.

⁴¹ Section 5 of the Knesset Rules of Procedure states the tasks of the Knesset Speaker, and Section 23(c) of Basic Law: the President of the State regulates the service of the Knesset Speaker as Interim President of the State, or as Acting President of the State.

- (b) The Speaker of the Knesset represents the Knesset, with all its parliamentary groups, and in his office shall treat all the parliamentary groups, and all the Members of the Knesset with respect, equality and fairness.
- (c) The Speaker of the Knesset shall avoid any parliamentary group activity, as well as any party activity, which might affect, or even appear to affect the special status of his position.
- (d) While serving as Interim President of the State, or as Acting President of the State, the Speaker of the Knesset shall not chair the sittings of the Knesset.
- (e) The provisions of this Section shall also apply to a Deputy to the Speaker of the Knesset, who is chairing the sitting of the Knesset, or anyone fulfilling one of the tasks of the Speaker of the Knesset.
- Head of the Opposition 70. The Head of the Opposition, as such, represents in this position all the opposition parliamentary groups, and shall act towards these parliamentary groups and all their members with respect, equality, and fairness.
- The Chairman of a Committee 71. (a) The Chairman of a Committee shall treat all members of the Committee with respect, equality and fairness.
- (b) The Chairman of a Committee shall ensure that employees of the Knesset, and the invitees to the meetings of the Committee are treated with respect.
- (c) In this Section, "Committee" – as defined in Section 3, including a subcommittee.
- The letters of an office holder 72. A Member of the Knesset is entitled to use stationary that mentions his position in the Knesset, such as Speaker of the Knesset, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, or Chairman of a Committee, for the purpose of that position only.
- Reservation to election⁴² 73. The Ethics Committee is entitled to decide that a Member of the Knesset shall not be a candidate to serve in a special position, if the Attorney General has submitted a copy of an indictment against him, or if he has been convicted in a final sentence, with respect to a serious offence.
- Reservation to continued holding of office⁴³ 74. (a) Regarding a Member of the Knesset who serves in a special position, and against whom a copy of an indictment has been submitted, or against whom a criminal procedure on a serious offence is taking place, the Ethics Committee is entitled –

⁴²Sections 1a and 10a of the Knesset Rules of Procedure deal with a reservation to the election of a holder of a special position.

⁴³ Sections 7, 8, and 12(b) of the Knesset Law, and Sections 3a, 3b, 3c, 10b, and 10c of the Knesset Rules of Procedure, deal with suspension and removal from office of a holder of a special position.

- (1) In the case of the Speaker of the Knesset, a Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, or the Leader of the Opposition – to recommend to the Knesset to suspend him from office, or to set out limitations to his office;
- (2) In the case of a holder of another special position – to suspend him from office, or to set out limitations to it.
- (b) A Member of the Knesset who has been suspended from a special position, or has been the subject of special limitations, and a final verdict has been given in his trial, the Ethics Committee shall decide –
- (1) In the case of the Speaker of the Knesset, a Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, or the Leader of the Opposition – whether to recommend to the Knesset to cancel the suspension, or the limitations to the holding of the position, or to remove him from office;
- (2) In the case of a holder of another special position – to cancel the suspension, or the limitations to the holding of the position, or to remove him from office.
- Removal from office 75. Regarding a Member of the Knesset holding a special position, who has been convicted in a final verdict of a serious offence, and was not suspended earlier from his office, and no restrictions have been imposed to his holding of this position [due to that offence], the Ethics Committee is entitled –
- (1) In the case of the Speaker of the Knesset, a Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, or the Leader of the Opposition – to recommend to the Knesset to remove him from office;
- (2) In the case of a holder of another special position – to remove him from office.
- The holders of additional positions⁴⁴ 76. The House Committee is entitled to decide that the provisions of Sections 73, 74 and 75 shall apply to the holders of additional positions in the Knesset, as determined by the Committee.
- Announcement to the Ethics Committee 77. The Advisor on Ethics shall inform the Ethics Committee of any case in which the Attorney General has submitted a copy of an indictment against a Member of the Knesset, or if a criminal procedure is being held against him, or if he has been convicted in a judgment on a criminal offence, and shall attach to the notice an opinion regarding the eligibility of the Knesset Member to serve in a special position, or his continuing in a special position.
- Election or 78. Before the election or appointment of a Knesset Member to a special

⁴⁴ Section 10d of the Knesset Rules of Procedure authorizes the House Committee to determine other office holders in the Knesset, to whom the provisions regarding a reservation to election, suspension and removal from office apply.

appointment to a special position position, the Advisor on Ethics shall bring for the perusal of anyone involved in the election or appointment, decisions of the Charges Committee, and decisions of the Ethics Committee in further hearing from the same Knesset, and from the Knesset that preceded it, in the matter of each of the candidates for the special position.

Chapter M: The Advisor on Ethics

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| Object of Chapter M | 79. The object of the rules in this Chapter is to establish within the framework of the Knesset the position of Advisor on Ethics, whose task will be to assist Members of the Knesset and the Ethics Committee, with the intention of enhancing ethics in the Knesset. |
| Advisor on Ethics | 80. (a) The Knesset shall have an advisor on matters of the ethics of Knesset Members, who shall be called the Advisor on Ethics.

(b) The Advisor on Ethics will be a Knesset employee. |
| Competence | 81. An Israeli citizen, with appropriate qualifications in the sphere of ethics, is competent to serve as Advisor on Ethics, if the following apply to him:

(1) In the five years previous to his offering his candidacy, he was not active within the framework of a political party;

(2) A criminal proceeding not being brought against him, and he has not been convicted in a final verdict of a criminal offence, which due to its essence, severity or circumstances, make him unfit, in the opinion of the Public Committee, of serving as Advisor on Ethics. |
| Appointment of an Advisor on Ethics | 82. (a) The Speaker of the Knesset, with the approval of the Knesset House Committee, shall appoint the Advisor on Ethics, from among the candidates recommended by a public committee to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

(b) The Speaker of the Knesset shall appoint a public committee, which shall examine the competence, and suitability of candidates for the position of Advisor on Ethics, including candidates, who will be proposed by members of the Committee. The Public Committee shall recommend two candidates or more, as well as the number of Committee members who supported the candidacy of each of them, and the Committee may attach its comments on them. The names of the candidates recommended by the Committee shall be published in the Official Gazette.

(c) The Public Committee shall be made up of five members, as follows: |

- (1) A retired Justice of the Supreme Court, to be determined by the President of the Supreme Court, who shall be the Chairman;
 - (2) Two Members of the Knesset, who shall be: the Chairman of the House Committee, and the Chairman of the State Control Committee;
 - (3) The Secretary General of the Knesset;
 - (4) A member of the academic staff of an institute for higher education, which has been recognized under Section 9 of the Council for Higher Education Act, 5718-1958, from the field of Ethics, Law, or the Social Sciences, to be determined by the President of the Israeli National Academy for Sciences.
- (d) The Public Committee shall determine the ways of submitting candidacy for the position of Advisor on Ethics, as well as its own procedures.

Length of service	83. The term of office of the Advisor on Ethics shall be five years from the day of his appointment, and the Speaker of the Knesset is entitled, with the approval of the House Committee, to appoint him for an additional term of office.
Limitation to activity	84. In the course of his term of office, and in the year after he has completed his term of office, the Advisor on Ethics shall not be active in political life, and shall not be a member of any political party.
Salary	85. The salary of the Advisor on Ethics shall be determined by the Speaker of the Knesset, with the approval of the House Committee.
Independence	86. The Advisor on Ethics shall fulfill his duties independently, and he shall be guided by considerations of ethics only.
The duties of the Advisor on Ethics	87. The Advisor on Ethics - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Shall operate in coordination with the Ethics Committee to enhance the ethics of Knesset Members, and to inculcate these rules among Members of the Knesset; (2) Shall advise Member of the Knesset and assist them in conducting themselves in accordance with these rules; (3) Shall recommend to the Ethics Committee amendments to laws, regulations and rules in the sphere of the ethics of Knesset Members; (4) Shall prepare and publish, in coordination with the Ethics Committee, any material which is likely to advance ethics in the Knesset;

- (5) Shall serve as an examiner and a presenter of charges regarding complaints that have been made against Members of the Knesset;
- (6) Shall fulfill any duty assigned to him on the basis of these rules, or of any other law.
- Receipt of information 88. (a) The Advisor on Ethics is entitled to demand from a controlled body, as defined in Section 9(1) to (6) of the State Comptroller Law, 5718-1958 [combined version], any information, document or report (in this Section – information) required by the Advisor on Ethics to execute his duties, and the same body shall provide to the Advisor on Ethics the information required, in so far as it is in his possession.
- (b) No information shall be provided under this Section, if its provision is legally forbidden.
- (c) Should a Minister, in the sphere of activity of whose Ministry the controlled body operates, find that the submission of information to the Advisor on Ethics is liable endanger the security of the state, its foreign relations or the public order, he is entitled to give an instruction that the information should not be transmitted. However, if it is possible to submit to the Advisor on Ethics part of the information, or submit the information under conditions, in a manner that the revelation of the information to the Advisor on Ethics will not constitute a danger, the information shall be transmitted in a partial manner, or under conditions, as the case may be.
- Annual ethics report 89. (a) The Advisor on Ethics shall submit to the Knesset, once a year, at the beginning of each Annual Session, a report on his activity, and on matters concerning ethics in the Knesset in the previous Annual Session, and he is entitled to submit a special report should he see fit. The reports of the Advisor on Ethics shall be published on the Knesset website.
- (b) Once a report has been submitted to the Knesset, it shall be deliberated in the Ethics Committee.
- (c) The Speaker of the Knesset is entitled to bring the Report for debate in the Knesset.
- Suspicion regarding a criminal offence 90. (a) Should the Advisor on Ethics find, following the investigation of a complaint, or in another manner, that there is a suspicion that a Member of the Knesset has committed a criminal offence, he shall inform the Legal Advisor to the Knesset. A copy of the announcement shall be transmitted to the Speaker of the Knesset.
- (b) The Legal Advisor to the Knesset shall inform the Advisor on Ethics within three months on the manner in which he has dealt with the matter.

- (c) The suspicion that a criminal offence has been committed, or the existence of criminal proceedings, or the results of such proceedings, need not prevent proceedings under these rules.
- Suspension 91. (a) The Speaker of the Knesset is entitled to suspend the Advisor on Ethics if criminal proceedings are being held against him, or an investigation is being held against him, which is liable to lead to proceedings as stated, for the period in which they are being held. Should the said proceedings or investigation concern an offence, which due to its essence, gravity or circumstances, make the Advisor on Ethics unworthy, in the opinion of the Knesset Speaker, of continuing to serve in his position, the Speaker of the Knesset shall suspend him for the said period.
- (b) The Speaker of the Knesset shall not suspend the Advisor on Ethics before giving him the opportunity to present his case before him.
- Removal from office 92. (a) (1) The Speaker of the Knesset is entitled, with the consent of the House Committee, to remove the Advisor on Ethics from his office, should one of the following occur:
- (a) He has been convicted in a final verdict of a criminal offence, except for an offence listed in Section 7(a)(2) of the Knesset Law;
- (b) He has committed an act which is unworthy of his status;
- (c) He is unable to fulfill his duty on a permanent basis.
- (2) The Speaker of the Knesset shall not remove the Advisor on Ethics from his office, before giving him the opportunity of presenting his case before the Speaker of the Knesset, and before the House Committee.
- (b) (1) The Knesset is entitled, upon the resolution of a majority of its Members, to remove the Advisor on Ethics from his office. However, the Knesset shall only remove him from his office on the basis of a recommendation of the House Committee, adopted by a majority of its members.
- (2) The House Committee shall not propose to remove the Advisor on Ethics from his office before it has given him an opportunity to present his case before it.

Chapter N: The Ethics Committee

- Object of Chapter N 93. The object of the rules in this Chapter is to regulate the appointment and functioning of the Ethics Committee, in a manner that will enable

it to operate appropriately for the enforcement of ethics among Members of the Knesset.

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| Appointment of the Ethics Committee ⁴⁵ | 94. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The Speaker of the Knesset, after consulting the representatives of all the parliamentary groups in the Knesset, shall appoint an Ethics Committee for Members of the Knesset, which shall include seven Members of the Knesset, who are not Ministers or Deputy Ministers, and he shall designate its chairman from amongst its members. (b) In appointing the members of the Ethics Committee, the Speaker of the Knesset shall <i>inter alia</i> take into account the parliamentary group make-up of the Knesset, while giving appropriate representation to the Opposition parliamentary groups, as well as the traits required for service in the Ethics Committee, and the other positions that the Knesset Member holds in the Knesset. (c) The Speaker of the Knesset shall appoint, from among the members of the Ethics Committee, a Subcommittee for Charges, made up of three members, at least one of whom shall be from the Opposition parliamentary groups, which shall deliberate charges submitted against Members of the Knesset. The Chairman of the Ethics Committee shall be the Chairman of the Charges Committee. (d) Should a significant change occur in the Coalition make-up, which has ramifications on the make-up of the Ethics Committee, or the Charges Committee, on the basis of clauses (b) or (c), the Speaker of the Knesset is entitled, after consultations with the Chairman of the Ethics Committee, to change the make-up of the Ethics Committee, or of the Charges Committee, in accordance with what is stated in those clauses, as the case may be. (e) The members of the Ethics Committee, including the members of the Charges Committee, shall serve in these Committees until the end of the term of the Knesset in which they were appointed. |
| Reservation to appointment and service ⁴⁶ | 95. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Anyone against whom the Attorney General has submitted a copy of an indictment, whether or not it has been decided that he shall be immune from criminal proceedings, or against whom a criminal proceeding is being taken, or who has been convicted in a final verdict of a criminal offence, shall not be appointed as a member in the Ethics Committee, and shall not serve on it, and all this if the Speaker of the Knesset considers it to be a serious offence. |

⁴⁵ The make-up and functions of the Ethics Committee are regulated in Section 13d(b)(1) of the Immunity Law.

⁴⁶ Section 10e in the Knesset Rules of Procedure presents reservations to the appointment and service of a member in the Ethics Committee.

- (b) Anyone who has been found guilty by a disciplinary court or by the Ethics Committee of breach of a rule, which due to its essence, gravity or circumstances makes him unworthy, in the opinion of the Speaker of the Knesset, of serving as a member of the Ethics Committee, shall not be appointed to the Ethics Committee, and shall not serve on it.
- Disqualification 96. (a) A member of the Ethics Committee shall disqualify himself from participating in a deliberation of the Charges Committee or of the Ethics Committee, of his own initiative or in accordance with a reasoned request by a Member of the Knesset, whose case is being dealt with by the Committee, or by the Advisor on Ethics, if he should believe that circumstances exist which may give rise to a real concern of bias in the deliberation.
- (b) If an argument for disqualification has been raised against a member of the Ethics Committee, the Committee member shall decide on it immediately, before taking any other decision.
- (c) The decision of the member of the Ethics Committee regarding his disqualification shall be reasoned, and he shall transmit it to the Knesset Member whose case is being deliberated by the Committee, to the Commissioner on Ethics, to the Chairman of the Ethics Committee, and to the Speaker of the Knesset.
- (d) A Member of the Knesset whose case is being deliberated by the Ethics Committee, as well as the Advisor on Ethics, is entitled to appeal the disqualification, to the Speaker of the Knesset, who shall decide on the matter.
- The appointment of a new member 97. (a) Should a member of the Charges Committee be disqualified from participating in a deliberation, or should he be unable to participate in a deliberation, the Chairman of the Ethics Committee shall appoint another member of the Ethics Committee as a member of the Charges Committee for the deliberation, or for the period of the disability period. Should the Chairman of the Ethics Committee be disqualified from participating in a deliberation, or should he be unable to participate in a deliberation, the Speaker of the Knesset shall appoint one of the Members of the Charges Committee as Chairman, and one of the Members of the Ethics Committee as a member of the Charges Committee for that deliberation, or for the course of the period of disability.
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- (b) Should a member of the Ethics Committee be disqualified from participating in an additional deliberation, or should he be unable to participate in an additional deliberation, the Speaker of the Knesset shall appoint another Member of the Knesset in his place for that deliberation, or for the period of the disability. Should the Chairman of the Ethics Committee be disqualified from participating in an additional deliberation, or should he be unable to participate in an additional deliberation, the Speaker shall appoint one of the members of the Ethics Committee as Chairman, and one of the Knesset Members as a member in the Ethics Committee, for that deliberation, or for the period of disability.
- (c) Should a Member of the Knesset resign from his membership in the Ethics Committee, cease to serve in the Knesset, be appointed as Minister or Deputy Minister, or if one of the reservations mentioned in Section 95 should apply to him, the Speaker of the Knesset shall appoint another member to the Ethics Committee for the remainder of its term. Should a Member of the Knesset cease to serve as a member of the Ethics Committee due to the provisions of Section 95, and he has been exonerated in a final verdict, or a final ruling, the Speaker of the Knesset is entitled to reappoint him, in place of the member who started to serve in his place, as a member of the Ethics Committee.
- Continuation of deliberation after the appointment of a new member 98. Should a Member of the Knesset be appointed as a member of the Charges Committee, or as a member of the Ethics Committee in the course of a particular deliberation, for the purpose of that deliberation, as a result of inability or the disqualification of a member of the Committee, or due to some other reason, the Committee is entitled to deliberate from the stage which it had reached in its previous make-up, or from any other stage, which it will consider useful and appropriate to the doing of justice.
- Independence 99. A member of the Ethics Committee shall fulfill his duty as a member of the Committee in an independent manner, and shall be guided exclusively by considerations of ethics.
- The duties of the Ethics Committee⁴⁷ 100. The Ethics Committee shall enhance ethics amongst Members of the Knesset, in cooperation with the Advisor on Ethics. This shall include:

⁴⁷ Regarding Subsection (1) –

- (1) Section 13d(c)(3) of the Immunity Law and Section 23 of the existing Rules of Ethics state that the Ethics Committee is entitled, upon its own initiative or in answer to a question by a Member of the Knesset, to write an opinion regarding ethics.
- (2) Section 24 of the existing Rules of Ethics authorizes the Ethics Committee to decide on a matter connected with the ethics of Members of the Knesset, regarding which there is no provision in the Rules.
- (3) Section 26 of the existing Rules of Ethics authorizes the Ethics committee to publish material on matters of the ethics of Knesset Members.

- (1) Giving opinions on issues concerning the ethics of Members of the Knesset, including matters with regards to which there are no provisions in these Rules;
- (2) Recommending amendments to legislation in the sphere of the ethics of Members of the Knesset, and to these Rules;
- (3) Deliberating charges presented against Members of the Knesset, within the framework of the Charges Committee, and shall hold an additional deliberations on them;
- (4) Publishing opinions, decisions and additional material connected with the ethics of Members of the Knesset;
- (5) Fulfilling any other task assigned to it on the basis of these Rules, or on any other legal basis.

Permission to deviate from the Rules

101. (a) The Ethics Committee is entitled, in exceptional cases, to give a Member of the Knesset written permission to act in future on a certain matter in a deviation from these Rules, conditionally or unconditionally, as it might see fit (in this Section – permission to deviate).
- (b) A Member of the Knesset who seeks permission to deviate from the Rules, shall submit a written request to the Advisor on Ethics, in which he shall present all the facts related to the matter, and shall give details regarding the special circumstances that justify the permission to deviate from the Rules. Photocopies of documents relating to the matter shall be attached to the request.
- (c) The Advisor on Ethics shall refer the request to the Ethics Committee, with his opinion attached to the request document.
- (d) The Ethics Committee shall provide permission to deviate only if in its opinion there exist special circumstances that justify a divergence from these rules, and if the granting of the permission shall not involve a breach, or the semblance of a breach of the dignity of the Knesset, integrity or public trust in the Knesset, and all so long as the deviation from these rules shall be within the bounds of what is necessary.
- (e) The Ethics Committee is entitled, on its own initiative or on the basis of a proposal of the Advisor on Ethics, to cancel or change a permit to deviate, which it has granted, or to add conditions to it, as it may see fit.
- (f) Should the Ethics Committee decide to grant permission to deviate, it shall at the same time consider whether it is appropriate to propose an amendment to these Rules or to set a new rule in the spirit of the permit which it granted.

- Work procedures of the Ethics Committee⁴⁸
102. (a) The Ethics Committee shall set procedures for its work, including procedures for the submission of charges and requests for an additional deliberation, and the discussions about its work procedures, all to the extent that they have not been set out in these Rules.
- (b) The Ethics Committee is not bound to the rules of evidence, and on any matter concerning evidence and deliberation procedures that have not been set out in these Rules or in another legal provision, it is entitled to act in a manner that it considers useful, and appropriate for the doing of justice.
- (c) The legal quorum in the meetings of the Ethics Committee, including an additional deliberation, is five of its members, including the Chairman of the Committee.

Chapter O: Complaints and Charges⁴⁹

- Object of Chapter O
103. The object of the rules in this Chapter is to establish a fair and efficient treatment of complaints and charges against Members of the Knesset due to a breach of these Rules.
- Submission of a complaint
104. (a) Any person is entitled to submit a complaint against a Member of the Knesset for breach of a Rule, or the non-compliance of one of these Rules.
- (b) A complaint shall be in writing, signed by the complainant, and shall include the name of the complainant, and means of communication with him. The complaint shall include the facts on which the complaint is based, and the evidence attesting to what is said in it shall be attached to it, or mentioned in it.
- Rejection out of hand⁵⁰
105. (a) A complaint against a Member of the Knesset on matters of ethics shall be submitted to the Advisor on Ethics.

⁴⁸ Section 13d(c) of the Immunity Law and Section 22 of the existing Rules of Ethics, authorize the Ethics Committee to lay down its work procedures and practices for its deliberations. Under Section 22 of the existing Rules of Ethics the Ethics Committee laid down the Ethics Procedure for Members of the Knesset (Charges) (Official Gazette 5750, p. 576) on Adar 16, 5746 – February 25, 1986 [hereinafter – charges procedures], and the Ethics Procedure for Members of the Knesset (Conduct in the Plenum and the Committees) (Official Gazette 5757, p. 1163) on Tevet 7, 5757 – December 17, 1996.

⁴⁹ The charges procedure currently regulates the manner in which charges are dealt with.

- (b) (1) Should a complaint be submitted to the Advisor on Ethics, he is entitled to reject it out of hand if he should find that it is petty or vexatious, that it has no foundation in fact, that it does not demonstrate a breach of these Rules, or that its investigation is of no interest to the public.
- (2) The Advisor on Ethics is not entitled to reject a complaint out of hand if it has been submitted by the Speaker of the Knesset on any matter, or by a Deputy Speaker in connection with a sitting of the Knesset over which he presided.
- Treatment of a complaint 106. (a) Should a complaint be submitted to the Advisor on Ethics, and he decides not to reject it out of hand, he is entitled to do one or more of the following:
- (1) To approach the complainant, and ask him to supplement the complaint with facts, evidence or other details connected with the complaint;
- (2) To approach Members of the Knesset and other individuals in the Knesset or outside of it, in order to investigate facts, evidence or additional details connected with the complaint;
- (3) To approach the Knesset Member against whom the complaint has been made in order to clarify facts, evidence or other details connected with the complaint;
- (4) To approach another person, who might be harmed by the mere investigation of the complaint, or its results, and request his comments on the complaint;
- (5) To attempt to get an agreement between the complainant and the Knesset Member against whom the complaint was made, in a manner that will settle the dispute;
- (6) To approach the Knesset Member against whom the complaint was made, and propose to him to publish a particularly worded statement, or to apologize, or to act in some other manner that will make the submission of the complaint unnecessary;
- (7) To decide on the basis of the investigation not to submit a charge for a reason that would justifying rejection out of hand;
- (8) To submit a charge to the Charges Committee.
- (b) The Advisor on Ethics shall submit a charge only after he has approached the Knesset Member against whom the complaint was made in writing, and has requested his comments to the complaint.

- Reservation to the decision of the Ethics Commissioner
107. (a) Should the Advisor on Ethics decide to reject a complaint out of hand, or after investigation, not to submit a charge, he shall inform the complainant, the Knesset Member against whom the complaint was made, and the Chairman of the Charges Committee, in a written reasoned decision.
- (b) The complainant, as well as the Chairman of the Charges Committee, may submit to the Charges Committee an objection to the decision of the Advisor on Ethics not to submit a charge.
- (c) Should the Charges Committee decide to accept the objection, it shall refer its decision to the Advisor on Ethics so that he can prepare a charge, and shall inform the person who made the objection.
- Period for submitting a charge
108. (a) The Advisor on Ethics shall not submit a charge against a Member of the Knesset during the period of sixty days before elections to the Knesset, or before the primaries, as defined in Section 28a of the Parties Law, of the Knesset Member's political party.
- (b) A charge shall not be brought if a year has passed since the complaint was submitted to the Advisor on Ethics.
- A charge against a former Knesset Member⁵¹
109. (a) Should a charge be brought against a Member of the Knesset, and he has ceased to serve as a Member of the Knesset after the charge was brought, the Charges Committee shall deliberate the matter only if it has found that the investigation of the charge is in the public interest.
- (b) The Charges Committee is entitled to deliberate the case of someone who has ceased to serve as a Member of the Knesset, and did not submit a financial declaration after his service terminated, or submitted it late, as long as a year has not yet gone by since he was obliged to submit the financial declaration.
- The work procedures of the Charges Committee⁵²
110. (a) The Charges Committee shall set out its work procedures, in so far as they have not been set out in these Rules or in procedures.

⁵¹ Regarding clause (a) – Section 13e(b) of the Immunity Law lays down a possibility for a deliberation on a charge against someone who has ceased to serve as a Knesset Member.

Regarding clause (b) – Section 13d(f) of the Immunity Law lays down a possibility for a deliberation on a charge regarding a financial declaration against someone who has ceased to serve as a Knesset Member.

⁵² Regarding clauses (a) and (b) – Section 13d(c) of the Immunity Law states: "The Ethics Committee (1) shall lay down for itself its working procedures and debate procedures; (2) shall not be subject to the rules of evidence, and shall act in a manner that it might consider the most efficient to investigate the charges brought before it". Section 22 of the existing Rules of Ethics states: "the Ethics Committee shall determine itself the procedures for its work, the manner in which charges are to be dealt with, and the procedures for its deliberations".

- (b) The Charges Committee is not subject to the rules of evidence, and in any matter concerning evidence and deliberation procedures that have not been set out in these Rules, or in some other legal provision, it is entitled to act in a manner that it shall consider useful and appropriate for doing of justice.
- (c) The Charges committee shall hold a deliberation on a charge with all its members present. The decisions of the Charges Committee shall be adopted by a majority vote of its members.
- (d) The Charges Committee shall take a decision on a charge only after the Knesset Member against whom the charge was made has been given an opportunity to present his case, and bring evidence before it.
- (e) A charge against a Member of the Knesset, and the deliberations of the Charges Committee, including the documents, the minutes and the decisions, shall be confidential. A person who has not been invited to the deliberations of the Committee, shall not be present at them, unless he has received the permission of the Chairman of the Committee. Nothing should be published regarding the charge, including the documents submitted to the Committee, minutes and the decisions of the Committee, in whole or in part, except with written permission from the Chairman of the Committee, and all this in accordance with the procedures that the Committee shall lay down, and under conditions laid down by the Chairman of the Committee.

- Withdrawal of a complaint 111. Should a complainant withdraw his complaint, the Charges Committee is entitled to continue to deliberate the charge that was submitted on the basis of the complaint, if in its opinion there is a *prima facie* breach of these Rules, and there is also a public interest that justifies a continuation of the complaint's investigation.
- Withdrawal of a charge 112. Should the Advisor on Ethics decide to withdraw a charge after it has been submitted, he shall inform the Charges Committee of it in a reasoned decision, and it is entitled to cancel the charge.

Regarding clause (e) – see Section 21 of the existing Rules of Ethics, in which the authority to permit presence and publication is provided to the whole Committee.

Regarding clause (f) – Section 13d(f) of the Immunity Law states: "in addition to what is said in clause (d)(1) to (3a), or in its place, the Ethics Committee is entitled to publish its decision, in full or in part, in a manner that it shall provide for, while mentioning or not mentioning the name of the Knesset Member. Should the Committee decide, as stated in clause (d)(3b) to (5) – it shall publish its decision, mentioning the name of the Knesset Member".

- An additional deliberation⁵³
113. (a) Should the Charges Committee take a decision regarding a charge, the charged Knesset Member and the Advisor on Ethics are entitled to submit to the Ethics Committee, within a month from the day on which they were informed of the decision, a reasoned request to hold an additional deliberation on the charge.
- (b) Should a request to hold an additional deliberation on a charge be submitted to the Ethics Committee, the Advisor on Ethics, or the charged Knesset Member, as the case may be, shall submit an answer to the request within one month of the request being submitted to him.
- (c) The Ethics Committee shall hold an additional deliberation on the basis of the request and the answer, and in this deliberation it shall have all the powers assigned to the Charges Committee which is deliberating the charge, and the deliberation procedures and the rules of evidence before it shall be those applying to a deliberation on a charge, with the required changes.
- Representation
114. In a deliberation on a charge, or in an additional deliberation, a Member of the Knesset is entitled to be represented by a lawyer, or by another Member of the Knesset.
- Conclusion of a deliberation
115. (a) The Charges Committee shall act to carry out and complete the deliberation on a charge, and the Ethics Committee shall act to carry out and complete an additional deliberation on a charge, at the earliest possible date.
- (b) Should a charge be submitted, or should an additional deliberation be held close to the end of the term of the Knesset, the Charges Committee and the Ethics Committee shall act to complete the deliberation on the charge, or the additional deliberation, as the case may be, before the end of the term of that Knesset.
- (c) Should the Charges Committee, or the Ethics Committee be unable to complete the deliberation on the charge, or the additional deliberation in the course of the term of the Knesset, the Charges Committee or the Ethics Committee, as the case may be, are authorized to continue the deliberation in the following Knesset, and subject to Section 109, in a manner and under conditions that shall be considered by it useful and appropriate for the doing of justice.

Chapter P: Sanctions

⁵³ Sections 71a, 73 and 103e of the Knesset Rules of Procedure lay down a procedure for appeal before the plenum and the Ethics committee.

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| Object of Chapter P | 116. The object of the rules in this Chapter is to grant to the Ethics Committee the authority to impose sanctions at the required level for the efficient upholding of these Rules. |
| Definitions | 117. In this chapter –

"Other payments" – payments made by the Knesset pursuant to Chapter I of the Knesset Law, and pursuant to the Pensions Law for Office Holders in Government Authorities, 5729-1969. |
| Sanctions ⁵⁴ | 118. Should the Charges Committee decide that a Member of the Knesset has broken one of these Rules, or did not fulfill a decision of the Ethics Committee, it is entitled to impose on him one or more of the following sanctions:

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) A comment; (2) A warning; (3) A censure; (4) A grievous censure; (5) A denial of the right to speak in the plenum, or in all or part of the Knesset committees, for a period of no more than 10 sitting days. In the calculation of the days account shall be taken of days on which sittings of the Knesset, or meetings of Committees in which he is a member or a permanent replacement, are scheduled; (6) Limitations on activity as a Member of the Knesset, including a prohibition on the submission of bills, motions for the agenda, questions, and so on and so forth, and not including limitation regarding the right to vote, all as determined by the Committee and for the period to be decided, as long as the said period shall not exceed the period remaining until the end of that Seasonal Session of the Knesset; (7) Removal from the sittings of the plenum or the meetings of the Knesset committees for a period that shall not exceed six months, as long as the Knesset Member shall be entitled to enter the sitting or meeting for the purpose of voting only; (8) A recommendation that the Knesset Member shall not be elected and shall not be appointed, during the term of that Knesset, or a shorter period, to any special position. |

⁵⁴ The list of sanctions is enumerated today in Section 13d(d) of the Immunity Law. The proposed Subsections (8) and (9) are new, and what is said in Subsection (10) regarding the denial of salary, has been changed from what is said today in Section 13d(d)(5) of the law.

- (9) A determination that a Member of the Knesset who is serving in a special position, acted in a manner which does not befit his status, and a recommendation that whoever elected or appointed the Knesset Member to a special position, shall decide to terminate his service in this position;
- (10) The denial of salary and other payments, at a level decided by the Committee, as long as the period of denial shall not exceed one month, and the denial can be spread out in Chapters over a period to be determined by the Committee –
 - (a) For a period or part of a period for which a right has been denied or limited under subsections (5) or (6), or in which the Knesset Member has been removed under subsection (7);
 - (b) Due to a breach or non-compliance with one of these Rules;
 - (c) Due to a breach or non-compliance with a decision of the Charges Committee, or of the Ethics Committee, in an additional deliberation.

The denial of salary due to absence	119. Should the Charges Committee determine that a Member of the Knesset has been absent from the sittings of the Knesset, and from meetings of its committees beyond the period of absence as defined in Section 8 without reasonable justification, the right of the Knesset Member to a salary shall be denied for the days of absence without reasonable justification, beyond the permitted period of absence. This does not deny the authority to submit a charge and deliberate a charge against the Knesset Member, for being in breach of the rule regarding the obligation to participation in the sittings of the Knesset and the meetings of its committees on a regular basis.
Apology	120. The Charges Committee is entitled to advise the charged Knesset Member that he apologize in the Knesset plenum in a form approved by the Committee, instead of another sanction, or in addition to another sanction, or to act in another manner that will lead to the resolution of the dispute between him and the complainant.
Conditional sanction	121. Should the Charges Committee decide to apply a sanction, as stated in Section 118(5), (6), (7), (9) or (10), it is entitled to direct that the sanction should be conditional, for a period to be determined by the Committee, as long as this period shall not continue after the end of the Knesset's term. Should a conditional sanction be imposed, the sanction shall not be applied unless the Charges Committee has determined that the Knesset Member broke the condition within the relevant period.

Chapter Q: Miscellaneous

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| Authority before the appointment of the Ethics Committee | 122. | After a Knesset has been elected, and before an Ethics Committee has been appointed, the Speaker of the Knesset, or the acting Speaker of the Knesset, as the case may be, shall have the authority assigned to the Ethics Committee regarding urgent matters, except for the authority to deliberate a charge, or hold an additional deliberation. |
| Amendment of the Rules | 123. | <p>(a) Should a proposal be raised in the House Committee to amend these Rules, the House Committee shall request the opinion of the Advisor on Ethics and of the Ethics Committee on this proposal.</p> <p>(b) The draft decision of the House Committee regarding the amendment of these Rules shall be tabled in the Knesset during the Session of the Knesset, for a period of at least two weeks before being brought before the House Committee for decision.</p> <p>(c) Before adopting a decision regarding an amendment of these Rules, the House Committee shall deliberate the comments on the draft decision received from Members of the Knesset.</p> <p>(d) The decision of the House Committee shall be brought for the approval of the Knesset.</p> |
| Publication of the Rules | 124. | <p>(a) These Rules, and any amendment to the Rules, shall be published in the Official Gazette, and on the Knesset website.</p> <p>(b) The Advisor on Ethics shall bring these Rules to the knowledge of the Knesset Members at the beginning of the term of each Knesset, and should they become members of the Knesset later on – at the beginning of their service,</p> <p>(c) Rules and procedures decided by the Ethics Committee, including the Charges Committee, shall be tabled in the Knesset, and published on the Knesset website, and in any other manner that the Ethics Committee shall determine.</p> <p>(d) The Ethics Committee, including the Charges Committee, shall publish the decisions and the opinion that it gives, in a manner that it shall decide, unless it has decided that there is no public interest in the publication of the decision or the opinion, and it is entitled to publish any decision or opinion, in full or in essence, in a form determined by the Committee, mentioning the name of the Knesset Member involved, or without mentioning his name, and all as it may decide under the circumstances of the matter.</p> |
| Transition provision | 125. | (a) The Ethics Procedure for Members of the Knesset (Charges) and the Ethics Procedure for Members of the Knesset (Conduct in the Plenum and in the Committee), shall remain in force, in so far as they do not contradict these Rules. |

- (b) Appointments of members of the Ethics Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee, shall remain in force until new members are appointed to the Ethics Committee and the Charges Committee under these Rules.
 - (c) The deliberation on a charge that was submitted before the introduction of these Rules, but has not yet been completed, shall continue in accordance with the rules that were in force until the introduction of these Rules.
- Inception and
cancellation of
the Rules of
Ethics
126. (a) These Rules shall go into force on...
- (b) Upon the coming into force of these Rules, the existing Rules of Ethics for Members of the Knesset⁵⁵ shall be null and void.

⁵⁵ The Official Gazette 5744, p. 842; 5764, p. 2000.