

LABOUR COURTS LAW, 5729-1969\*

- Labour Courts. 1. There shall be Labour Courts (hereinafter referred to as "the Courts"); the Courts shall be of two instances: Regional Courts and a National Court.
- Judges and representatives of the public. 2. Judges and representatives of the public shall be appointed to the Courts.
- Qualifications for being a Judge. 3. A person qualified to be appointed a Judge of a District Court under the Judges Law, 5713-1953<sup>1)</sup> (hereinafter referred to as "the Judges Law") shall be qualified to be appointed a Judge of a Court (hereinafter referred to as a "Judge").
- Appointment of Judges. 4. (a) Chapter Two of the Judges Law, except sections 8 to 10, shall apply to the appointment of a Judge: Provided that the members of the Government on the Appointments Committee shall be the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour.
- (b) If the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour deem it necessary that one of the Judges of the Law Courts shall serve as a Judge of a Court for a specific period, they shall notify the President of the Supreme Court to such effect, and he may, with the consent of the appointee, appoint one of the Judges of the Supreme Court or one of the Judges of a District Court to be a Judge of a Court for that period. A Judge appointed under this subsection who has commenced a hearing shall be competent to complete it even after the period of his appointment has expired.
- President and Deputy President of National Court. 5. The National Court shall have a President and a Deputy President. They shall be appointed in the manner prescribed for the appointment of a Judge.
- Chief Judge. 6. Where a Regional Court has more than one Judge, the President of the National Court shall, with the consent of the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour, appoint one Judge to be the Chief Judge.
- Acting Judge. 7. The Minister of Justice may, in consultation with the Minister of Labour and the President of the National Court and with the consent of the appointee, appoint a Judge of the National Court to be the Acting Chief Judge or an Acting Judge of a Regional Court and appoint a Judge of a Regional Court to be an Acting Judge of the National Court. Service, whether continuous or intermittent, under an acting appointment shall not exceed one year in three years; but where a Judge serving under

\* Passed by the Knesset on the 28th Adar, 5729 (18th March, 1969) and published in *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* No. 553 of the 8th Nisan, 5729 (27th March, 1969), p. 70; the Bill and an Explanatory Note were published in *Hatza'ot Chok* No. 748 of 5728, p. 15.

1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5713, p. 149; *LSI* vol. VII, p. 124.

an acting appointment has commenced a hearing, he shall be competent to complete it even after the period of his appointment has expired.

8. Chapters Three, Four and Five of the Judges Law, except sections 19, 27, 28, 29 and 30, shall apply to the tenure, status, conditions of service and disciplinary jurisdiction of and over Judges: Provided that the power of the President of the Supreme Court under section 20 of the Judges Law shall vest in the President of the National Court.

Status of  
Judges of  
Courts.

9. A Judge shall not be a member of the Knesset or of the council of a local authority or of any elected body of an employees' or employers' organisation or a member of the management of such an organisation and shall not be a candidate for membership as aforesaid; he may, however, with the consent of the Ministers of Justice and Labour, temporarily agree to carry out another function on behalf of the State, or may carry out some other public function, if in his opinion and in the opinion of the said Ministers and the President of the National Court this does not conflict with his status as a Judge.

Restrictions  
as to holding  
other offices.

10. The representatives of the public on the Courts shall be representatives of employees and employers appointed by the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour after consultation with the employees' organisation representing the greatest number of employees in the State and with national organisations of employers which, in the opinion of the Ministers, are representative and interested. The representatives of the public on the National Court shall —

Representatives  
of the public.

(1) possess experience in some assignment or activity connected with labour relations; or

(2) possess teaching or research experience in law, economics, labour relations or public administration; or

(3) be members or entitled to be members of the Chamber of Advocates in Israel and have been engaged, continuously or intermittently, in Israel or abroad, for at least five years in the profession of advocacy or in a legal function — in the service of the State of Israel or some other service — approved by the Minister of Justice for the purposes of section 2 (2)(b) of the Judges Law.

11. The appointment of a representative of the public shall be for three years, but he may be reappointed.

Period of  
tenure of  
representatives  
of the public.

12. The appointment of a representative of the public which has been published in *Reshumot* shall not be disputed.

Publication  
of appointment.

13. A representative of the public may resign his office by written notice to the Minister of Justice. His tenure shall cease upon the expiration of thirty days from the submission of the letter of resignation unless the Minister of Justice has agreed to an earlier date.

Resignation of  
representative  
of the public.

14. A representative of the public who has commenced a hearing shall complete it even if his period of tenure has expired, unless he has been removed from office under section 15.

Completion  
of hearing.

Removal of representative of the public from office.

15. (a) The Minister of Justice may, after consultation with the Minister of Labour and the President of the National Court, remove a representative of the public from office if he is satisfied that the same has conducted himself in a manner unbecoming his office as a representative of the public on a Court.

(b) Prior to consultation under subsection (a), the Minister of Justice shall give the member of the public an opportunity to state his case.

Independence of representative of the public.

16. (a) A representative of the public shall, in judicial matters, be subject to no authority other than that of the law.

(b) In exercising his functions as a member of the Court, a representative of the public shall act in accordance with his conscience and shall not regard himself as owing allegiance to the organisation in consultation with which he was appointed or to the section of the public which he represents.

Appointment of Registrar.

17. (a) The President of the National Court may, after consultation with the Minister of Labour and with the approval of the Minister of Justice, appoint a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of a Magistrates' Court to be the Registrar of a Court.

(b) The appointment of a Registrar which has been published in *Reshumot* shall not be disputed.

Composition of Regional Court.

18. (a) A Regional Court shall hear cases by a bench of three, viz. a Judge, who shall preside, and two representatives of the public, one from among the representatives of the employees and the other from among the representatives of the employers.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), a Judge may sit alone, if, on the application of one of the parties, the person selecting the bench so decides by reasoned decision.

(c) The decision concerning the composition of the Court shall be given before the commencement of the hearing and shall be final.

(d) In cases tried by a bench of three, the Judge alone shall be competent —

(1) to examine whether the pleadings have been properly drawn up;

(2) to permit or direct an amendment of the pleadings;

(3) to draw up a list of the points at issue;

(4) to prescribe the stages of the proceedings in the action, and the order in which questions of fact or law shall be considered, as well as the matters to be determined;

(5) to issue any procedural directions calculated to simplify or facilitate the proceedings.

Bench of Regional Court.

19. A bench of a Regional Court shall be selected by the Judge of that Court or, where there is more than one Judge, by the Chief Judge, and

it may be selected for a specific period or for the hearing of a particular matter or for the hearing of matters pertaining to a particular branch of employment or a particular trade. Where a bench selected for a specific period has commenced a hearing, it shall be competent to complete it even after the expiration of that period.

20. (a) The National Court shall —

Composition  
of National  
Court.

(1) hear matters assigned to it by section 25 (1) by a bench of seven, being three Judges, two employees' representatives and two employers' representatives;

(2) hear an appeal against a judgment of a Regional Court under section 24(b) by a bench of three as referred to in section 26(b);

(3) hear other matters by a bench of five, being three Judges, one employees' representative and one employers' representative, unless the President of the Court, before the commencement of the hearing, decides upon a bench of seven, whether on the application of a party or of his own motion, after finding that the matter involves a general question of economics or labour relations; such a decision shall be final.

(b) In the National Court, the Presiding Judge or a Judge appointed by him in that behalf shall have the powers vested in a Judge of a Regional Court under section 18(d).

21. The bench of the National Court shall be selected by the President of the Court. If the President of the Court is himself sitting, he shall be the Presiding Judge. If the President is not sitting, the Deputy President shall be the Presiding Judge. If neither the President nor the Deputy President is sitting, the Judge with the greatest length of service shall be the Presiding Judge, and in the case of Judges with equal length of service, the oldest of them.

Bench of  
National  
Court.

22. (a) If a representative of the public, though summoned, does not attend, the Presiding Judge may, if in his opinion there are no reasonable grounds for his absence, hold the hearing without him: Provided that in the case of a bench of three or five one representative of the public, and in the case of a bench of seven two representatives of the public, shall always be present.

Absence of  
representative  
of the public.

(b) If the bench is left with an even number of members and the votes are evenly divided, the Presiding Judge shall have a casting vote.

23. The Minister of Justice shall, after consultation with the Minister of Labour, by order, establish Regional Courts and prescribe their places of sitting and areas of jurisdiction and the number of Judges of each. Sections 12 and 14 of the Courts Law, 5717-1957<sup>1)</sup>, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a Regional Court.

Place of  
sitting and  
area of  
jurisdiction.

1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5717, p. 148; *LSI* vol. XI, p. 157.

Jurisdiction of  
Regional  
Court.

24. (a) A Regional Court shall have exclusive power to hear —
- (1) actions between an employee and an employer which arise out of the employee-employer relationship, including the question of the existence of an employee-employer relationship, but not including actions arising out of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance, 1944<sup>1</sup>);
  - (2) a dispute between the parties to a special collective agreement, within the meaning of the Collective Agreements Law, 5717-1957<sup>2</sup>), concerning the existence, application, interpretation, implementation or infringement of, or any other matter arising out of the agreement, if the place of employment of most of the employees to which the agreement relates is within the area of jurisdiction of that Regional Court;
  - (3) actions by members or their successors or by employers against benefit funds, within the meaning of the Wage Protection Law, 5718-1958<sup>3</sup>) (*i.e.* provident funds and pension funds — Tr.), and actions by benefit funds against members or their successors or against employers, all if the actions arise out of membership in the funds or the liability of employers to the funds, as the case may be;
  - (4) actions between an employee and an employees' organisation connected with membership or with the sphere of activity of the organisation in labour affairs;
  - (5) any matter with which the Regional Court is competent to deal under the amendments to the National Insurance Law (Consolidated Version), 5728-1968<sup>4</sup>), and other Laws, set out in the First Schedule.

(b) A Regional Court shall have power to try offences against the enactments specified in the Second Schedule and against the regulations made under such enactments. The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour may, with the approval of the Labour Affairs Committee of the Knesset, by order, amend, add to or make deletions in the Second Schedule. In proceedings under this subsection, a Judge shall sit alone, and the rules of procedure and rules of evidence applicable in criminal proceedings in courts of law shall apply.

Jurisdiction  
of National  
Court.

25. The National Court shall have exclusive power to hear —
- (1) a dispute between the parties to a collective agreement, other than a dispute which under section 24(a)(2) is within the jurisdiction of a Regional Court, concerning the existence, application, interpretation, implementation or infringement of, or any other matter arising out of the agreement;

- 1) P.G. of 1944, No. 1321, Suppl. I, p. 129 (English Edition).
- 2) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5717, p. 63; *LSI* vol. XI, p. 58.
- 3) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5718, p. 86; *LSI* vol. XII, p. 100.
- 4) *Sefer ha-Chukkim* of 5728, p. 108; *LSI* vol. XXII, p. 114.

(2) actions between an employees' organisation and another employees' organisation, and actions between an employers' organisation and another employers' organisation, all if the actions arise out of matters pertaining to labour relations.

26. (a) A judgment of a Regional Court under section 24(a) shall be appealable to the National Court. Any other decision of a Regional Court shall be appealable if leave to appeal is given in the decision itself or by the President or Deputy President of the National Court.

Appeal to National Court.

(b) A judgment of a Regional Court under section 24(b) shall be appealable to the National Court. In an appeal as aforesaid, the National Court shall consist of three Judges and the rules of procedure and rules of evidence applicable in criminal appeals in a court of law shall apply.

(c) A judgment in an appeal under subsection (b) shall, for the purposes of a further appeal, be deemed to be a judgment of a District Court in a criminal appeal.

27. (a) The powers and functions of the Registrar and appeals against his decisions shall be in accordance with sections 6, 6A, 7, 8, except the closing passage of 8(b), 9, 10, 14, 15 and 17 of the Registrars Ordinance, 1936, with such adaptations and modifications as may be necessary.

Powers of Registrar.

(b) Besides as provided in subsection (a), the Registrar shall have the power vested in a Regional Court with regard to actions for delay of wages, within the meaning of the Wage Protection Law, 5718-1958, if the delayed wage does not exceed 1,000 pounds, and the decision of the Regional Court in an appeal against a decision of the Registrar under this subsection shall not be subject to a further appeal.

28. Nothing provided in this Law shall be construed as preventing the referral of any matter to arbitration. However, where the sole subject of the arbitration is a matter in which the Court has exclusive jurisdiction, the Court shall have the powers of a court of law with regard to the arbitration.

Arbitration.

29. (a) A Regional Court, and the National Court except when hearing an appeal, shall be competent to grant any relief which a District Court is competent to grant, and within the scope of their jurisdiction their power shall be the same as that of a District Court.

Power to grant relief.

(b) A National Court which hears an appeal shall be competent to grant any relief which the Supreme Court sitting as a Court of Appeal is competent to grant, and within the scope of its jurisdiction its power shall be the same as that of the Supreme Court.

30. (a) Where it appears to the Attorney-General that a particular proceeding before a Court involves or affects or may involve or affect a right of the State of Israel or a public right or interest, he may, at his discretion, appear and be heard in that proceeding or specially empower his representative to appear and be heard on his behalf.

Right to intervene in proceedings.

(b) An employees' organisation or employers' organisation which is a party to a collective agreement may appear and state its case in every proceeding before a Court involving the interpretation of that collective agreement.

Summary hearing.

31. (a) A Chief Judge or a Judge of a Regional Court may prescribe dates at which the hearing of a matter within the jurisdiction of a Regional Court shall be instituted otherwise than by statement of claim and summons (such a hearing hereinafter referred to as a "summary hearing"), and at the dates so prescribed the parties may appear before the Court for a summary hearing.

(b) A summary hearing shall be held, before a Judge sitting alone or a Registrar, with the consent of all the parties. The application of the parties and the particulars of their contentions shall be entered in the record and shall be regarded as pleadings.

(c) A summary hearing may be concluded by adjudication or by a compromise settlement.

(d) A judgment in a summary hearing shall not be appealable unless leave to appeal is given in the judgment itself or by the President or Deputy President of the National Court.

(e) The Judge or Registrar may discontinue the summary hearing without giving judgment if in his opinion the subject-matter of the hearing, the questions at issue or the volume of the evidence does or do not permit a summary hearing without pleadings.

(f) This section shall not be applied where the amount of the claim or the value of the subject-matter exceeds an amount prescribed by the Minister of Labour with the approval of the Labour Affairs Committee of the Knesset. The amount so prescribed may be different for hearings before a Judge and before a Registrar.

Evidence.

32. A Court shall not be bound by the rules of evidence except in a hearing under section 24(b) or 26(b).

Procedure.

33. In any procedural matter not provided for by this Law or by regulations thereunder, the Court shall adopt whatever course it deems best for the just handling of the case.

Representation.

34. A party may be represented before a Court by a person designated in that behalf by an employees' or employers' organisation of which that party is a member. Representation shall be by specific authorisation only: Provided that a notice by the party represented which has been entered in the record and which indicates that he is a member of an employees' or employers' organisation, as the case may be, and that he agrees to be represented by a person designated in that behalf by the organisation shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be a specific authorisation.

Exemption from stamp duty.

35. An authorisation, whether of an advocate or of another person, to represent a party in a proceeding before a Court shall be exempt from stamp duty and any other compulsory payment.

36. (a) Where a decision of a Court, including the judgment, involves a minority opinion, all the Judges shall sign the majority decision, which shall be marked as such but shall not indicate the name of the holder of the minority opinion. Decision of Court.
- (b) The minority opinion shall form part of the record, which shall not, however, indicate the name of the holder of that opinion, and the Court shall read that opinion together with the decision without naming its holder.
37. A judgment of a Court shall, as to everything relating to execution, be treated as a judgment of a court of law. The provisions of the Execution Law, 5727-1967<sup>1)</sup>, and the regulations made thereunder shall apply *mutatis mutandis*. Execution.
38. A Judge shall *mutatis mutandis* have all the powers conferred by sections 5 to 8 of the Contempt of Court Ordinance<sup>2)</sup>, and for the purposes of section 8 of that Ordinance, the National Court composed of three Judges shall have the powers of the Supreme Court. Contempt of court.
39. Sections 32 and 34 to 43 of the Courts Law, 5717-1957, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Courts. The powers of the President of the Supreme Court under the said sections, except the power under section 42, shall vest in the President of the National Court. Application of provisions of Courts Law, 5717-1957.
40. This Law shall come into force on the 13th Elul, 5729 (1st September, 1969). Commencement.
41. Proceedings which immediately before the coming into force of this Law are pending before a court of law, the National Insurance Tribunal or any other authority replaced by a Court by virtue of the amendments set out in the First Schedule shall be dealt with as if this Law had not come into force. Transitional provisions.
42. For the purposes of this Law, the State shall be treated like any other employer. Status of the State.
43. (a) The Minister of Justice and the Minister of Labour are charged with the implementation of this Law and may make regulations as to any matter relating to such implementation. Implementation and regulations.
- (b) The Minister of Justice may, after consultation with the Minister of Labour, make regulations as to the procedure of the Courts, including regulations as to appeals, as well as regulations as to—
- (1) the times for the ordinary sessions of the Courts;
  - (2) the publication of judgments;
  - (3) court fees and exemption therefrom;

1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5727, p. 116; *LSI* vol. XXI, p. 112.

2) *Laus of Palestine* vol. I, cap. 23, p. 356 (English Edition).



- (4) the estimate of costs and the determination of advocates' fees which a Judge or Registrar may award for services performed in a Court;
- (5) legal aid;
- (6) payments to representatives of the public;
- (7) travelling, board-and-lodging and loss-of-working-time allowances to witnesses.

**FIRST SCHEDULE**  
(Section 24(a) (5))

Amendment of  
National  
Insurance Law.

1. In the National Insurance Law (Consolidated Version), 5728-1968 —
  - (1) the definition of "the National Insurance Tribunal" in section 1 shall be replaced by the definition: "'the Labour Court" has the same meaning as in the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969 ;";
  - (2) the term "the Tribunal" shall wherever appearing be replaced by the term "a Labour Court";
  - (3) the term "a Local Tribunal" shall wherever appearing be replaced by the term "a Regional Court within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969";
  - (4) the words "before the court or in an application for an order of payment in respect of an allowance before a Wage Collection Officer, within the meaning of the Wage Protection Law, 5718-1958" in section 127(a) shall be replaced by the words "before a Regional Court, within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969";
  - (5) the words "before the court or the Wage Collection Officer" in section 127 (b) shall be replaced by the words "before the Regional Court within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969";
  - (6) sections 224 to 229 and 233 to 238 shall be repealed ;
  - (7) section 232 shall be replaced by the following section :
 

"Contribution to budget of Labour Courts. 232. The National Insurance Institute shall contribute to the budget of the Labour Courts by a deduction from the Treasury allocation referred to in section 217 of an amount determined by the Ministers of Finance, Justice and Labour after consultation with the Institute." ;
  - (8) the expression "223, 225, 227(b) and 229" in section 243 shall be replaced by the expression "and 223".

Amendment of  
Discharged  
Soldiers (Rein-  
statement in  
Employment)  
Law.

2. In the Discharged Soldiers (Reinstatement in Employment) Law, 5709-1949<sup>1)</sup> —
  - (1) section 22 shall be repealed;
  - (2) the words "an appeal committee" in section 23(a) shall be replaced by the words "a Regional Court, within the meaning of the

1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5709, p. 13; *LSI* vol. III, p. 10.

Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969 (hereinafter referred to as a "Regional Court")";

(3) the words "an appeal committee" in section 23(c) shall be replaced by the words "a Regional Court";

(4) the words "An appeal committee shall" in section 23(d) shall be replaced by the words "A Regional Court shall";

(5) the words "An appeal committee may" in section 24 shall be replaced by the words "A Regional Court may";

(6) the words "and appeal committee" in section 25(a) shall be deleted;

(7) the words "or appeal committee" in section 25(c) shall be deleted;

(8) the words "or appeal committee" in section 26(a) shall be deleted;

(9) the words "or appeal committee" in section 26(b) shall be deleted;

(10) the words "or appeal committee" shall wherever appearing in section 26(c) and (d) be deleted;

(11) the expression "appeal committee" shall wherever appearing in sections 27, 28 and 29 be replaced by the expression "Regional Court";

(12) the words "or appeal committee" in section 42(e) shall be deleted;

(13) the words "or appeal committee" in section 42(f) shall be replaced by the words "or of a Regional Court in an appeal under this Law".

3. In the State Service (Benefits) Law, 5715-1955<sup>1)</sup> —

Amendment of  
State Service  
(Benefits) Law.

(1) section 7 shall be repealed;

(2) the words "and an appeal committee" in section 8 shall be deleted;

(3) the words "an appeal committee (hereinafter: "the committee")" in section 36(a) shall be replaced by the words "a Regional Court, within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969 (hereinafter: "A Regional Court")";

(4) the words "concerning the time and procedure for the filing of appeal and the procedure for the hearing thereof" in section 36(b) shall be replaced by the words "concerning the time for the filing of appeal";

(5) section 36(c), (e) and (f) shall be repealed;

(6) the words "The committee may" in section 36(d) shall be replaced by the words "The Regional Court may";

(7) section 37 shall be repealed;

(8) the expressions "section 36 or 37" and "until the committee

1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5715, p. 135; *LSI* vol. IX, p. 149.

directs" in section 38 shall be respectively replaced by the expressions "section 36" and "until the Regional Court directs";

(9) the expression "section 36 and 37" in section 42(c) shall be replaced by the expression "section 36";

(10) section 56 shall be repealed.

**Amendment of  
Employment  
Service Law.**

4. In the Employment Service Law, 5719-1959<sup>1)</sup> —
- (1) the closing passage of section 35, beginning with the words "may request the decision of the Minister of Labour" shall be replaced by the words "may request the decision of a Regional Court, within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969 (hereinafter referred to as a "Regional Court")";
- (2) the closing passage of section 43, beginning with the words "to a higher objection committee" shall be replaced by the words "to a Regional Court, all within the times prescribed by regulations; the procedure of objection before an objection committee shall be prescribed by regulations".

**Amendment of  
Wage Protection  
Law.**

5. In the Wage Protection Law, 5718-1958 —
- (1) section 16 shall be repealed;
- (2) the words "in the court or with the wage collection officer" and the words "court or the officer" in section 17A shall be respectively replaced by the words "in a Regional Court, within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969 (hereinafter referred to as a "Regional Court")" and the words "the Regional Court";
- (3) the words "A court or a wage collection officer may", the words "if it or he is satisfied" and the words "the court or the wage collection officer, as the case may be" in section 18 shall be respectively replaced by the words "A Regional Court may", "if it is satisfied" and "the Regional Court";
- (4) section 19 shall be repealed;
- (5) section 19A(b) shall be repealed;
- (6) sections 20, 21A and 23 shall be repealed;
- (7) the closing passage of section 31, beginning with the words "he also may, in consultation with the Minister of Justice, make regulations" shall be deleted.

**Amendment of  
Labour Inspection  
(Organisation)  
Law.**

6. In section 7 of the Labour Inspection (Organisation) Law, 5714-1954<sup>2)</sup>, the words "a District Court Judge upon application by way of motion" in subsection (a) shall be replaced by the words "a Regional Court, within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969, upon application".

1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5719, p. 32; *LSI* vol. XIII, p. 29.

2) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5714, p. 202; *LSI* vol. VIII, p. 175.

7. In section 30(b) of the Hours of Work and Rest Law, 5711-1951<sup>1)</sup>, the closing passage, beginning with the words "may apply to the Minister of Labour for a decision" shall be replaced by the words "may apply to the Labour Court, within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969, for a decision; the Court shall give the employes' committee an opportunity to state its case, in such manner as it shall direct, even if it was not the committee which applied for the decision".
- Amendment of  
Hours of Work  
and Rest Law.
8. In the Male and Female Workers (Equal Pay) Law, 5724-1964<sup>2)</sup> —
- (1) the closing passage of section 2(a), beginning with the words "may request the decision of the wage collection officer", shall be replaced by the words "may request the decision of a Regional Court, within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969 (hereinafter referred to as a "Regional Court")";
- (2) the words "The Minister of Labour may, after consultation with the Minister of Justice" and the words "the wage collection officer" in section 2(b) shall be respectively replaced by the words "The Minister of Justice may, after consultation with the Minister of Labour" and the words "a Regional Court";
- (3) the words "the wage collection officer" in section 3 shall be replaced by the words "the Regional Court".
9. In section 10 of the Border Victims (Benefits) Law, 5717-1956<sup>3)</sup> —
- (1) the words "The National Insurance Tribunal under the National Insurance Law" shall be replaced by the words "A Regional Court, within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969";
- (2) the words "and sections 105, 106, 107, 108 and 111 of the National Insurance Law and the regulations made thereunder" shall be replaced by the words "and section 231 of the National Insurance Law and the regulations made thereunder".
- Amendment of  
Border Victims  
(Benefits) Law.
10. Section 6 of the Life-Saving Operations (Casualties) (Benefits) Law, 5725-1965<sup>4)</sup>, shall be replaced by the following section :
- Amendment of  
Life-Saving  
Operations  
(Casualties)  
(Benefits) Law.
- "Competence of Labour Court. 6. A Regional Court, within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969, shall have exclusive power to hear and determine any claim for a benefit under this Law."
11. The latter part of section 14(b) of the Annual Leave Law, 5711-1951<sup>5)</sup>, from the words "the Minister of Labour shall decide the matter finally" shall be replaced by the words "a Regional Court, within the meaning of the Labour Courts Law, 5729-1969, shall decide the matter."
- Amendment of  
Annual Leave  
Law.

1) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5711, p. 204; *LSI* vol. V, p. 125.  
 2) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5724, p. 106; *LSI* vol. XVIII, p. 165.  
 3) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5717, p. 22; *LSI* vol. XI, p. 19.  
 4) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5725, p. 288; *LSI* vol. XIX, p. 314.  
 5) *Sefer Ha-Chukkim* of 5711, p. 234; *LSI* vol. V, p. 155.

## SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 24(b))

Department of Labour Ordinance, 1943<sup>1)</sup>  
Accidents and Occupational Diseases (Notification) Ordinance, 1945<sup>2)</sup>  
Work Safety Ordinance, 1946<sup>3)</sup>  
Discharged Soldiers (Reinstatement in Employment) Law, 5709-1949  
Hours of Work and Rest Law, 5711-1951  
Annual Leave Law, 5711-1951  
Night Baking (Prohibition) Law, 5711-1951<sup>4)</sup>  
Explosives Law, 5714-1954<sup>5)</sup>  
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*Prime Minister*

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YOSEF ALMOGI  
*Minister of Labour*

SHNEUR ZALMAN SHAZAR  
*President of the State*

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