**Disclaimer: The official version of the law and any amendments thereto is published in Arabic in the Official Gazette. This version of the law, including amendments thereto, is provided for guidance and easy reference purposes. The Legislation & Legal Opinion Commission does not accept any liability for any discrepancy between this version and the official version as published in the Official Gazette and / or any inaccuracy or errors in the translation.**

**For any corrections, remarks, or suggestions, kindly contact us on translate@lloc.gov.bh**

**Published on the website on May 2024**

**Legislative Decree No. (21) of 1989, promulgating Law of Associations, Social and Cultural Clubs, Private Bodies Operating in the Field of Youth and Sports and Private establishments**

We, Isa Bin Salman Al Khalifa, Emir of the State of Bahrain,

Having reviewed the Constitution,

Emiri Order No. (4) of 1975;

The Licensing Law for Associations and Clubs in Bahrain of 1959,;

Legislative Decree No. (12) of 1971 promulgating the Civil and Commercial Procedures Law, and the laws that amend it;

Legislative Decree No. (14) of 1971 regarding Notarization;

Legislative Decree No. (17) of 1976 regarding Juveniles;

Legislative Decree No. (23) of 1976 promulgating Labour Law in Private Sector and the laws that amend it;

Legislative Decree No. (15) of 1979 promulgating the Real Estate Registration Law;

Legislative Decree No. (5) of 1983 amending Emiri Decree No. (2) of 1975 Establishing a Supreme Council for Youth and Sports;

And Legislative Decree No. (14) of 1985 regarding Private Educational establishments;

and Upon the recommendation of the Ministers of Social Affairs and Information, and the Chairman of the General establishment for Youth and Sports,

And after the approval of the Council of Ministers

**Hereby Decree the following Law:**

**Article One**

The provisions of the attached Law regarding the Associations, Social and Cultural Clubs, Shelter Houses and Private Bodies Operating in the Field of Youth, Sports and Private establishments.

**Article Two**

The following words shall have the meanings assigned to each of them:

**Association, Social or Cultural Club:**

Any group with permanent structure formed of a number of natural or legal persons to achieve a special purpose; not aiming at financial gains; aims at conducting special social, educational, cultural or charitable activity. This definition applies to associations, cultural or social clubs no matter their names and no matter whether they practise physical sports as long as this sport is not the major purpose of the association or the club.

**Special Committees operating in the Field of Youth and Sports:**

`Any group with permanent structure formed of a number of natural or legal persons to provide care to youth by providing national sports services and related social, spiritual, health and entertainment services and not aiming at financial gains for its members. Under this category falls the following: clubs, sports clubs, sports games federations, and the Olympic committee.

**Private establishments:**

An allocated amount for a certain period to perform a humanitarian, charitable, artistic of scientific purpose or any other kind of charity and social care without aiming at any financial profits inside or outside Bahrain.

**competent Administrative Authority:**

The Ministry of Social Affairs shall be the competent administrative authority for associations in general and for the cultural and social clubs related to foreign organizations or those created by private establishments and companies with the exception of the national cultural and artistic associations whose activities are limited to these fields.

The General Organisation for Youth and Sports shall be the competent administrative authority or special committees working in the field of youth and sports and for other clubs not under the supervision of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The Ministry of Information shall be the competent administrative authority responsible for the national cultural and artistic associations whose activities are limited to this field.

**The competent Minister:**

The Minister of Social Affairs shall be the competent minister for all associations and for social and cultural clubs of foreign foundations and for special committees created by companies and private establishments with the exception of national artistic and cultural associations whose activities are confined to this field.

The chairman of the General Organisation for Youth and Sports is the competent Minister responsible for the special committees operating in the field of youth and sports and other clubs not related to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

The Minister of Information shall be the competent Minister for national, artistic and cultural associations whose activities are not confined to this field.

By decision of the Council of Ministers, another minister or another administrative body other than those provided for in this article may be entrusted with the supervision of the aforementioned bodies.

**Article Three**

The Licensing Law for Associations and Clubs of 1959 shall be repealed, as shall be every provision that contravenes this law.

**Fourth Article**

Ministers - each in his capacity - shall implement this law, and it shall come into effect from the first of the month following one month from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**Amir of the State of Bahrain**

**Isa bin Salman Al Khalifa**

**Promulgated at Riffa Palace:**

**On 20 Jumada al-Awwal 1410 A.H.**

**Corresponding to 18 December 1989**

**Law of Associations, Social and Cultural Clubs, Private Bodies Working in the Field of Youth and Sports and Private establishments**

**Part One**

**Associations**

**Chapter one**

**General provisions**

**Article - 1 -**

The legal personality of any association shall be acknowledged as of the date of announcing its registration in the official gazette according to the provisions of this law.

**Article- 2-**

The competent directorate shall register associations and announce their registration in the official gazette. It shall assist association in achieving their aims when they comply to the conditions stated in this law.

**Article - 3 -**

Each association established in a way that contradicts the public order or moral or for an illegitimate aim such as undermining the well being of the state or the government or its social order shall be considered illegal.

**Article - 4 -**

In establishing the association, it is required to have a written articles signed by the founders, whose number shall not be less than ten people if the founders are natural persons.

Anyone who has been convicted of a crime against honour or trust shall not participate in establishing the association or join its membership unless he is rehabilitated.

**Article - 5 -**

The article of association shall contain the following information:

a- The name of the association, its purpose, its field of activities and means to achieve these aims; the geographic area of its activities; its main location which shall be in the state of Bahrain. No association shall take a name that could be confused with the name of any other association.

b- The names of the founding members, their titles, their date of birth, their profession, their nationality, and their addresses.

c- The resources of the society and means of using these resources.

d- The different bodies that represent the association and the powers of these bodies; means of selecting them , conditions for dismissing members, quorum needed for the convening of the general assembly and the board of directors, other bodies representing the association and the quorum needed for the legitimacy of their decisions.

e- Conditions of membership, type of membership, the rights of members particularly with regard to attending the general assembly meeting and voting on decisions to be taken.

f- Internal auditing procedures.

g- Rules for amending the basic law of the association, establishing branches and merging the association with other associations.

h- Conditions of voluntarily dissolving of the society, and the destination of assets after dissolving the association.

Associations, when drafting their articles, shall abide to the model regulation issued by the competent minister.

**Article - 6 -**

The articles of association may not state that the assets of the association upon liquidation shall go to any other associations that do not work in the same fields of activities of the dissolved association declared according to the provisions of this law.

The assets may be given to other associations and private establishments working in other fields with the approval of the competent minister.

**Article - 7 -**

No association shall have the right to own property or any other real estate rights other than those necessary for the achievement of its aims unless it obtains a special permit from the competent administrative body.

This provision shall not apply to the associations working in the field of social care and on cultural societies.

When applying the provision of this law, social care shall mean health, social and technical care for individuals, families, the society, special services related to mother and childcare and care for juveniles, old aged people, handicapped or unemployed and research, studies, and training related to these services.

A society shall be considered a cultural society if its purpose is to enhance science, arts or literature.

**Article - 8 -**

The registration application shall be examined by the competent administrative authority within thirty days as of the day of submitting the application. The application shall contain the following documents:

1- Two copies of the articles of the association signed by all founding members. The original copy of the articles shall be attached if these articles are in English.

2- Two copies of the minutes of meetings of the founding committee stating names of founding members, their professions, their place of residence and their signature.

3 - The registration fee is ten dinars. This fee may be increased by decision of the competent minister.

**Article - 9 -**

The registration of associations shall be made by registering its articles in the special register prepared by the special administrative authority. A summary of the article of the association and the registration number shall be published in the official gazette free of charge.

The competent minister shall issue a decree regulating the register of associations.

**Article - 10 -**

The competent administrative authority shall perform the registration procedures within sixty days of submitting the application.

**Article - 11 -**

The competent administrative authority shall have the right to refuse the registration of an association if the society does not need its services or if there are other associations that fulfil the society's needs in the field of activity the association wants to practise. It may refuse to register an association if the creation of such association undermines the welfare and security of the state; if the premises of the association are not appropriate on the health or social level for the performance of its activities; if the association is created to revive another association which has been previously dissolved.

The applicant shall be notified by the decision of the competent administrative authority in writing and reasons for the denial of registration shall be stated within the time provided for in the previous article.

The lapse of the deadline referred to in the preceding article without the completion of the registration or the notification of the applicant's rejection shall be considered as an implicit rejection of the application for registration.

The concerned parties may lodge a complaint with the competent administrative authority against the decision to reject the registration either explicitly or implicitly within sixty days of the date of receipt of the said letter, or the time has passed without the registration being completed or the concerned parties being notified of the rejection thereof.

A justified decision shall be taken with regard to the complain within sixty days as of its submission to the competent administrative body. If sixty days elapse without any response, the complain shall be considered as refused.

**Article -12-**

If the complain is refused, the applicants may contest the decision within thirty days of being notified or after the elapse of sixty days as of submitting the complain without receiving any response from the administrative body.

The appeal shall take the form of a lawsuit to be filed at the High Civil Court. It shall be according to the provisions of the Civil and Commercial Procedures law. The court shall have the authority to overturn the decision or to reject the complain if it violates this law.

**Article -13-**

Members of labour committees or those entitled to become members of these committees may not establish associations or leagues to practise activities related to the work of these committees.

**Article -14-**

The provisions regarding registration shall be applied on every amendment to the articles of the association.

Any amendment not registered and published in the official gazette shall be considered null.

**Article -15-**

Employees of the competent administrative authority delegated by the competent minister for this purpose have the right to review the records, documents and correspondence of any association subject to this law to verify that its provisions are being followed.

Any member of the association also has this right.

**Article -16-**

Every association shall have an annual budget, and if its expenses or revenues exceed ten thousand dinars, the board of directors shall present the final account to an accredited chartered accounting office, along with supporting documents, to examine it and submit a report on it at least one month before the general assembly holds its annual meeting, and a copy shall be attached. From the final account, the balance sheet, the auditor’s reports and the Board of Directors with letters of invitation addressed to the members who have the right to attend the General Assembly. These papers shall also be displayed in a visible place at the association’s headquarters at least fifteen days before the General Assembly is held and shall remain so until they are ratified.

**Article -17-**

The association shall deposit its cash money in its registration name at one of the official banks. It shall notify the competent administrative authority of the bank name and of any change of bank details within one week of the change.

**Article -18-**

The association may not get involved in politics. It shall not undertake financial speculations.

**Article -19-**

The name of the society, its address, its registration number, its field of activity and its logo shall be mentioned on all books, records and printed material.

**Article -20-**

No association shall become or join the membership of any society, club or union outside the state of Bahrain without a prior permission from the competent administrative authority. If forty-five days elapse without receiving an answer regarding joining or participating in other societies, the request shall be considered as denied.

No association may receive money from a foreigner or a foreign body. No association shall send money to a foreign person or foreign association without a prior permission from the competent administrative authority except for amounts to buy books, and scientific and technical books and leaflets.

**Article -21-**

The competent minister shall issue a decision to organize the licensing of fund raising activities from the public, holding charity markets, sports competitions and celebrations and other activities conducted by associations.

The minister may issue special license, with special conditions for each case when necessary.

**Article -22-**

Associations shall be under the supervision of the competent administrative body. This supervision includes the examination of the activities of the association to ensure their compliance with the law, the articles of the association and the decision of the general assembly.

The employees assigned by the competent minister (referred to in Article 15) shall undertake the supervision work.

**Article -23-**

The competent minister may assign, by a justified decision, and for one year, a manager or a temporary board of directors to manage the authorities of the board of directors as stated in the articles of the association. This procedure may be taken when the number of the members of the board of directors becomes less the number needed for the legal quorum or if the general assembly does not convene for two consecutive years without a reason acceptable by the competent administrative authority.

The competent minister may also make this appointment if the association commits violations that require this procedure and the minister does not consider dissolving it.

**Article -24-**

The competent minister may decide to merge one or more associations working to achieve similar aims. He may unify their management or amend their purposes according to the needs of the society or to achieve harmony between the services they provide. He may do so for any other purpose that would achieve the aims of the association.

When doing so, the aspirations of the founders shall be taken into consideration and also the purpose of the association and its services.

A reasoned decision shall be issued regarding the merger stating the method of integration, and it shall be communicated to the concerned parties immediately upon its issuance, and a summary thereof shall be published in the Official Gazette.

The representatives of merged association shall deliver all assets and documents to the association they merged with.

The newly formed association shall not be responsible for the obligations of the association which has merged with it except within the limits of the assets it has obtained from this association and its rights at the date of merging.

**Article -25-**

The board of directors of the association to be merged or the association where a temporary board or manager has been assigned, and its employees may not take and procedure regarding the association as of the date they become notified of the merging decision or the decision to appoint a new manager or a temporary board.

The members of the board of directors or those supervising the work of the association shall deliver to the new manager or to the temporary board all assets, records and documents related to the association.

The employees of the association shall maintain all documents and assets until they deliver them to the manager or the temporary board.

Handing over does not release the board or its employees from their financial obligations according to the provisions of the law.

**Article -26-**

The manager or the temporary board shall invite the general assembly to convene at least one month prior to the end of the term determined in the assignment decision. The manager or the temporary board shall submit a detailed report on the state of the association. The general assembly shall elect a new board of directors in the same session after taking the special procedures related to the nomination of the board members according to the provisions of this law. If the legal quorum is not attained in this meeting, provisions of Article (35) of this law shall be followed.

**Article -27-**

The competent minister may decide to deprive those members of the old board of directors who were found responsible for violations that led to the assignment of a new director or the assignment of a temporary board of the right to nominate themselves for the membership of the new board for a maximum period of three years.

**Article -28-**

The competent minister may ban the implementation of any decision to be issued by bodies responsible for the associations if such decision violates the law, the articles of the association or the public order and norms.

The association and any one concerned may appeal the decision of the Minister to stay execution before the Civil High Court within sixty days from the date of his being notified of the decision. The Court shall rule on the appeal on an urgent basis.

**Chapter two**

**The General Assembly**

**Article -29-**

The association shall be formed of all of active members if they fulfil all their obligations according to the article of the association and if six months elapse as of the date of joining the association except for the first meeting of the association.

**Article - 30 -**

The general assembly shall convene in the headquarters of the association. The board of directors may invite the assembly to convene in another place to be specified in the invitation letter.

The convening of the general assembly shall be according to:

a - An invitation by the board of directors.

b - A request submitted to the board of directors by a number not less of one third of members who are eligible to attend the general assembly.

c - An invitation by the competent administrative authority if it deems it necessary.

**Article -31-**

The agenda of the meeting shall be attached to the invitation letter. The meeting shall not look into matters not stated in the agenda without the prior approval of the absolute majority of members of the general assembly.

**Article - 32 -**

The ordinary general assembly shall convene once every year, three months after the end of the financial year of the association. It shall look into the following: the budget, final account, the report of the board of directors on the activities of the year, the report of the auditors, and the election of member of the board of directors to replace those whose membership have expired or dropped, to assign auditors and to look into other matters the board deems necessary to be listed in the agenda of the meeting.

It may be called for extraordinary meetings to consider amending the association’s articles, dissolving it, removing members of the Board of Directors, or for other reasons.

**Article - 33 -**

The competent administrative authority shall be informed of every meeting of the general assembly at least fifteen days before holding the meeting. The invitation letter, the agenda and other documents attached therewith shall be sent to the competent administrative authority. The competent administrative authority may assign whoever it deems necessary to attend the meeting.

**Article - 34 -**

The member of the association may assign in writing another member to represent him in attending the general assembly meeting according to the articles of the association in this regard.

A member may not act on behalf of more than one member.

**Article - 35 -**

The meeting of the general assembly shall not be considered legal if not attended by the absolute majority of its members. If this number is not attained the meeting shall be postponed. The second session shall convene within a period of not less than eight days and not more than fifteen days as of the date of the first meeting according to the provisions of the articles of the association. This meeting shall be legal if attended by one third of the general assembly members. If the legal quorum is not attained, the meeting shall be postponed to another session to be held within a period of at least one hour or a maximum of fifteen days according to the articles of the association. The meeting in this case shall be legal if attended by ten per cent of the members.

**Article - 36 -**

The decisions of the general assembly shall be taken by the absolute majority of attending members.

For the decisions to be legal the majority of two third of the members shall be needed to amend the articles of the association, for dissolving or expulsion of board member, merging the association with other association if the articles of the association do not require a higher majority.

**Article - 37 -**

A member of the association shall not participate in the discussions of the general assembly and shall not vote when he has personal interest in issues under discussion.

**Article - 38 -**

The competent administrative authority shall receive the minutes of the meeting of the general assembly within fifteen days as of the day of the meeting. The minutes of the meeting shall list the decisions taken.

**Chapter Three**

**The Board of Directors**

**Article - 39 -**

Each association shall have a board of directors. The rules of the association shall specify the competence of the board of directors, the method of election of its members, and the reasons for termination of their membership.

**Article - 40 -**

The number of the board of directors shall not be less than five and shall not exceed twelve members.

**Article - 41 -**

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article (73) of this law, the articles of the association shall determine the term of the board of directors. This term shall not be more than two consecutive years. The member shall be entitled to nominate himself for one or more terms.

**Article - 42 -**

Membership of the Board of Directors in more than one association working in one field may be combined only with special permission from the competent administrative body.

A member may not work for a paid salary and be a board member at the same time.

**Article - 43 -**

A board member shall enjoy all his civil rights.

The competent minister may add other conditions on some associations depending on the purpose of the association.

**Article - 44 -**

The board of directors shall manage the affairs of the association. It shall undertake any activity to achieve the aims of the association. It shall not undertake acts the article of the association states that a prior approval shall be obtained from the general assembly before performing these acts.

**Article - 45 -**

The competent administrative authority may request holding a meeting of the board of directors if it deems it necessary to do so.

**Article - 46 -**

A copy of the decision of the board of directors shall be sent to the competent administrative authority within fifteen days as of the day of the convening of the board meeting.

**Article - 47 -**

If the competent minister discovers that the election of the board of directors was illegal in terms of violating the articles of the association or the law, he may annul the results of elections. In this case, new elections shall be held within a period of maximum one month as of the date of annulling the previous election results.

**Article - 48 -**

The board of directors may assign a manager from among its members and may authorize him to take decisions with regard to the administrative affairs of the board. The board may also assign a salaried director, salary to be determined by the board. In this case, the director shall be considered as a resigned member in case he is a member of the board.

**Chapter Four**

**Dissolving the Association**

**Article - 49 -**

The association may voluntarily dissolve itself according to its articles. It may be dissolved if a decision to dissolve it is taken by the majority of two third of the members of the general assembly, if the articles of the association do not require a higher majority. The decision to dissolve the association shall be published in the official gazette.

**Article - 50 -**

The association may be compulsory dissolved and administratively closed for a temporary period of not more than forty-five days by a decision to be taken by the competent minister in the following cases:

1- If it is proved unable to achieve the purposes for which it was established.

2- If it uses its assets for purposes other than those it was established to achieve.

3- If the general assembly does not convene for two consecutive years.

4- If it violates the law, the public order or norms.

The competent minister shall inform the association with the closure decision by registered mail. The decision shall be published in the official gazette.

The association may contest the decision to dissolve or close it at the High Civil Court within fifteen days as of publishing the decision in the official gazette.

The Court shall rule on the appeal as a matter of urgency.

**Article - 51 -**

The members of the association, its employees and its administrative staff shall not be entitled to perform any activity or to take any decision with regard to the assets of the association upon notifying them of the decision of dissolving the association.

It is also prohibited for any person to participate in the association’s activities after the dissolution decision is published in the Official Gazette.

**Article -52-**

If the association is dissolved, the competent administrative authority shall assign a salaried liquidator for a certain period. Those responsible for the administration of the association shall hand over to the liquidator all documents and records of the association upon his requests. They shall not dispose of the assets of the association or take any decision with regard to the affairs of the association or its rights without a written order by the liquidator.

**Article - 53 -**

After finalizing the liquidation, the liquidator shall distribute the remaining amounts according to the provisions of the articles of the association.

If no provisions exist, or the provision mentioned could not be applied, the competent administrative authority shall take the decision with regard to the assets of the dissolved association as it deems necessary.

**Article - 54 -**

If no provisions exist, or the provision mentioned could not be applied, the competent administrative authority shall take the decision with regard to the assets of the dissolved association as it deems necessary.

**Chapter five**

**Cultural and Social Clubs**

**Article - 55 -**

The provisions of Articles (1) to (54) of this law shall apply to cultural and social clubs.

**Part Two**

**Shelter Houses**

**Article - 56 -**

Juveniles, geriatrics, sick people, or others who need social care may not be housed in places allocated for this purpose without obtaining a prior permit from the competent administrative authority.

The competent minister shall issue a decision explaining the conditions of licensing these shelter houses and the procedures to obtain the license in order to improve the level of administrative performance and to ensure proper social, health, psychological and educational conditions of the inmates.

**Article - 57 -**

In case a violation is committed to the conditions of license for shelters, the competent administrative authority may withdraw the license. In this case, the shelter house shall be administratively closed and the competent administrative authority shall be notified.

**Part Three**

**Special Committees operating in the Field of Youth and Sports**

**Chapter one**

**General provisions**

**Article - 58 -**

The provisions of articles (1) to (54) shall apply on the special bodies operating in the field of youth and sports taking into consideration the following provisions:

**Article - 59 -**

Sports activities in Bahrain shall be undertaken by clubs, federations of special sports games, sports committees members of the federations and the Olympic committee according to the law.

In applying the provisions of this section, clubs are those annexed to the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports.

**Article - 60 -**

The competent minister shall issue the basic law of clubs, federations of sports games and the Olympic committee.

**Article - 61 -**

All chairmen and members of the board of directors of clubs and sports committees shall perform their tasks without any remuneration or salary.

**Chapter two**

**Clubs**

**Article - 62 -**

The club is a body formed by a group of individual gathered around one sports or social idea aiming at spreading sports; social education, enhancing the national spirit among members and preparing the grounds and the means to utilize free time in healthy social, physical and spiritual activities. The number of founders shall not be less than twenty natural persons.

**Article - 63 -**

Clubs shall not be allowed to involve in political or religious issues.

**Article - 64 -**

Clubs and sports committees active in one sports game or more shall adopt the general policies, programmes, and instructions specified by the federation of the game with regard to the game the club or the committee participate in.

**Article - 65 -**

The board of directors of a club may be dissolved by a justified decision taken by an extraordinary session of the general assembly or by the competent minister and a temporary board shall be appointed for a renewable period to be determined by the decision in the following cases:

a- Violating this law or the basic law of the club.

b- If the number of board members becomes below the number needed for the legal convening of the board.

c- If the higher interests of the state or the public order and security conditions require such procedure.

**Chapter Three**

**Federations of Sports Games**

**Article - 66 -**

The federation of sports games is a body formed of clubs and committees that have activities in one or more game in order to organize and coordinate the activities between them and to spread the game and enhance its technical level of performance.

The federation for the sports game is technically responsible for the affairs of this game in the State of Bahrain. It supervises the game according to the rules issued by the international federation of this game and according to the decision issued by the competent minister in this regard.

It is not permissible to form more than one federation for each sports game.

**Article - 67 -**

In order to establish a sport federation, according to the provisions of this law, a registration application shall be submitted to the competent administrative authority by at least five registered clubs according to the provisions of this law. They should practise the game they want to register its sports federation.

The registration application shall be subject to the provisions of this law.

**Article - 68 -**

The game federation shall obtain the approval of the Olympic committee and the competent administrative authority before participating in Olympic events and other local, regional, or international events held in Bahrain or outside Bahrain.

**Article -69-**

The clubs may not hold competitions with foreign teams inside or outside Bahrain without a prior approval from the competent administrative authority and the sports federation of the game.

Clubs shall follow the policy, programs and directives set by the Sports Federation for the game.

**Article - 70 -**

No member is allowed to be a board member of more than one sports federation.

**Chapter Four**

**The Olympic Committee**

**Article - 71 -**

The Olympic Committee is a higher sports committee formed of the federations of the sports games that manages Olympic Games to coordinate the sports activities in Bahrain and to supervise international participation in the different games. It also coordinates this activity between the different federations and enhances the technical level within the general policy designed by the competent administrative authority.

**Article - 72 -**

The Olympic Committee is the only committee to represent Bahrain in Olympic games whether held inside or outside Bahrain.

The committee alone shall have the right to carry and use the Olympic signs according to the rules stated in the Olympic Protocol.

No other committee shall use the name of the Olympic Committed. Its name shall not be used in shops, products or signs without a prior permission from the committee.

**Article - 73 -**

The term of the board of directors of the Olympic Committee and the federations of sports games shall be four years. The members of the board shall be elected after the Olympic games whether held or not and whether Bahrain participates or not.

**Part Four**

**Private establishments**

**Article - 74 -**

Money allocated for the establishment of a private establishment shall be paid by an official instrument.

The instrument shall be considered as the constitution of the establishment. It shall contain the following information:

a- The name of the establishment, scope of its activities and the location of its trustees. This location shall be inside Bahrain.

b- The purpose of the establishment.

c- The amounts allocated for this purpose.

d- The administration system of the establishment be it managed by a board of trustees, a manager or both. The instrument may state that the board of trustees, the manager or both may manage the activities of the establishment and its assets. It may also authorize others to manage the establishment while supervising it. The instrument shall also include any other information to be specified by a decision taken by the competent minister.

**Article -75-**

A person who founded an establishment according to a instrument may withdraw by another document before registration.

**Article -76-**

If the private establishment performs charitable, health, educational or other kinds of activities, it shall obtain a license stated by the law for such activities from the competent authorities according to the laws, regulations, and decision in force before submitting a registration application.

The activities of the private establishment shall comply to all laws, regulations and decision in force in the state of Bahrain regarding these activities.

**Article - 77 -**

The establishment shall not obtain its legal identity unless it is registered according to the provisions of this law and after publishing the registration in the official gazette and as of the date of publishing it.

**Article - 78 -**

The registration of the private establishment shall be upon a request of its founder, its board of trustees or its first manager.

**Article - 79 -**

All provisions stated in this law shall apply to the private establishment.

**Article - 80 -**

The competent administrative authority shall have the right to object the creation of private establishments. It shall have the right to supervise them and to amend their articles to achieve the aims of their creation.

The competent minister, by a decision issued by him, shall organize rules for objection and supervisions.

**Article - 81 -**

The manager or the board of trustees of the private establishment shall manage its work according to its founding document . The amendments introduced by the competent administrative authority shall be taken into consideration.

**Article - 82 -**

The manager of the private establishment or its board of trustees shall provide the competent administrative authority with the budget and final accounts of the establishment supported by relevant documents. It shall also provide the authority with any other information or documents that could be requested.

**Article - 83 -**

The private establishment is not entitled to accept grants or donations without the prior written approval of the competent administrative authority.

**Article - 84 -**

The competent minister may suspend the board of trustees of a private establishment or its managers or any member or chairman of its board of trustees. Within sixty days from the date of the suspension, he shall ask the High Civil Court to dismiss the person who he has suspended and to assign another person in his position in the following cases:

a- In case negligence is proved against the person dismissed.

b- In case he does not comply with the law or the instrument by which he created the establishment.

c- if he uses the assets of the establishment in activities that are not in line with its purpose.

d- If it is proved that he has committed a big violation.

e- For security and public order reasons and for the best interest of the state.

The competent minister in such cases, may assign a temporary manager until the High Civil Court issues its judgement. The temporary manager shall have the powers of the board of trustees or the manager according to the situation.

**Article - 85 -**

The manager of the private establishment or the board of trustees shall inform the competent administrative authority of the financial transactions of the private establishment if the value of theses transactions is more than three-thousand dinars within one week time a decision is taken by the private establishment to implement such transaction.

The competent administrative authority may object this transaction within a week of being notified if this transaction violate the founding document of the private establishment, the law, the public order or norms. If there is an objection, the transaction shall be annulled.

Any interested party may appeal the Ministry’s decision to object to the disposition before the High Civil Court within sixty days from the date of notifying the private establishment of its objection.

The court shall decide on the appeal urgently.

**Article - 86 -**

The provisions of articles (8, 20, 28, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54) of this law regarding associations shall apply to the private establishments.

If the private establishment is dissolved, and if all of its activities were outside Bahrain and all its assets were from outside the country, the amount obtained after liquidation may be transferred to any establishment inside or outside Bahrain after obtaining the approval of the competent administrative authority.

**Article - 87 -**

The provisions related to private establishments stated in this law shall not apply to establishments created or to be created by means of Waqf.

**Article - 88 -**

The competent administrative authority may provide financial assistant to associations through a special fund to be created for this purpose.

In the budget of this fund, amounts decided by the state and any other donations or assistance or grants the competent administrative authority receives for this purpose and approved by the minister, shall be registered.

The competent minister shall issue a decision organizing this fund.

**Part Five**

**Penalties**

**Article - 89 -**

The following shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding five hundred dinars, or by one of these two penalties:

1- Every person who issues, submits or holds a document or record required to be submitted or held article which contains false information knowing that it contains such information. Every person who intentionally gives such documents to a party not entitled to receive it or anybody who intentionally hide documents that the law obliges to be submitted.

2- Every person who starts an activity with private establishment, cultural or social club or any special committee working in the field of youth and sports association before the announcement of its registration in the official gazette according to the provisions of this law.

3 - Anyone who carries out an activity for the association, private establishment, cultural or social club, or private body working in the field of youth and sports that exceeds the purpose for which it was established, or spends its funds in ways that do not achieve this purpose, or enters into financial speculation with its funds.

4- Every person who allows other members not registered in the records of the association, private establishment, social and cultural clubs, or the special committee working in the field of youth and sports to participate in its discussions or the discussions of the general assembly.

5- Every person who continues to participate in the activities of an association, private establishment, social and cultural clubs, or the special committee working in the field of youth and sports or disposes of its assets after publishing the dissolving decision in the official gazette. Every body shall be considered as notified of the decision when this decision is published in the official gazette.

6- Every person who disposes of the assets and money of an association, private establishment, social and cultural clubs, or the special committee working in the field of youth and sports when there is a dissolving decision taken unless the law otherwise provides.

7- Every person who raised funds not in accordance with the provisions of this law. Amounts collected may be confiscated and spent for charity or sports purposes.

8- Any member of the Board of Directors, the Board of Trustees, the director, or the employees refrained from taking the initiative to hand over funds, documents, and books related to the association, private establishment, cultural or social club, or private body operating in the field of youth and sports, which was decided to be incorporated into the association. A cultural or social club or another private body working in the field of youth and sports, to the officials of the association, private establishment, cultural or social club, or private body working in the field of youth and sports, which decides to integrate the first body into it. Likewise, anyone who refrains from taking the initiative to hand over these funds and documents to the interim director or the temporary board of trustees, if appointed, whether for associations, private establishments, cultural or social clubs, or private bodies working in the field of youth and sports.

**Article - 90 -**

Any person who violates the provisions of paragraphs (2 and 3) of Article (72) of this law shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two weeks and a fine not exceeding one hundred dinars or by one of these penalties.

The subject of the violation shall be confiscated. The judge may rule to close the committee or body depending on the case.

If the violation is committed again, the person who committed it shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding fifty dinars or one of these penalties.

**Article - 91 -**

Any violation to this law or the decisions issued by the competent minister shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dinars.

**Article - 92 -**

The application of the provision of this law shall not contradict any severer penalties stated in any other law.

**Article - 93 -**

The employees assigned by the minister to apply the provisions of this law shall have the authority of investigating referred to crimes, issue necessary minutes and memorandums with their regard, question violators, and refer minutes and memorandums to the general prosecutor.

**Section Six**

**Final Provisions**

**Article - 94 -**

The provisions of this law shall apply to existing associations, social and cultural clubs, special committees working in the field of youth and sports when this law enters into force. It must amend its system and request its registration in application of its provisions within one year from the date of its implementation, otherwise it shall be considered dissolved article and a liquidator shall be appointed for it.

**Article - 95 -**

If the competent administrative authority refuses to re-register the association or the special committee working in the field of youth and sports within a period of six months as of the day of submitting the application, in compliance with the provisions of the previous article, the association or the special committee shall be considered as dissolved and a liquidator shall be assigned. If this time elapses without concluding registration or notifying the applicant of refusing his application, then the application shall be considered as denied.

**Article - 96 -**

Every association, club or special committee working in the field of youth and sports re-registered according to the provisions of the two previous articles, shall restructure the formation of its board of directors according to the new articles within three months as of the date of publishing registration in the official gazette.

Notwithstanding above, the board of directors of associations, clubs and special committees working in the field of youth and sports when this law enters into force, and the executive committees of these bodies, shall continue their work on a temporary basis until new boards and committees are formed.

**Article - 97 -**

The provisions of Articles (56 and 57) apply to existing shelters at the time this law comes into effect.

The entities that, at the time this law comes into effect, are sheltering the persons referred to in Article (56) thereof, shall apply for a license to practise this work within one year from the date of its entry into force.