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IT-TIENI SKEDA

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ABBOZZ TA' LIĠI msejjah

ATT biex jemenda l-Kodiċi Ċivili, Kap. 16.

IL-PRESIDENT bil-parir u l-kunsens tal-Kamra tad-Deputati, imlaqqgħa f'dan il-Parlament, u bl-awtorità ta' l-istess, hareġ b'liġi dan li ġej:-

1. (1) It-titolu fil-qosor ta' dan l-Att huwa l-Att ta' l-2006 li jemenda l-Kodiċi Ċivili (Emenda Nru. 2), u dan l-Att għandu jinqara u jinftiehem haġa waħda mal-Kodiċi Ċivili, hawnhekk iżjed 'il quddiem f'dan l-Att imsejjah "il-Kodiċi".

Titolu fil-qosor u bidu fis-sehh.

(2) Dan l-Att għandu jibda' jsehh f'dik id-data li l-Ministru responsabbli għall-ġustizzja jista' jstabbilixxi b'avviż fil-Gazzetta, u jistgħu jiġu hekk stabbiliti dati differenti għal disposizzjonijiet differenti u għal għanijiet differenti ta' dan l-Att.

2. Minnufih wara l-artikolu 1 tal-Kodiċi u wara l-intestatura "L-EWWEL KTIEB - FUQ IL-PERSUNI" għandhom jiżdiedu l-intestatura ġdida u l-artikolu ġdid li ġejjin:

Żieda ta' intestatura ġdida u artikolu 1A ġdid fil-Kodiċi.

"DISPOZZJONI PRELIMINARI

Persuni.

1A. (1) Persuna tista' tkun persuna fiżika jew persuna ġuridika.

(2) Meta tintuża f'xi liġi l-kelma "persuna" għandha tinkludi kemm persuni fiżiċi kif ukoll persuni ġuridiċi, sakemm il-kuntest ma jehthieġx mod ieħor.

(3) Persuni fiżiċi huma regolati bit-Titolu I sat-Titolu VIII ta' l-Ewwel Ktieb ta' dan il-Kodiċi.

(4) Persuni ġuridiċi huma regolati bit-Tieni Skeda ta' dan il-Kodiċi.

(5) Persuni ġuridiċi jgwadu l-istess drittijiet u setgħat li jappartjenu lil persuni fiżiċi hlief dawk li huma esklużi bin-natura tagħhom stess, bl-att kostituttiv tagħhom, jew b'disposizzjoni espressa tal-liġi."

Emenda ta' l-artikolu 761 tal-Kodiċi.

3. Minnufih wara s-subartikolu (2) ta' l-artikolu 761 tal-Kodiċi għandu jiżdied is-subartikolu ġdid li ġej:

"(3) Is-subartikolu (1) ma jkunx jgħodd għal-disposizzjonijiet fejn ikunu msejhin persuni li jkunu benefiċjarji taht *trust* jew fondazzjoni."

Emenda ta' l-artikolu 922 tal-Kodiċi.

4. Fl-artikolu 922 tal-Kodiċi, wara l-kliem "biex hallas id-djun tiegħu" għandhom jiżdiedu l-kliem "jew benefiċċju taht fondazzjoni jew *trust*".

Emenda ta' l-artikolu 958B tal-Kodiċi.

5. L-artikolu 958B tal-Kodiċi għandu jiġi emendat kif ġej:

(a) il-paragrafu (a) tas-subartikolu (9) għandu jiġi sostitwit bis-subartikolu ġdid li ġej:

"(a) persuna li titlob il-legittima mingħand *trustee*, l-eredi jew xi persuna oħra, rigward proprjetà mqiegħda fi *trust*, titef kull benefiċċju taht it-*trust*";

(b) is-subartikolu (11) għandu jiġi emendat kif ġej:

(i) il-paragrafu (a) tiegħu għandu jiġi sostitwit bil-paragrafu ġdid li ġej:

"(a) il-benefiċjarju ma jkollux dritt li jitlob it-tnaqqis tat-*trust* imqiegħed favur tiegħu u jitlob il-legittima mit-*trustee* jew mill-eredi jew minn xi persuna oħra hlief li jekk il-proprjetà mqiegħda fi *trust* ma tkunx daqs jew aktar mil-legittima, dik il-persuna tista' titlob minn kull persuna hlief mit-*trustee* li s-somma lilha dovuta bħala legittima titqiegħed fit-*trust* imqiegħed favur tagħha; u"; u

(ii) minflok il-kelma "*settlor*." fil-paragrafu (b)

tiegħu, għandhom jidhlu l-kliem "*settlor*; u" u minnufih wara għandu jiżdied il-paragrafu ġdid li ġej:

"(ċ) *it-trustee* jitqies li jkollu s-setgħa u l-interess ġuridiku li jagħmel kull talba li tkun dovuta lill-benefiċjarju kontra kull persuna oħra u li jirċievi kull somma dovuta fit-*trust* stabbilit għall-finijiet ta' dan is-subartikolu."; u

(ċ) is-subartikolu ġdid li ġej għandu jiżdied wara s-subartikolu (13):

"(14) It-tqegħid u ż-żamma ta' proprjetà taħt *trusts* ma titqiesx li tkun bi ksur tad-disposizzjonijiet mandatorji tal-liġi li jirrigwardaw il-porzjoni riservata ta' xi persuna jekk *it-trust* għandu jzomm il-proprjetà:

(a) temporanjament u mingħajr kondizzjonijiet għal persuna li hi intitolata għal dik il-proprjetà taħt *trusts* fissi; jew

(b) sakemm isir kalkolu biex tiġi stabbilita l-porzjoni riservata u minn hemm 'il quddiem biex iżomm il-proprjetà taħt *trust* fiss għal, jew biex iqassam il-porzjoni riservata lil, dik il-persuna li tkun intitolata għal dik il-proprjetà; jew

(ċ) għal persuna li tbatì minn diżabilità mentali jew fiżika skond s-subartikolu (11).".

6. Minnufih wara s-subartikolu (3) ta' l-artikolu 1696 tal-Kodiċi għandu jiżdied is-subartikolu (4) ġdid li ġej:

Emenda ta' l-artikolu 1696 tal-Kodiċi.

"(4) Madankollu meta l-kreditur ikun fondazzjoni jew *trustee*, il-partijiet fil-kuntratt ikunu jistgħu jistabbilixxu l-pattijiet għall-fidwa ta' renta perpetwa regolata bit-Titolu XI tat-Tieni Ktieb ta' dan il-Kodiċi, inkluż l-iffissar tar-rata tal-fidwa, il-perjodu ta' żmien li qabel ma jiskadi ma tistax issir il-fidwa, min għandu s-setgħa li jitlob li ssir l-fidwa u affarijiet simili, u jistgħu wkoll permezz ta' kliem espress jipprojbixxu li ssir dik il-fidwa.".

7. Minnufih wara s-subartikolu (2) ta' l-artikolu 1698 tal-Kodiċi għandu jiżdied il-paragrafu ġdid li ġej:

Emenda ta' l-artikolu 1698 tal-Kodiċi.

"Barra minn dan, iżda bla ħsara għal kull ftehim mod ieħor skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-artikolu 1696(4), għandha tghodd l-istess regola jekk ir-renta perpetwa tkun ġiet kostitwita għall-

benefiċċju ta' fondazzjoni bi skop soċjali jew ta' *trust* ta' karità."

Żieda ta' artikolu ġdid fil-Kodiċi.

8. Minnufih wara l-artikolu 1740A tal-Kodiċi għandu jiżdied l-artikolu ġdid li ġej:

"Trasferiment gratuwitu magħmul mingħajr *animus donandi*.

1740B. Kull trasferiment gratuwitu magħmul mingħajr *animus donandi* min-naħa ta' min jittrasferixxi lil min jirċievi, inklużi -

(a) kull tqassim ta' proprjetà mqiegħda fi *trust*, jew

(b) kull għotja gratuwita, trasferiment jew kontribuzzjoni ta' kapital jew attiv minn intrapriża *parent* lill-intrapriża sussidjarja tagħha, li l-korrispettiv tagħhom ikun l-investment fi jew il-finanzjament ta' intrapriża sussidjarja jew il-benefiċċju tal-korporazzjoni jew kummerċjali tal-grupp ta' kumpanniji, liema grupp ta' kumpanniji dik l-intrapriża *parent* u l-intrapriża sussidjarja jkunu jiffurmaw parti minnu:

Iżda dik l-għotja, dak it-trasferiment jew dik il-kontribuzzjoni għandhom, taht piena ta' nullità, ikunu bil-miktub; għall-finijiet ta' dan il-paragrafu, "intrapriża sussidjarja" għandha titqies li tinkludi intrapriża jew intrapriži ta' intrapriża sussidjarja; jew

(ċ) kull trasferiment jew għotja ta' proprjetà bħala garanzija għat-twertiq ta' obbligazzjoni,

ma jkunux regolati bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan it-Titolu u b'mod partikolari ma jkunux soġġetti għall-formalitajiet meħtieġa mill-artikolu 1753."

Sostituzzjoni ta' l-artikolu 1785 tal-Kodiċi.

9. L-artikolu 1785 tal-Kodiċi għandu jiġi sostitwit bl-artikolu ġdid li ġej:

"1785. Id-donazzjonijiet jistgħu jithassru biss bis-saħħa ta' kondizzjoni riżoluttiva, espressa jew taċita, skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-artikoli 1066, 1067, 1068 u 1069, jew minhabba ingratitudni jew, fil-każ ta' dotazzjonijiet lil organizzazzjonijiet stabbiliti skond it-

Tieni Skeda, bis-saħha tad-disposizzjonijiet li jirregolaw ir-revoka ta' fondazzjonijiet u ta' dotazzjonijiet mogħtija lil organizzazzjoni."

10. Fl-artikolu 2095D tal-Kodiċi minflok il-kliem "dwar *trusts*." għandhom jidhlu l-kliem "dwar *trusts* sakemm l-istrument li johloq it-*trust* (jew kull ftehim bil-miktub li jidhol fih it-*trustee*) ma jiddikjarax espressament li renta perpetwa partikolari għandha tkun regolata bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' dak it-*Titolu*."

Emenda ta' l-artikolu 2095D tal-Kodiċi.

11. (1) L-Iskeda li tinsab fil-Kodiċi għandha tiġi msemmija mill-ġdid bħala "L-Ewwel Skeda" u kull referenza għal dik l-Iskeda f'xi disposizzjoni tal-Kodiċi jew f'xi liġi oħra għandha tiġi emendata skond hekk.

Żieda ta' Skeda ġdida fil-Kodiċi.

(2) Minnufih wara l-Ewwel Skeda, kif imsemmija mill-ġdid, għandha tiżdied "It-Tieni Skeda" li tinsab fl-Iskeda ta' dan l-Att.

12. L-Att dwar il-Professjoni Nutarili u l-Arkivji Nutarili għandu jiġi emendat kif ġej:

Emendi għall-Att dwar il-Professjoni Nutarili u l-Arkivji Nutarili. Kap. 55.

(a) l-artikolu 50 għandu jiġi emendat kif ġej:

(i) fil-paragrafu (l) tas-subartikolu (1), minflok il-kliem "kif imfisser fl-imsemmi Att." għandhom jidhlu l-kliem "kif imfisser fl-imsemmi Att;" u minnufih wara għandu jiżdied il-paragrafu ġdid li ġej:

"(m) kull att li bih tiġi kostitwita fondazzjoni privata."; u

(b) minnufih wara s-subartikolu (8), għandu jiżdied is-subartikolu (9) ġdid li ġej:

"(9) Fil-każ ta' att li johloq fondazzjoni privata, in-nota għandu jkun fiha biss id-data u x-xorta ta' l-att u d-desenjażjoni tal-fundatur skond l-artikolu 28(1)(ċ):

Izda n-Nutar ma jkun taħt ebda obbligu u ma għandux jirreġistra dik in-nota jekk il-fundatur ikun eżentah minn dan fl-att li jstabbilixxi l-fondazzjoni u l-amministratur huwa persuna li hi awtorizzata jew li mhix meħtieġa li tkun awtorizzata biex taġixxi bħala amministratur għal fondazzjoni privata skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-artikolu 43 ta' l-Att dwar it-*Trusts* u t-*Trustees*.";

(ċ) minnufih wara l-artikolu 68A, għandu jiżdied l-

artikolu ġdid li ġej:

"Att nutarili li johloq fondazzjoni privata.

"68B. Id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-artikolu 68A għandhom, *mutatis mutandis*, jgħoddu għal att nutarili li johloq fondazzjoni privata."; u

(d) minnufih wara l-artikolu 84A, għandu jiżdied l-artikolu ġdid li ġej:

"Att nutarili li johloq fondazzjoni privata.

"84B. Id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-artikolu 84A għandhom, *mutatis mutandis*, jgħoddu għal att nutarili li johloq fondazzjoni privata."

Żieda ta' artikoli godda fl-Att dwar it-Taxxa fuq l-*Income*. Kap. 123.

13. Minnufih wara l-artikolu 27D ta' l-Att dwar it-Taxxa fuq l-*Income* għandhom jiżdiedu l-artikoli godda li ġejjin:

"Regolamenti dwar kif għandha tiġi ttrattata t-taxxa ta' fondazzjoni.

27E. Il-Ministru jista' jagħmel regolamenti dwar kif għandha tiġi ttrattata t-taxxa ta' fondazzjoni, inkluża l-applikazzjoni tad-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan l-Att rigward *trusts*, *settlers* u benefiċjarji għal fondazzjonijiet, il-promoturi tagħhom u l-benefiċjarji ta' dawk il-fondazzjonijiet, kif ukoll għal kull persuna li tkun donatur ta' proprjetà lil fondazzjonijiet, u b'mod ġenerali għall-aħjar applikazzjoni ta' dan l-Att għal fondazzjonijiet.

Regolamenti dwar kif għandha tiġi ttrattata t-taxxa meta persuna ġuridika tiġi konvertita f'forma legali oħra.

27F. Il-Ministru jista' jagħmel regolamenti dwar kif għandha tiġi ttrattata t-taxxa meta persuna ġuridika tiġi konvertita f'forma legali oħra jew fi *trust* kif imsemmi fl-artikolu 21 tat-Tieni Skeda tal-Kodiċi Ċivili."

Emendi għall-Att dwar l-Interpretazzjoni. Kap. 249.

14. Il-paragrafu (d) ta' l-artikolu 4 ta' l-Att dwar l-Interpretazzjoni għandu jiġi sostitwit bil-paragrafu ġdid li ġej:

"(d) l-espressjoni "persuna" tinkludi korp jew għaqda oħra ta' persuni sew jekk dak il-korp jew dik l-għaqda jkunu persuna ġuridika, skond id-disposizzjonijiet tat-Tieni Skeda tal-Kodiċi Ċivil, sew jekk le."

15. Minnufih wara l-artikolu 32B ta' l-Att dwar it-Taxxa fuq Dokumenti u Trasferimenti għandhom jiżdiedu l-artikoli ġodda li ġejjin:

Zieda ta' artikoli ġodda fl-Att dwar it-Taxxa fuq Dokumenti u Trasferimenti. Kap. 364.

"Fondazzjonijiet jiġu ttrattati bħala *trusts*."

32Ċ. (1) L-amministraturi ta' fondazzjoni jistgħu jagħzlu li l-fondazzjoni tiġi ttrattata bħala *trust* għal dak li għandu x'jaqşam ma' operazzjonijiet ta' l-istess tip bħal dawk imsemmija fl-artikolu 32B bejn il-fundatur u l-fondazzjoni u bejn il-fondazzjoni u xi benefiċjarju. F'dan il-każ id-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan l-Att li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' *trusts* għandhom, *mutatis mutandis*, jgħoddu għal fondazzjonijiet.

(2) Il-Ministru jista' jagħmel regolamenti b'mod ġenerali għall-aħjar twettieq tad-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan l-artikolu inkluża l-applikazzjoni tad-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan l-Att li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' *trusts* għal fondazzjoni kif imsemmi qabel kif ukoll għal kull persuna li tkun donatur ta' proprjetà lil fondazzjoni bħal dik jew tkun benefiċjarja ta' dik il-fondazzjoni.

Regolamenti rigward trasferimenti

32D. Il-Ministru jista' jagħmel regolamenti rigward l-applikazzjoni ta' dan l-Att għal kull trasferiment mehtieġ jew inċidentali meta persuna ġuridika tiġi konvertita f'forma legali oħra jew fi *trust* kif imsemmi fl-artikolu 21 tat-Tieni Skeda tal-Kodiċi Ċivili."

Skeda

"IT-TIENI SKEDA

Titolu I

FUQ ORGANIZZAZZJONIJIET ĠURIDIĊI

Sub-Titolu I

Disposizzjonijiet preliminari u Tifsiriet

Preliminari u
tifsiriet.

1. (1) Għall-finijiet ta' din l-Iskeda, organizzazzjoni tfisser universalità ta' persuni li jassoċjaw ruhhom jew universalità ta' beni li huma approprijati biex jinkiseb għan legali li jkollha forma rikonoxxuta mil-liġi, u li tista' tkun persuna ġuridika skond il-liġi.

(2) Il-personalità ġuridika huwa l-istatus mogħti mil-liġi lil organizzazzjoni li hija stabbilita għal għan legali mfisser bil-miktub fi strument li johloqha, li jkollha patrimonju ta' attiv u passiv, li jkunu separati u distinti minn dawk ta' kull persuna oħra u jkollha s-setgħat legali biex tikseb dak il-għan permezz ta' l-amministrazzjoni tal-korp regolatorju tagħha stess.

(3) Teżisti l-personalità ġuridika meta organizzazzjoni tkun rikonoxxuta jew tkun stabbilita bħala persuna ġuridika permezz ta' liġi speċjali jew tkun reġistrata skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda jew xi liġi speċjali oħra li tikkonċedi personalità ġuridika.

(4) B'konferma tal-libertà ta' assoċjazzjoni garantita mill-Kostituzzjoni u l-liġijiet ta' Malta, assoċjazzjoni ta' persuni ma tkunx meħtieġa tikkwalifika bħala persuna ġuridika bħala kondizzjoni minn qabel sabiex dik l-assoċjazzjoni ta' persuni tkun tista' twettaq attivitajiet legali skond xi wieħed mill-għanijiet li għalihom tkun giet stabbilita.

(5) Kull persuna għandha d-dritt li tistabilixxi organizzazzjonijiet ġuridiċi sakemm dik il-persuna tosserva r-regoli preskritti dwar il-forma u l-kontenut.

(6) Organizzazzjonijiet jistgħu jkunu pubbliċi jew privati.

(7) Organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi u l-amministraturi tagħhom huma regolati mil-liġi applikabbli għall-Istat u s-servizz pubbliku, u kull liġi oħra applikabbli għal dik l-organizzazzjoni partikolari. Meta l-Istat jagħmel użu minn forom ta' organizzazzjonijiet ġuridiċi regolati bit-Titolu III ta' din l-Iskeda jew bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' xi liġi speċjali, għandhom jgħoddu d-disposizzjonijiet applikabbli għal

dik il-forma partikolari.

(8) Organizzazzjonijiet privati huma regolati bid-disposizzjonijiet tat-Titolu III ta' din l-Iskeda, kif ikunu applikabbli, u bil-liġijiet speċjali li jistgħu jkunu applikabbli għall-forma legali u l-għan tagħhom.

(9) F'din l-Iskeda -

(a) kull referenza għal "il-Qorti" għandha titqies bħala referenza għall-Qorti Ċivili fil-Ġurisdizzjoni Volontarja tagħha sakemm ma jiġix espressament dikjarat mod ieħor; u

(b) il-kliem "li ma tagħmilx profitt", "skop soċjali" u "għabra pubblika" għandhom l-istess tifsiriet kif mogħtija lilhom fl-Att ta' l-2006 dwar l-Organizzazzjonijiet Volontarji.

Sub-Titolu II

Fuq Organizzazzjonijiet Barranin u Internazzjonali

2. (1) Organizzazzjonijiet barranin li jkollhom personalità ġuridika skond il-liġijiet li bihom huma stabbiliti jkunu rikonnexuti bħala persuni ġuridiċi għall-finijiet kollha tal-liġi. Organizzazzjonijiet barranin u internazzjonali.

(2) Organizzazzjonijiet internazzjonali li huma mogħtija personalità ġuridika f'xi trattat multilaterali jew bilaterali li l-Istat ikun wiehed mill-partijiet fih ikunu rikonnexuti bħala persuni ġuridiċi għall-finijiet kollha tal-liġi. Il-Ministru responsabbli għall-gustizzja għandu, minn żmien għal żmien, juppubblika lista ta' dawk l-organizzazzjonijiet fil-Gazzetta.

(3) Il-liġi li tapplika għat-twaqqif ta' organizzazzjonijiet barranin jew internazzjonali bħal dawk għandha tghodd għall-hwejjeġ kollha li jirrigwardaw dawk il-persuni ġuridiċi, inklużi l-eżistenza tagħhom, kif jinftiehem u l-effetti ta' l-att li johloqhom u l-amministrazzjoni tagħhom u, safejn organizzazzjoni internazzjonali tkun is-suġġett ta' liġi speċjali wara li t-trattat li jistabbilixxi dik l-organizzazzjoni jiġi ratifikat mill-Istat, dik l-organizzazzjoni tkun regolata ukoll b'dik il-liġi jew trattat.

(4) Sakemm ma tkunx giet eżentata b'xi disposizzjoni espressa tal-liġi, kull organizzazzjoni barranija jew internazzjonali, kemm jekk ikollha personalità ġuridika kemm jekk ma jkollhiex, li twettaq attività f'Malta fuq bażi regolari hija meħtieġa li tirreġistra mar-Registratur għal Persuni Ġuridiċi, maħtur skond l-artikolu 11 ta' din l-Iskeda, qabel ma tibda' twettaq dawk l-attivitajiet. Għall-finijiet ta' dan l-artikolu "attività regolari" tfisser attività li ddum għaddejja

aktar minn tliet xhur jew li titwettaq permezz ta' stabbiliment permanenti f'Malta.

Titolu II

FUQ IL-PERSONALITÀ ĠURIDIKA

Sub-Titolu I

Fuq Persuni Ġuridiċi

Għarfien ta' persuni ġuridiċi.

3. (1) Persuni ġuridiċi huma organizzazzjonijiet li jkollhom personalità ġuridika. Il-personalità ġuridika tinkiseb permezz ta' l-għarfien formali mill-Istat. L-għarfien mill-Istat jehtieġ att speċifiku ta' għarfien u l-ebda att amministrattiv ieħor ta' l-Istat, fir-rigward ta' organizzazzjoni jew attività, ma jikkostitwixxi għarfien. Il-personalità ġuridika tingħata mar-reġistrazzjoni ta' organizzazzjoni fir-Registru Pubbliku skond l-artikolu 12 ta' din l-Iskeda.

(2) Meta jinholqu organizzazzjonijiet b'att volontarju, dawn għandhom jiġu stabbiliti skond il-forma legali kif previst mil-liġi.

(3) Organizzazzjoni ma tiġix rikonoxxuta bhala persuna ġuridika hlief jekk tosserva dawk il-formalitajiet li jkunu jghoddu għall-forma legali li tkun ġiet magħzula għat-twaqqif u r-reġistrazzjoni tagħha.

(4) Organizzazzjonijiet maħluqa b'att volontarju, kemm jekk ikunu registrati u kemm jekk ma jkunux, huma primarjament regolati bil-liġijiet applikabbli għall-forma legali partikolari tagħhom jew għall-għanijiet tagħhom jew għat-tnejn u, meta d-disposizzjonijiet ta' liġijiet speċjali jew id-disposizzjonijiet tat-taqsimiet l-oħra ta' dan il-Kodiċi ma jirregolawx xi materja msemmija f'dan it-Titolu, huma regolati wkoll bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda.

(5) Organizzazzjonijiet li ma jgawdux personalità ġuridika għandu jkollhom biss dawk id-drittijiet u setgħat mogħtija lilhom bi jew skond disposizzjonijiet espressi tal-liġi.

Regoli ġenerali applikabbli għal persuni ġuridiċi.

4. (1) Kull persuna ġuridika għandha patrimonju li, safejn ikun hekk previst fil-liġi, jiġi approprijat għal għan jew għanijiet li jkunu legali, possibbli li jitwettqu, u ma jkunux immorali jew imorru kontra l-ordni pubbliku. Dan l-għan jista' jkun benefiċċju jew skop privat jew jista' jkun wiehed li ma jsirx profitt minnu bi skop soċjali jew skop ieħor. Meta l-għan ikun benefiċċju privat dan għandu jkun, taħt piena ta' nullita, għall-benefiċċju ta' persuna jew ta' klassi ta' persuni li jistgħu jiġu determinati jew huma determinabbli. Fl-assenza

ta' għan speċifikat, l-għan ta' persuna ġuridika jitqies li hu l-benefiċċju privat tal-fundaturi ta' dik il-persuna ġuridika jew is-suċċessuri tagħhom fit-titolu.

(2) Kull persuna ġuridika għandha tkun identifikabbli b'isem univoku li jiġi mogħti lilha fid-data meta tiġi kostitwita, u li tahtu teżerċita d-drittijiet tagħha u twestaq l-obbligi tagħha. Dak l-isem jista' jinbidel skond il-proċedura stabbiliti bil-liġi. Kull isem għandu josserva l-liġi u għandu jkun fih, meta jkun meħtieġ, denominazzjoni li tindika b'mod ċar il-forma legali meħuda mill-persuna ġuridika.

(3) Kull persuna ġuridika għandu jkollha indirizz f'Malta fejn tista' tirċievi komunikazzjonijiet u tintalab informazzjoni dwar l-attivitajiet tagħha.

(4) Persuni ġuridiċi jaġixxu permezz ta' l-organi tagħhom, bħal ma huma l-bord ta' l-amministraturi, diretturi jew *trustees* u, safejn ikollha membri, il-laqgħa ġenerali tal-membri dwar hwejjeġ li jaqgħu taht dan l-organu.

(5) Ir-rappreżentanza legali u ġudizzjarja ta' persuna ġuridika tkun vestita bil-mod kif imsemmi fl-istatut ta' l-organizzazzjoni jew fil-liġi li tapplika u l-amministraturi jitqiesu li jkollhom is-setgħa li jiddelegaw dawk is-setgħat ta' rappreżentanza permezz ta' riżoluzzjoni bil-miktub jew prokura bil-miktub favur xi terzi. L-amministraturi ta' persuna ġuridika jorbtuha sal-limitu tas-setgħat mogħtija lilhom bil-liġi, bl-att li johloq l-organizzazzjoni u b'xi ordinamenti jew kif ikun mod ieħor preskritt fil-liġi li tapplika għall-forma legali tagħhom:

Izda kull limitazzjoni fis-setgħat ta' l-amministraturi ma tistax tiġi invokata kontra terzi li jaġixxu *bona fide* irrISPettivament jekk dik il-limitazzjoni, kemm jekk pubblikata u kemm jekk le, tohroġx mill-att ta' kostituzzjoni jew minn deċiżjoni interna, sakemm ma jiġix pruvat li dik il-parti terza kienet taf li dak l-att kien bi ksur ta' dik il-limitazzjoni.

(6) Kull persuna ġuridika għandu jkollha għallinqas amministratur wiehed li jaġixxi f'isimha u fl-assenza ta' għallinqas persuna fiżika wahda fil-kariga ta' amministratur, l-Avukat Ġenerali jew kull persuna oħra interessata jkollhom id-dritt jitolbu lill-Qorti sabiex tahtar amministratur għal dawk l-għanijiet, għal dak il-perjodu u taht dawk il-kondizzjonijiet kif il-Qorti jidhrilha xierqa.

(7) Hlief kif jista' jkun previst mod ieħor f'xi liġi speċjali, persuna ġuridika tista' tirratifika kull att magħmul f'isimha qabel ma giet reġistrata. Mar-reġistrazzjoni l-persuna ġuridika tkun marbuta bl-

obbligi li tkun dahlet ghalihom persuna li tkun aġixxiet f'isem il-persuna ġuridika u tkun intitolata għad-drittijiet kollha. Ir-ratifika ma tikkostitwix novazzjoni sakemm il-parti l-oħra fl-operazzjoni ma tehlisx espressament lill-persuna li taġixxi f'isem il-persuna ġuridika mill-obbligi li tkun assumiet:

Izda persuna li taġixxi f'isem persuna ġuridika qabel ma din tiġi kostitwita ma tkunx marbuta personalment jekk il-kuntratt jistipula mod ieħor jew ikun fih dikjarazzjoni li l-effett tagħha jkun li l-ftehim jiddependi fuq il-fatt li tinholq il-persuna ġuridika jew li l-persuna ġuridika tista' ma tiġix kostitwita jew ma tistax tassumi l-obbligi msemmija fil-kuntratt.

(8) Persuni ġuridiċi ma jistgħux jeżerċitaw tutela jew kurazija fuq persuna. Madankollu, safejn huma hekk awtorizzati li jaġixxu bil-liġi, jistgħu jkollhom il-kariga ta' *trustee* jew kuratur ta' proprjetà. Jistgħu wkoll jaġixxu bħala likwidatur jew eżekutor ta' testment, kunsinnatarju uffiċjali, sekwestratur ġudizzjarju, *trustee* jew amministratur ta' persuna ġuridika oħra.

(9) Persuni ġuridiċi jistgħu jkunu l-benefiċjarji ta' disposizzjonijiet testamentarji kif ukoll ta' donazzjonijiet taht il-kondizzjonijiet li ġejjin:

(a) disposizzjonijiet testamentarji favur organizzazzjonijiet mhux registrati ma jiġux fis-seħh, u safejn ikunu ġew magħmula għandhom jiġu revokati fuq talba ta' kull persuna interessata fit-testment sakemm ma ssirx applikazzjoni għar-reġistrazzjoni skond il-liġi applikabbli fi żmien sena mill-ġurnata tal-ftuh tas-suċċessjoni;

(b) donazzjonijiet magħmula lil organizzazzjoni jitqiesu li jkunu ġew magħmula fuq is-suppożizzjoni li l-organizzazzjoni tkun registrata jew tiġi registrata u ma għandhomx isehhu, u safejn ikunu saru għandhom jiġu revokati fuq talba tad-donatur sakemm ma ssirx applikazzjoni għar-reġistrazzjoni skond il-liġi applikabbli fi żmien sena mid-donazzjoni;

(ċ) l-amministraturi li jkunu ġew mgħarrfa dwar il-hatra tagħhom u jaċċettaw dik il-hatra għandhom iwettqu dik ir-reġistrazzjoni fi żmien il-perjodu fuq imsemmi; u

(d) il-Qorti, fid-diskezzjoni tagħha, ikollha s-setgħa ttawwal dak il-limitu ta' żmien wara rikors minn xi amministratur jew xi parti interessata oħra.

(10) Bla ħsara għal xi regoli partikolari li jghoddu għal persuni ġuridiċi ta' forma legali partikolari, il-personalità ġuridika ma tistax tingieb bhala difiża kontra persuna li taġixxi *bona fide* biex isir xi frodi, abbuż ta' poter jew ksur ta' regola tal-liġi ta' applikazzjoni mandatorja jew ta' ordni pubbliku.

5. (1) Persuna ġuridika tibqa' teżisti għal dejjem sakemm ma jkunx previst mod ieħor bil-liġi jew bl-att li johlloqa.

Kemm idumu fis-seħh persuni ġuridiċi.

(2) Persuni ġuridiċi maħluqin direttament bi jew skond liġi speċjali jeżistu mid-data tal-bidu fis-seħh tal-liġi jew mid-data preskritta f'dik il-liġi. F'każijiet oħra, persuni ġuridiċi jeżistu mid-data tar-reġistrazzjoni jew minn dik id-data oħra prevista fil-liġijiet li jghoddu għall-forma legali partikolari tagħhom.

(3) Persuni ġuridiċi jieqfu jeżistu b'effett mid-data meta jithassru mir-reġistru rilevanti skond il-liġijiet li jghoddu għall-forma legali partikolari tagħhom.

(4) Mingħajr preġudizzju għar-regoli applikabbli għal persuni ġuridiċi ta' forma legali partikolari, fuq rikors lill-Qorti minn xi persuna interessata jew mir-Reġistratur, il-Qorti tista', jekk dawk l-azzjonijiet li huma rilevanti ma jittieħdux mill-persuna ġuridika jew mill-uffiċjali tagħha skond il-liġi li tapplika, tordna li l-persuna ġuridika tithassar mir-reġistru fil-każijiet li ġejjin:

(a) meta l-persuni li huma vestiti b'dik l-awtorità hekk jiddeċiedu skond l-att li jikkostitwixxi l-organizzazzjoni; jew

(b) meta jiġru l-ġrajjet li huma espressament dikjarati li għandhom dak l-effett -

(i) fl-att li jikkostitwixxi l-organizzazzjoni; jew

(ii) fil-liġijiet li huma applikabbli għall-forma partikolari ta' dawk l-organizzazzjonijiet; jew

(c) meta l-għan li għalih ġew stabbiliti intlaħaq, ġie eżawrit jew sar impossibbli li jintlaħaq; jew

(d) meta ma jkunx hemm amministratur fil-kariga għal perjodu li jaqbeż is-sitt xhur; jew

(e) meta ma jkunx fadal membri reġistrati fil-każ ta' assoċjazzjoni jew benefiċjarju fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni privata.

6. (1) Minkejja l-fatt li mhumiex reġistrati f'reġistru li bih tingħata personalità ġuridika, organizzazzjonijiet li kienu rikonoxxuti

Persuni ġuridiċi li kienu jeżisti qabel id-data rilevanti.

bhala persuni ġuridiċi qabel il-bidu fis-sehħ ta' dan l-Att, hawnhekk iżjed 'il quddiem imsejha "id-data rilevanti", skond il-liġi konswetudinarja jew xi sentenza finali mogħtija minn xi Qorti, għandhom jibqgħu jiġu rikonoxxuti bhala persuni ġuridiċi sakemm mhux meħtieġ li -

(a) dak l-istatus, biex ikompli, huwa soġġett għar-reġistrazzjoni skond din l-Iskeda jew xi liġi speċjali, hu meħtieġ f'avviż maħruġ mill-Ministru responsabbli għall-ġustizzja u pubblikat fil-Gazzetta u r-reġistrazzjoni ma ssirx fiż-żmien previst f'dak l-avviż, f'liema każ dawk l-organizzazzjonijiet ma jibqgħux jiġu rikonoxxuti bhala persuni ġuridiċi b'effett minn meta tiskadi dik id-data, jew

(b) jieqfu milli jeżistu mod ieħor skond il-liġi.

(2) Kull fondazzjoni, hawnhekk iżjed 'il quddiem imsejha "fondazzjoni eżistenti", maħluqa b'att pubbliku u li kienet teżisti fid-data rilevanti, titqies li kellha personalità ġuridika mid-data ta' meta ġiet stabbilita iżda tkun meħtieġa li tirreġistra bhala persuna ġuridika skond din l-Iskeda fi żmien sentejn kalendarji mid-data rilevanti.

(3) Minkejja li fondazzjoni eżistenti tonqos milli tirreġistra kif meħtieġ bis-subartikolu (2), dik il-fondazzjoni eżistenti għandha tkompli tgawdi personalità ġuridika skond is-subartikolu (1) iżda dik il-fondazzjoni, kif ukoll l-amministraturi tagħha, ikunu regolati bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda applikabbli għal organizzazzjonijiet mhux reġistrati b'effett minn meta jiskadi l-perjodu ta' sentejn imsemmi fis-subartikolu (2).

(4) Fondazzjonijiet piġi u legati taż-żwieġ ma jkunux meħtieġa jirreġistraw u għandhom ikompli jgawdu personalità ġuridika sakemm isir l-istralè tagħhom. Dawn il-fondazzjonijiet ikunu regolati bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda li jgħoddu għal organizzazzjonijiet mhux reġistrati b'effett immedjat, sakemm ma jkunux reġistrati.

(5) Assoċjazzjonijiet, hawnhekk iżjed 'il quddiem imsejha "assoċjazzjonijiet eżistenti" stabbiliti bil-miktub qabel id-data rilevanti li huma meqjusa bhala persuni ġuridiċi skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-Att dwar l-Interpretazzjoni għandhom ikompli jitqiesu bhala persuni ġuridiċi minkejja li ma jkunux reġistrati; madankollu assoċjazzjonijiet eżistenti li ma jirreġistrawx bhala persuni ġuridiċi, kif ukoll l-amministraturi tagħhom, ikunu regolati bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda li jgħoddu għal organizzazzjonijiet mhux reġistrati b'effett minn meta tghaddi sena kalendarja wara d-data rilevanti.

(6) F'din l-Iskeda r-referenza għal "fondazzjoni pija" tikkomprendi -

(a) fondazzjoni pija awtonoma, jiġifieri ġabra ta' beni destinati għal għanijiet piji u reliġjużi u stabbiliti bħala persuni ġuridiċi mill-awtoritajiet ekkleżjastiċi kompetenti jew awtoritajiet reliġjużi oħra;

(b) fondazzjonijiet piji mhux awtonomi, jiġifieri beni temporanji mogħtija b'kull mod li jkun lil persuna ġuridika pubblika stabbiliti mill-awtoritajiet ekkleżjastiċi kompetenti jew awtoritajiet reliġjużi oħra u li jkollha magħha obbligu fuq perjodu twil, liema perjodu jiġi determinat min-norma rilevanti tal-Liġi Kanonika jew liġi jew regola reliġjuża oħra u meta l-obbligu jikkonsisti f'li jorbot il-persuna ġuridika li, mid-dhul annwali, tiċċelebra Quddies jew ċerimonji oħra reliġjużi, li twettaq funzjonijiet ekkleżjastiċi determinati oħra, jew li b'xi mod iehor tissodisfa l-għanijiet piji u reliġjużi kif imfissra bil-liġijiet u regoli reliġjużi applikabbli;

u "għanijiet piji u reliġjużi" jinftiehem li huma dawk li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' atti ta' pjetà, ta' l-apostolat jew ta' karità, kemm spiritwali kif ukoll temporali.

Sub-Titolu II

Fuq l-Amministraturi

7. (1) Kull organizzazzjoni għandha tkun amministrata minn amministrator wiehed jew aktar li jkunu responsabbli biex iżommu l-pussess u l-kontroll tal-proprjetà ta' l-organizzazzjoni, jiproteġu dik il-proprjetà u jiżguraw li jiġu osservati l-istatut ta' l-organizzazzjoni, id-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda u kull liġi speċjali li tkun tapplika għall-forma legali partikolari ta' dik l-organizzazzjoni.

Hatra ta' amministraturi.

(2) Għall-finijiet ta' din l-Iskeda, "amministratur" tfisser uffiċjal jew persuna li tiġi maħtura biex tikkontrolla u tamministra organizzazzjoni inklużi gvernatur, direttur, *trustee* jew membru tal-kumitat u kull persuna oħra li twettaq dawk il-funzjonijiet ukoll jekk taht isem iehor.

(3) L-istatut għandu jinnomina l-ewwel amministraturi jew, jekk dawn ma jiġux nominati, kif jiġu maħtura u jitnehhew mill-kariga l-amministraturi.

(4) Bla ħsara għall-pattijiet li taħthom jiġu maħtura, l-amministraturi huma marbuta bl-obbligi fiduċjarji msemmija fl-

artikolu 1124A tal-Kodiċi.

Skwalifika
għall-hatra.
Kap. 9.

8. (1) Persuni li jkunu nstabu hatja ta' xi wieħed mir-reati msemmija fit-Titoli V, VI u IX tat-Taqsima II ta' l-Ewwel Ktieb tal-Kodiċi Kriminali fl-ghaxar snin ta' qabel ma jkunux eliġibbli li jiġu mahtura jew eletti:

(a) fil-kariga ta' teżorier, viċi teżorier jew assistent teżorier jew kariga simili ta' organizzazzjoni; jew

(b) f'kull kariga oħra f'dik l-organizzazzjoni li d-detentur tagħha jkun responsabbli għall-ġbir, hlasijiet, kustodja jew kontroll ta' l-attiv ta' l-organizzazzjonijiet jew għall-kontijiet tagħha; jew

(c) bhala awditur ta' organizzazzjoni bhal dik.

(2) Persuni li huma soġġetti għal ordni ta' skwalifika mahruġa mill-Qorti skond is-subartikolu (3) ma jistgħux jaġixxu f'dawk il-karigi u għal dawk il-perjodi kif speċifikat fl-ordni.

(3) Il-Qorti tista' tiskwalifika kull persuna minn attività ta' amministratur ta' organizzazzjoni, jew tirrijabilita dik il-persuna skond regolamenti li jistgħu jsiru minn żmien għal żmien mill-Ministru responsabbli għall-ġustizzja.

Tnehhija ta'
amministraturi.

9. (1) Amministraturi jistgħu jiġu mnehhija f'każijiet ta' kondotta hażina, nuqqas li jiddikjaraw konflitti ta' interess, ksur ta' dover jew nuqqas ta' osservanza ta' l-istatut jew xi disposizzjoni ta' dan it-Titolu:

Izda, minkejja kull disposizzjoni fl-istatut ta' organizzazzjoni, kull azzjoni li jkollha l-ħsieb li tneħhi amministratur għal dawn ir-raġunijiet għandha tkun preċeduta b'avviż bil-miktub lil dik il-persuna, liema avviż għandu jiddikjara r-raġunijiet allegati għal dik it-tnehhija u jagħti opportunità raġonevoli lill-persuna biex tiddefendi lilha nnifisha u tirribatti l-allegazzjonijiet.

(2) It-tnehhija ta' amministratur għandha ssir skond l-istatut ta' l-organizzazzjoni. Wara li jiġu eżawriti r-rimedji applikabbli kollha fi hdan l-organizzazzjoni, kull persuna li turi li għandha interess tista' tagħmel rikors fil-Qorti biex titlob it-tnehhija ta' amministratur u l-Qorti għandha tagħti dawk l-ordnijiet li jidhrilha meħtieġa wara li tisma' ir-rikorrent u l-amministratur u kull xieħda rilevanti oħra.

(3) Il-Qorti tista', meta tordna t-tnehhija ta' amministratur, tinnomina amministratur jew amministraturi temporanji jew

definittivi bħala sostituti, meta l-Qorti jidhrilha li l-metodu ta' hatra kif imsemmi fl-istatut mhux ser jirriżulta fil-hatra effettiva u immedjata ta' amministratur sostitut jew amministraturi sostituti.

(4) Kull disposizzjoni fi statut li jkollha l-effett li amministratur ma jistax jitneħħa għar-raġunijiet imsemmija fis-subartikolu (1) tkun nulla u mingħajr effett.

(5) Il-Qorti tista' timponi skwalifika skond l-artikolu 8 ta' din l-Iskeda f'kull każ meta tordna t-tneħħija ta' amministratur.

(6) Is-setgħat tal-Qorti previsti f'dan l-artikolu jistgħu jiġu eżerċitati minn kull Qorti li jkollha quddiemha proċeduri li jinvolvu amministratur.

10. (1) Amministraturi għandhom iżommu *records* ta' -

Records,
kontijiet u
rapporti.

(a) l-attiv u l-passiv kollu; u

(b) d-dhul u l-hlasijiet kollha,

ta' l-organizzazzjoni għal perjodi finanzjarji annwali.

(2) Amministraturi għandhom ihejju dawk il-kontijiet u rapporti f'dawk iż-żminijiet u f'dik il-forma u b'dak il-kontenut kif jista' jiġi preskritt jew kif jista' jkun applikabbli għall-forma legali partikolari tagħhom. Dawk il-kontijiet u rapporti għandhom jiġu riveduti skond kif jista' ikun preskritt jew kif ikun meħtieġ mil-liġi applikabbli.

(3) Dawk il-kontijiet, rapporti u *records* għandhom jinżammu għal perjodu ta' għaxar snin wara l-perjodu annwali rilevanti li għalih jirreferu, jew għal dak il-perjodu l-ieħor li jista' jiġi impost fuq organizzazzjoni taħt xi liġi speċjali li tkun applikabbli għall-forma legali tagħha.

Sub-Titolu III

Fuq ir-Registratur

11. (1) Ikun hemm Registratur għal Persuni Ġuridiċi li jiġi mahtur mill-Ministru responsabbli għall-ġustizzja għal dak il-għan u li għandu jwettaq id-dmirijiet u jeżerċita s-setgħat imposti u mogħtija b'din l-Iskeda jew b'xi regolament magħmul skond is-subartikolu (3).

Power of the
Minister to
appoint
Registrar.

(2) Il-Ministru jista' wkoll jahtar persuni bħala Viċi Registraturi biex jassistu lir-Registratur u jagħti lil dawk il-persuni s-setgħat kollha, jew xi wħud minnhom, tar-Registratur taħt dan it-

Titolu.

(3) Il-Ministru jista' jagħmel regolamenti li jistabbilixxu l-funzjonijiet u s-setgħat tar-Registratur.

(4) Ir-Registratur ikun obligat li jinnotifika bil-miktub d-deċiżjonijiet li jista' jieħu li bihom jirrifjuta applikazzjonijiet għar-registrazzjoni ta' organizzazzjonijiet, u jagħti r-raġunijiet għad-deċiżjoni tiegħu. Kull persuna jew organizzazzjoni li thoss ruħha aggravata bid-deċiżjoni tar-Registratur tista' tappella lill-Qorti mid-deċiżjoni fi żmien tletin ġurnata minn meta tirċievi dik in-notifika jew, meta ma jkunx hemm risposta għal applikazzjoni lir-Registratur biex jirreġistra organizzazzjoni, fi żmien hamsa u erbghin ġurnata mid-data ta' l-applikazzjoni għar-registrazzjoni.

Sub-Titolu IV

Fuq ir-Registrazzjoni ta' Organizzazzjonijiet

Registrazzjoni.

12. (1) Organizzazzjonijiet jistgħu jiġu registrati b'dak il-mod kif jista' jiġi preskritt minn żmien għal żmien f'din l-Iskeda jew fil-liġi li tkun applikabbli għall-forma legali partikolari tagħhom.

(2) Fl-assenza ta' disposizzjonijiet dwar registrazzjoni fir-rigward ta' xi forma ta' organizzazzjoni li tista' tingħata personalità ġuridika b'xi liġi, organizzazzjonijiet jiġu registrati fir-Registru Pubbliku skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan it-Titolu jew ta' xi regolamenti.

(3) Meta organizzazzjoni tista' tikseb personalità ġuridika permezz ta' registrazzjoni f'registru pubbliku skond xi liġi oħra li tkun applikabbli għall-forma tagħha, dik l-organizzazzjoni ma tkunx tista' tiġi registrata skond dan is-Sub-Titolu.

(4) Hlief għal dak li jirrigwarda organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi u organizzazzjonijiet oħra li huma diġà registrati u għandhom personalità ġuridika bħala riżultat ta' dik ir-registrazzjoni, l-iskrizzjoni ta' organizzazzjoni ma' jew il-ħruġ ta' ċertifikat jew liċenza mill-Istat li, skond xi liġi li tkun applikabbli, tagħti personalità ġuridika lill-organizzazzjoni għandhom jiġu interpretati bħala li jeħtieġu, bħala kondizzjoni addizzjonali tagħhom, ir-registrazzjoni ta' dik l-organizzazzjoni skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda.

(5) Għandha tkun kondizzjoni għar-registrazzjoni ta' organizzazzjoni, li l-amministratur jew l-amministraturi tagħha ma jkunux residenti ordinarjament f'Malta, li taħtar u żzomm il-hin kollu, persuna li tkun residenti ordinarjament f'Malta biex taġixxi

bhala rappreżentant ġudizzjarju ta' dik l-organizzazzjoni f'Malta u dan għall-finijiet kollha ta' xi liġi f'Malta.

(6) Ċertifikat ta' reġistrazzjoni mogħti rigward organizzazzjoni huwa xieħda konklużiva li l-ħtiġiet ta' din l-Iskeda rigward ir-reġistrazzjoni u rigward il-hwejjeġ li jiġu qabel ir-reġistrazzjoni u li huma anċillari għaliha ġew osservati u li l-organizzazzjoni hija debitament reġistrata skond din l-Iskeda.

Sub-Titolu V

Fuq Organizzazzjonijiet mhux reġistrati

13. (1) Organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata hija organizzazzjoni li jkollha forma rikonoxxuta mil-liġi, li hija kostitwita bi strument bil-miktub u li, waqt li tista' tiġi reġistrata skond din l-Iskeda jew xi liġi oħra speċjali, mhijiex hekk reġistrata.

Organizzazzjo-
nijiet mhux
reġistrati.

(2) L-istrument bil-miktub li jistabbilixxi organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata għandu jkun fih, taħt piena ta' nullità, dikjarazzjoni espressa ta' l-għan jew l-għanijiet speċifiċi li għalihom giet stabbilita l-organizzazzjoni, liema għanijiet għandhom jinftieħmu b'mod ristrett.

(3) Mingħajr preġudizzju għad-dritt ta' assoċjazzjoni ta' kull persuna u d-dritt ta' kull persuna li tistabbilixxi organizzazzjoni, assoċjazzjoni ta' persuni jew l-appropriazzjoni ta' beni għal għan li ma jkunx bil-forma bil-miktub ma humiex rikonoxxuti għall-finijiet ta' din l-Iskeda.

(4) L-organizzazzjonijiet li ġejjin ma jiġux ittrattati bhala organizzazzjonijiet mhux reġistrati għall-finijiet ta' din l-Iskeda minkejja li mhumiex reġistrati:

(a) kull organizzazzjoni li hija diġà reġistrata skond it-termini ta' xi liġi speċjali li tirregola l-forma tagħha u li bhala riżultat ikun hemm personalità ġuridika;

(b) organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi, hlief dawk l-organizzazzjonijiet pubbliċi li ġew stabbiliti f'forma legali li teħtieġ reġistrazzjoni, jekk ma jkunux reġistrati; u

(ċ) organizzazzjonijiet internazzjonali li mhumiex meħtieġa jirreġistraw f'Malta,

li kull waħda minnhom tkun regolata b'kull liġi speċjali li tkun tapplika għall-forma partikolari tagħhom.

Setgħat ta' organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata.

14. (1) Organizzazzjonijiet mhux reġistrati mhumiex persuni ġuridiċi iżda, skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan is-Sub-Titolu, huma jgawdu minn għarfien limitat u setgħat legali biex jiksbu l-għan speċifiku li għalih ġew kostitwiti.

(2) Organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata tista' tagħmel operazzjonijiet rigward proprjetà mobbli u immobbli u proprjetà oħra li tista' tiġi reġistrata, tista' tiftaħ kontijiet bankarji u tista' timpjega persuni u kuntratturi biex jipprovdu servizzi li tista' teħtieġ, strettament biex jinkisbu l-għanijiet espressi ta' l-organizzazzjoni.

(3) Organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata tista' tkun parti f'kuntratt f'isimha stess.

(4) Organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata tista' tiġi mharrka f'isimha stess u hija rappreżentata fil-proċeduri ġudizzjarji minn amministratur. Organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata tista' tħarrek f'isimha stess u hija rappreżentata mill-persuna li, skond l-istatut, għandha din is-setgħa jew, jekk ma jkunx hemm din il-ħatra, mill-amministratur uniku jew, jekk ikun hemm aktar minn amministratur wieħed, minn żewġ amministraturi li jkunu.

(5) Organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata ma tistax tistabbilixxi organizzazzjoni oħra, sakemm dik l-organizzazzjoni l-oħra ma tkunx reġistrata.

(6) Is-setgħat ta' organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata għandhom jinftiehem bħala li huma strettament limitati għal dak li hu neċessarju għall-amministrazzjoni ta' l-organizzazzjoni u biex jitwettqu l-għanijiet li għalihom hija espressament stabbilita u biss biex jinkisbu dawk l-iskopijiet.

Tmexxija u setgħat dwar proprjetà f'organizzazzjonijiet mhux reġistrati.

15. (1) It-tmexxija interna u l-amministrazzjoni ta' organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata hija regolata bl-istatut tagħha. Ir-rappreżentanza legali ta' l-organizzazzjoni tkun vestita fil-persuna li, skond l-istatut, għandha din is-setgħa jew, jekk ma jkunx hemm din il-ħatra, mill-amministratur uniku jew, jekk ikun hemm aktar minn amministratur wieħed, minn żewġ amministraturi li jkunu.

(2) Il-kontribuzzjonijiet tal-promoturi u l-attiv miksub minn dawn il-kontribuzzjonijiet jikkostitwixxu l-patrimonju ta' organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata. Kull obbligu ta' organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata jista' jiġi eżegwit kontra dak il-patrimonju mingħajr preġudizzju għar-responsabbiltà ta' persuni oħra għal dawk l-obbligi.

(3) Kull proprjetà akkwistata minn organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata għandha, sakemm ma jkunx provdut mod ieħor fl-istatut, titqies li tinzamm fi komproprjetà bejn il-promoturi skond ir-rati ta'

kontribuzzjonijiet:

Iżda promotur ma jkunx jista' jitlob id-diviżjoni ta' dak il-patrimonju u jirtira l-kontribuzzjoni tiegħu minn organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata hliet meta l-organizzazzjoni tiġi terminata u jkunu ġew sodisfatti l-obbligi kollha lejn terzi.

(4) Fil-każ ta' organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata stabbilita għal skop soċjali jew mod ieħor bħala organizzazzjoni li ma tagħmilx profitt, kull proprjetà appropjata jew mogħtija għal dak il-għan għandha tinzamm mill-amministraturi bħala fiduċjarji u tkun disponibbli biss għall-iskop soċjali jew għan legali ieħor imsemmi fl-istatut. Meta l-organizzazzjoni tiġi xolta, il-proprjetà għandha titqiegħed għad-disposizzjoni ta' dak l-iskop soċjali jew għan ieħor jew kif previst fl-istatut, u fin-nuqqas ta' dan għandha tiġi trasferita favur dik l-organizzazzjoni li tista' tiġi magħżula mill-Ministru responsabbli għall-politika soċjali b'avviż pubblikat fil-Gazzetta li għandha tagħmel użu minn dik il-proprjetà għal għan simili jew kif jista' jkun previst fil-liġi applikabbli.

Sub-Titolu VI

Fuq ir-Responsabbiltà ta' Persuni involuti f'Organizzazzjonijiet

16. (1) Il-promoturi u l-membri ta' organizzazzjoni reġistrata, jew fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni reġistrata, il-fundaturi, id-donaturi jew il-benefiċjarji, ma jkunux responsabbli għall-obbligi ta' dik l-organizzazzjoni, hliet safejn huma stess espressament jaqblu li jkunu hekk responsabbli jew kif espressament dikjarat f'xi disposizzjoni ta' din l-Iskeda jew f'xi liġi speċjali.

Responsabbiltà ta' persuni involuti f'organizzazzjonijiet.

(2) Il-promoturi u l-membri ta' organizzazzjoni reġistrata huma responsabbli lejn il-persuna ġuridika għal dak kollu li jkunu ntrabtu bil-miktub li jikkontribwixxu lil dik l-organizzazzjoni, sakemm ma jkunx provdut mod ieħor bil-liġi.

(3) Fil-każ ta' atti illegali, il-Qorti tista', wara rikors minn xi parti interessata, tiddikjara l-fundaturi, il-promoturi, l-amministraturi jew il-membri li jkunu taw il-kunsens tagħhom għal, jew mod ieħor ikunu hađu sehem, fl-att illegali bi ħsara għall-persuna ġuridika bħala li huma responsabbli personalment għal kull ħsara li tista' tbat i-persuna ġuridika.

(4) L-amministratur ta' organizzazzjoni reġistrata ma jkunx responsabbli personalment għall-obbligi ta' l-organizzazzjoni hliet fil-każijiet li ġejjin:

(a) lejn terzi għall-obbligi ta' l-organizzazzjoni jekk -

(i) ikun hati ta' frodi jew mala fidi meta jidhol għal xi obbligi;

(ii) ikun daħal għal obbligi favur terzi fi żmien meta kien jaf jew imissu kien jaf li ma kien hemm l-ebda prospett raġonevoli li l-organizzazzjoni kienet ser tevita li tiġi stralċjata minħabba f'insolvenza;

(b) lejn l-organizzazzjoni għat-twettiq ta' l-obbligi li jkun daħal għalihom f'isem l-organizzazzjoni, mingħajr ma jkun intitolat għall-benefiċċji, u għal kull benefiċċju li jikseb personalment, jekk ikun naqas li jiddikjara interess personali jew konflitt ta' interessi;

(ċ) lejn l-organizzazzjoni biex jagħmel tajjeb għal kull telf jekk ikun aġixxa bi ksur ta' dover kif imfisser fl-istatut jew f'din l-Iskeda b'mala fidi jew kien negliġenti fit-twettiq tad-dmirijiet tiegħu;

(d) lejn il-benefiċjarji ta' organizzazzjoni jew lejn l-Avukat Ġenerali f'isimhom, jekk ikun aġixxa kif imsemmi fil-paragrafu (ċ) jew f'sitwazzjoni fejn ikun hemm konflitt ta' interessi:

Iżda xejn f'dan is-subartikolu ma jagħmel amministratur hati għal aktar minn darba għall-istess att.

(5) F'dawk il-każijiet fejn organizzazzjoni jkollha aktar minn amministratur wiehed, ir-responsabbiltà ta' l-amministraturi tkun *in solidum* sakemm xi dmir partikolari ma jkunx ġie fdat esklussivament f'idejn amministratur wiehed partikolari, f'liema każ hu biss ikun responsabbli.

(6) Amministratur ma jkunx responsabbli għall-atti ta' amministratur ieħor jekk juri li ma kienx jaf bil-ksur meta dan kien qed jiġri u li malli sar jaf b'dak il-ksur kien wera' bil-miktub mingħajr dewmien li ma jaqbilx u kien ha l-miżuri raġonevoli kollha biex jostakola l-issoktar ta' dak il-ksur jew, wara li sar jaf dwar il-ksur li kien maħsub li jsir, ha l-miżuri raġonevoli kollha biex jevita li jsir dak il-ksur.

(7) Kull disposizzjoni fl-istatut ta' organizzazzjoni jew f'xi ftehim li teżonera lil xi amministratur minn responsabbiltà għal kondotta hażina volontarja, negliġenza kbira jew ksur ta' dover tkun nulla u mingħajr effett.

17. (1) Il-promoturi u l-amministraturi ta' organizzazzjoni mhux registrata jkunu responsabbli *in solidum* -

Responsabbiltà ta' persuni involuti f'organizzazzjonijiet mhux registrati.

(a) li jzommu l-proprjetà ta' l-organizzazzjoni mhux registrata identifikata bhala hekk u distinta mill-proprjetà tagħhom personali jew proprjetà oħra li jistgħu jkunu qeghdin jamministraw;

(b) li jippreżervaw kull proprjetà li jirċievu;

(ċ) għall-użu ta' l-attiv biex jitwettqu l-għanijiet espressament dikjarati fl-istatut ta' l-organizzazzjoni mhux registrata; u

(d) li jiżguraw, sa fejn ikun possibbli, u meta jitqiesu l-funzjonijiet tagħhom, l-osservanza tal-liġi li tapplika għall-organizzazzjoni mhux registrata u l-attivitajiet tagħha.

(2) Mingħajr preġudizzju għad-disponibilità ta' l-attiv ta' organizzazzjoni mhux registrata, il-membri ta', u dawk li jappoġġaw organizzazzjoni mhux registrata, jkunu responsabbli biss għall-obbligi li jkunu espressament dahlu għalihom skond l-istatut jew xi dokument ta' sottoskrizzjoni.

(3) Il-promoturi ta' organizzazzjoni mhux registrata kif ukoll l-amministraturi, kemm jekk ikunu għadhom fil-kariga, kemm jekk le, huma responsabbli *in solidum* bejniethom u ma' l-organizzazzjoni għal kull passiv ta' l-organizzazzjoni li jkun inħoloq wara l-bidu fis-seħħ ta' din id-disposizzjoni u għall-osservanza tal-htigiet legali kollha rigward l-attivitajiet ta' dik l-organizzazzjoni:

Izda r-responsabbiltà ta' amministratur tkun limitata għall-passiv li jinħoloq u għat-twettiq ta' obbligi waqt li dak l-amministratur kien fil-kariga:

Izda wkoll, hlief fil-każ ta' frodi, ir-responsabbiltà tal-promoturi u ta' l-amministraturi għall-obbligi ta' l-organizzazzjoni mhux registrata tkun *in subsidium* u jkollhom il-benefiċċju ta' diskussjoni tal-proprjetà ta' l-organizzazzjoni qabel ma jiġu mġieghla jwettqu l-obbligi personalment. Promoturi u amministraturi ma jistgħux jirrinunzjaw għal dan il-benefiċċju u l-ebda rinunzja għal dan il-benefiċċju ma tista' tiġi infurzata.

(4) Meta r-responsabbiltà ta' membri u ta' amministraturi ta' organizzazzjoni li jkollha forma legali partikolari tkun regolata speċifikament b'disposizzjoni ta' din l-Iskeda jew ta' xi liġi speċjali, dawk id-disposizzjonijiet għandhom jipprevalu fuq id-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan l-artikolu.

Attività f'isem
organizzazzjoni
li ma teżistix.

18. Kull persuna li tgħid jew tagħti x'tifhem li taġixxi f'isem persuna ġuridika li ma teżistix jew organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata li dwarha ma jeżisti l-ebda strument bil-miktub tkun personalment responsabbli għat-twettiq ta' l-obbligi kollha li tkun dahlet għalihom u tkun responsabbli għal kull ħsara kkaġunata b'dak l-aġir. Dik il-persuna jkollha personalment trodd lura, lil min ikun ittrasferixxa, kull proprjetà li tkun irċeviet għall-għanijiet apparenti ta' l-organizzazzjoni.

Sub-Titolu VII

Fuq ir-Responsabbiltà ta' Organizzazzjonijiet

Responsabbiltà
ta'
organizzazzjoni.

19. (1) Persuni ġuridiċi huma distinti mill-promoturi, fundaturi, amministraturi u membri, jekk ikun hemm, tagħhom. L-atti ta' persuni ġuridiċi ma jorbtu lil hadd hlief lilhom innifishom, hlief kif jista' jiġi provdut bil-ligi.

(2) Organizzazzjoni tkun responsabbli għat-twettiq ta' l-obbligi tagħha bl-attiv kollu tagħha preżenti u futur u ma tkunx responsabbli għall-obbligi ta' ebda persuna oħra hlief safejn hi stess espressament taqbel li tkun hekk responsabbli.

(3) Dotazzjoni ta' proprjetà tkun suġġetta għal riduzzjoni jew revoka safejn tmur kontra xi regoli ta' applikazzjoni mandatorja jew skond l-artikolu 1144 tal-Kodiċi jekk tkun ta' ħsara għad-drittijiet tal-kreditur:

Izda amministratur li jkun aġixxa *bona fide* ma jkunx responsabbli biex jagħmel tajjeb għal xi attiv li jkun ġie mħallas, imqassam jew ikun intnefaq skond l-istatut ta' l-organizzazzjoni mingħajr ma kien jaf bil-pretensjoni tat-terza persuna.

(4) Ir-regoli fis-subartikoli (2) u (3) għandhom, *mutatis mutandis*, jgħoddu għal organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata, mingħajr preġudizzju għar-responsabbiltà personali ta' l-amministraturi tagħha jew ta' persuni oħra kif imsemmi f'din l-Iskeda.

(5) Organizzazzjoni reġistrata tista', sakemm ma tkunx projbita bl-istatut tagħha, tistabbilixxi organizzazzjonijiet oħra, ta' kull forma legali, biex tikseb xi wieħed minn jew l-għanijiet kollha li għalihom tkun ġiet stabbilita, kemm jekk l-organizzazzjonijiet l-aħħar imsemmija jkollhom personalità ġuridika u kemm jekk le.

(6) Meta organizzazzjoni reġistrata tistabbilixxi organizzazzjonijiet oħra li huma reġistrati bhala persuni ġuridiċi u żżomm kontroll fuqhom, l-organizzazzjonijiet jikkostitwixxu grupp ta' organizzazzjonijiet għall-finijiet ta' din l-Iskeda. Organizzazzjoni

titqies li ghandha kontroll fuq organizzazzjoni ohra jekk l-amministraturi ta' l-ewwel ghandhom is-setgħa li jahtru jew inehhu l-amministraturi tat-tieni, jew jekk din is-setgħa giet vestita f'persuna jew persuni ohra jew organu iehor tat-tieni organizzazzjoni, jekk l-amministraturi ta' l-ewwel ghandhom is-setgħa li jemendaw jew jirrevokaw l-għoti ta' dik is-setgħa.

(7) Organizzazzjoni li tiffirma parti minn grupp ta' organizzazzjonijiet, kemm bhala fundatur jew bhala membru tal-grupp, ma tkunx responsabbli għall-obbligi tal-membri l-ohra tal-grupp hlief safejn tassumi espressament dik ir-responsabbiltà bil-miktub jew kif previst mod iehor f'xi disposizzjoni ta' dan il-Kodiċi.

(8) Ir-responsabbiltà ta' l-organizzazzjonijiet kollha barranin jew internazzjonali li huma konrollati jew amministrati f'Malta jew li l-attivitajiet prinċipali tagħhom huma f'Malta, kif ukoll dik ta' l-amministraturi tagħhom, tkun soġġetta għad-disposizzjoni preċedenti, mingħajr hsara, madankollu, għal kull disposizzjoni ta' xi liġi speċjali li tapplika għalihom.

Sub-Titolu VIII

Mixellanji

20. (1) Organizzazzjoni reġistrata tista' tistabbilixxi ċelluli segregati fi hdan l-organizzazzjoni biex jintlahqu għanijiet partikolari b'attiv partikolari. Meta l-liġi speċjali li tapplika għall-forma legali partikolari ta' organizzazzjoni reġistrata diġà tipprovi għal ċelluli segregati, jew karatteristiċi ekwivalenti, dawk id-disposizzjonijiet għandhom jipprevalu fuq id-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan l-artikolu.

Ċelluli segregati fi hdan organizzazzjonijiet reġistrati.

(2) Ċellula segregata fi hdan organizzazzjoni reġistrata teżisti meta tkun giet stabbilita formalment:

(a) bl-istatut ta' l-organizzazzjoni mal-holqien ta' l-organizzazzjoni; jew

(b) sussegwentement, mill-amministraturi b'konformità ma' setgħa vestita fihom bl-istatut.

(3) Ċellula segregata ma tkunx persuna ġuridika u lanqas ma tkun eliġibbli biex tiġi reġistrata bhala persuna ġuridika.

(4) Ċellula segregata tiġi stabbilita wara l-holqien ta' organizzazzjoni meta jiġu osservati l-kondizzjonijiet li ġejjin:

(a) l-organizzazzjoni hija awtorizzata bl-istatut tagħha li tistabbilixxi ċelluli segregati biex jinkiseb xi għan definit

wiehed jew aktar li jkunu konsistenti ma' l-għanijiet prinċipali ta' l-organizzazzjoni;

(b) l-amministraturi ta' l-organizzazzjoni jagħmlu riżoluzzjoni bil-miktub biex jistabbilixxu dik iċ-ċellula; u

(ċ) jintbagħat avviż dwar l-istabbiliment ta' ċellula segregata lir-Registatur għar-registrazzjoni.

(5) Ċelluli segregati ma jistgħux jiġu stabbiliti hlief għal perjodi li jeċċedu sena finanzjarja u għandhom jiġu riflessi fil-kontijiet ta' l-organizzazzjoni għallinqas għal sena finanzjarja waħda.

(6) Meta tiġi stabbilita ċellula segregata -

(a) l-attiv u l-passiv taċ-ċellula jikkostitwixxu patrimonju distint li jkun separat mill-attiv u l-passiv l-oħra kollha ta' l-organizzazzjoni jew ta' ċelluli oħra li jistgħu jiġu stabbiliti;

(b) l-attiv ta' dik iċ-ċellula jkun disponibbli għat-twertiq ta' l-obbligi ta' l-organizzazzjoni rigward dik iċ-ċellula, iżda mhux għal xi passiv ieħor li tkun dahlet għalihom l-organizzazzjoni għaliha nnifisha jew rigward ċelluli oħra;

(ċ) l-attiv ġenerali ta' organizzazzjoni ma jkunx disponibbli għat-twertiq ta' l-obbligi li jkunu nholqu rigward dik iċ-ċellula.

(7) Meta tiġi stabbilita ċellula segregata l-attiv taċ-ċellula għandu jiġi segregat mill-attiv l-ieħor kollu ta' l-organizzazzjoni u għandu jinżamm u jiġi amministrat separatament u għandhom jinżammu kontijiet separati skond il-liġi li tkun applikabbli fir-rigward ta' kull ċellula. L-eżistenza jew it-thassir ta' kull ċellula għandhom jiġu żvelati fir-rapporti u l-kontijiet ta' l-organizzazzjoni.

(8) L-effetti legali msemmija fis-subartikolu (6) ma jkunux jeżistu hlief meta -

(a) l-attivitajiet kollha fir-rigward ta' ċellula jitwettqu b'mod li jiġi espressament żvelat lil terzi li l-attivitajiet huma dawk rigward dik iċ-ċellula partikolari;

(b) ma ssir l-ebda dikjarazzjoni jew sottomissjoni mill-amministraturi ta' l-organizzazzjoni li jkollha l-effett li l-organizzazzjoni tkun responsabbli għall-obbligi rigward iċ-ċellula;

(è) iè-èellula tkun stabbilita skond dan l-artikolu u l-proèeduri u l-formalitajiet kollha relativi jkunu osservati l-hin kollu.

(9) Ir-regoli, inkluži mingħajr limitazzjoni r-regoli applikabbli għax-xoljiment u l-istralè, li jkunu jghoddu għall-forma legali ta' organizzazzjoni li fi hdanha tkun giet stabbilita èellula għandhon jghoddu għac-èellula bħallikieku è-èellula kienet hija stess organizzazzjoni registrata bl-istess forma legali. L-istralè ta' èellula minħabba f'li ma tkunx kapaèi thallas id-djun tagħha ma jaffettwax bl-ebda mod li jitkompli l-operat ta' l-organizzazzjoni jew ta' èelluli oħra, u l-hatra ta' rièevitur jew likwidatur għal èellula ma taffettwax is-setgħat tad-diretturi fir-rigward ta' l-organizzazzjoni jew xi èellula oħra.

21. (1) Persuna ġuridika ta' èerta forma tista' tinbidel għal persuna ġuridika ta' forma differenti billi jiġu osservati l-proèeduri li jistgħu jiġu stabbiliti f'xi regolamenti li jsiru mill-Ministru responsabbli għall-ġustizzja skond dan l-artikolu.

Tibdil ta' persuni ġuridièi ta' èerta forma legali għal forma legali oħra u għal trusts.

(2) Meta persuna ġuridika ta' èerta forma tiġi mibdula għal forma oħra ma jkunx meħtieġ li l-persuna ġuridika tiġi xolta u stralèjata, u dik il-persuna ġuridika għandha tkompli teżisti bħala l-istess persuna ġuridika bid-drittijiet kollha u soġġetta għall-obbligi kollha li kienu jeżistu qabel it-tibdil.

(3) Organizzazzjoni registrata tista' ukoll tiġi mibdula għal *trust* għall-benefièèju tal-persuni li huma benefikament interessati fl-organizzazzjoni billi jiġu osservati l-proèeduri li jistgħu jiġu stabbiliti f'xi regolamenti li jsiru mill-Ministru responsabbli għall-ġustizzja skond dan l-artikolu.

(4) Meta persuna ġuridika tiġi midula għal *trust*, it-trustee jiret id-drittijiet u l-obbligi kollha tal-persuna ġuridika u ma jkunx meħtieġ li l-persuna ġuridika tiġi xolta u stralèjata kif meħtieġ bil-liġi li tapplika. Il-persuna ġuridika tithassar mir-reġistru fejn tkun registrata bla hsara għall-kondizzjonijiet li jistgħu jiġu stabbiliti fir-regolamenti.

(5) It-tibdil ta' persuna ġuridika f'forma oħra jew fi *trust* ma għandux jippreġudika xi kreditur jew xi terza persuna bl-ebda mod ikun kif ikun.

22. (1) Żewġ organizzazzjonijiet jew aktar jistgħu jiġu amalgamati f'wahda u organizzazzjoni tista' tinqasam f'zewġ organizzazzjonijiet jew aktar. Għal dan il-għan jghoddu *mutatis mutandis* id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-Att dwar il-Kumpanniji u l-funzjonijiet tal-laqgħa ġenerali, fil-każ ta' fondazzjonijiet, jitwettqu

Amalgamaz-zjoni u qsim ta' persuni ġuridièi.

Kap. 386.

mill-amministraturi u minn kull persuna li hu mehtieg il-kunsens tagħha biex jittiehdu deċiżjonijiet ta' importanza mill-amministraturi.

(2) Id-disposizzjonijiet tal-liġi fiskali li japplikaw għal amalgamazzjonijiet u qsim ta' kumpanniji jgħoddu *mutatis mutandis* għal amalgamazzjonijiet u qsim ta' kull forma oħra ta' organizzazzjoni reġistrata.

Ġabriet
pubbliċi.

Kap. 279.

23. (1) Hlief kif huwa permess bl-Att ta' l-2006 dwar l-Organizzazzjonijiet Volontarji, organizzazzjonijiet ma jistgħux jagħmlu ġabriet publiċi hlief meta jistgħu jagħmlu dan skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-Att dwar il-Ġbir Pubbliku.

(2) Għall-finijiet ta' dan l-artikolu "ġabra pubblika" għandu jkollha t-tifsira mogħtija lilha fl-Att dwar il-Ġbir Pubbliku.

Setgħa tal-
Ministru biex
jagħmel
regolamenti.

24. B'zieda għas-setgħat l-oħra biex jagħmel regolamenti kif diġà previst f'dan l-Att, il-Ministru responsabbli għall-ġustizzja jkollu s-setgħa jagħmel regolamenti biex -

(a) jistabbilixxi x'għandu jkun fihom l-istatuti ta' organizzazzjonijiet;

(b) jistabbilixxi regoli sabiex jiġu aktar regolati organizzazzjonijiet li mhumiex reġistrati;

(ċ) jistabbilixxi l-formuli għar-reġistrazzjoni ta' kull organizzazzjoni, ċertifikati ta' reġistrazzjoni u biex jistabbilixxi s-setgħat tar-Reġistratur rigward ir-reġistrazzjoni u hwejjeġ oħra relatati;

(d) jistabbilixxi l-formuli u x'għandu jkun fihom il-kontijiet u r-rapporti annwali u metodi ta' revizjoni;

(e) jirregola organizzazzjonijiet barranin jew internazzjonali li jwettqu attivitajiet f'Malta u l-formuli għar-reġistrazzjoni, u x'ikun fihom, u l-pattijiet u kondizzjonijiet għar-reġistrazzjoni;

(f) jistabbilixxi regoli konnessi ma' fondazzjonijiet meta wżati f'operazzjonijiet kummerċjali inkluż bhala mezzi ta' investment kollettiv, bhala mezzi ta' *securitisation* u bhala organizzazzjonijiet marittimi u għar-regolamentazzjoni ta' kull haġa li għandha x'taqsam magħhom inklużi regoli legali li jkunu applikabbli għal unitajiet, strutturi *umbrella* u hwejjeġ relatati magħhom;

(g) jirregola amministraturi ta' organizzazzjonijiet

b'mod ġenerali;

(h) jirregola l-istralċ ta' organizzazzjonijiet;

(i) jirregola d-domiciljazzjoni mill-ġdid jew il-kontinwazzjoni ta' organizzazzjonijiet;

(j) jistabilixxi kull piena għal xi ksur tad-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda;

(k) jimplementa kull konvenzjoni internazzjonali jew kull Regolament jew Direttiva ta' l-UE, safejn dan ikun meħtieġ, li Malta tkun aderixxiet għalihom, fil-kuntest ta' organizzazzjonijiet;

(l) jistabilixxi l-formuli u l-proċeduri li għandhom jintużaw għal appelli;

(m) jistabilixxi regoli rigward ġabriet pubbliċi minn organizzazzjonijiet;

(n) jirregola t-tibdil ta' organizzazzjoni li jkollha ċerta forma legali għal waħda li jkollha forma legali oħra;

(o) jistabilixxi regoli dwar is-setgħat tal-Qorti rigward l-interpretazzjoni jew il-modifika ta' statut u l-amministrazzjoni ta' organizzazzjoni; u

(p) jistabilixxi regoli għall-aħjar twettiq tad-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda.

25. Sakemm ir-rabta tal-kliem ma teħtieġx xort' oħra -

Tifsir.

(a) id-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda jgħoddu biss fl-assenza ta' regoli dwar l-istess suġġett li jista' jkun hemm f'liġijiet speċjali li huma applikabbli għal forom partikolari ta' persuni ġuridiċi u fil-każ ta' konflitt bejn dawn id-disposizzjonijiet u d-disposizzjonijiet ta' xi liġi speċjali, għandhom jipprevalu d-disposizzjonijiet tal-liġi speċjali;

(b) xejn f'din l-Iskeda ma għandu jinftiehem li jagħti d-dritt li organizzazzjoni tiġi registrata bħala persuna ġuridika fir-Registru jekk l-organizzazzjoni tkun diġà registrata f'registru pubbliku ieħor li l-effett ta' dik ir-registrazzjoni huwa l-ghoti ta' personalità ġuridika, lanqas li jagħti l-għażla biex organizzazzjoni tiġi registrata bħala persuna ġuridika b'forma legali partikolari f'registru li ma jkunx dak imsemmi fil-liġi speċjali li tapplika għal dik il-forma; u

(ċ) ir-Reġistratur ma jkollux ġurisdizzjoni fir-rigward ta' persuni ġuridiċi li huma soġġetti għal liġijiet speċjali li huma applikabbli għall-forma legali partikolari tagħhom sakemm ma jkunx ġie mogħti dik il-ġurisdizzjoni f'dik il-liġi speċjali jew regolamenti magħmulin taht dan l-Att. Id-drittijiet u r-rimedji applikabbli għal dawk il-persuni ġuridiċi għandhom jiġu regolati esklużivament bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' dik il-liġi speċjali u xejn f'dan it-Titolu ma għandu jagħti rimedji addizzjonali f'dawk il-każijiet.

Titolu III

FUQ FONDAZZJONIJIET U ASSOĊJAZZJONIJIET

Sub-Titolu I

Disposizzjonijiet preliminari u Tifsiriet

Tifsira ta' fondazzjoni.

26. (1) Fondazzjoni hija organizzazzjoni li tikkonsisti f'universalità ta' beni kostitwita bil-miktub, inkluż permezz ta' testament, minn fundatur jew fundaturi li biha l-attiv huwa ddestinat jew -

(a) għat-twertiq ta' għan speċifiku; jew

(b) għall-benefiċċju ta' persuna nominata jew klassi nominata ta' persuni,

u jiġi fdat għall-amministrazzjoni ta' persuna jew persuni msemmija. Il-patrimonju, jiġifieri l-attiv u l-passiv, tal-fondazzjoni jinżamm separat minn dak tal-fundatur jew amministraturi tagħha, jew xi benefiċjarji.

Kap. 331.

(2) Għall-finijiet ta' dan it-Titolu, il-kelma "fondazzjoni" għandha tinkludi l-organizzazzjonijiet kollha, l-istituti u patrimonji b'ismijiet simili li jiġu stabbiliti permezz ta' wirt, dotazzjoni jew approprjazzjoni ta' attiv, b'att pubbliku jew mod ieħor u bl-isem li jkun, għal għan imsemmi jew għall-benefiċċju ta' persuna msemmija jew klassi msemmija ta' persuni, li għandu jintlaħaq permezz ta' amministratur jew amministraturi msemmija, iżda ma tinkludix *trusts* kif imfissra fl-Att dwar it-*Trusts* u t-*Trustees*.

(3) L-attiv ta' fondazzjoni jista' joriġina minn kull negozju jew attività legali u jista' jikkonsisti f'attiv preżenti jew futur ta' kull xorta.

(4) Meta jsir laxxitu testamentarju li jkollu l-elementi kontemplati fis-subartikolu (1), eżekutor testamentarju jew l-eredi tal-

mejjet jitqiesu li jkollhom is-setgħa li jibdlu dak il-laxxitu għal fondazzjoni li jkollha l-istess objettivi u għanijiet kif dikjarat fit-testament, u jirreġistraw dik il-fondazzjoni. L-eżekutor testamentarju jew l-eredi jkollhom is-setgħa, li għandha tiġi eżerċitata bl-oghla *bona fide*, li jabbozzaw il-pattijiet u l-kondizzjonijiet ta' l-istatut tal-fondazzjoni, jagħzlu l-amministraturi u jirregolaw il-ħwejjeġ kollha li jista' jidhrilhom li huma rilevanti biex jiġu osservati l-ħtigiet ta' reġistrazzjoni u x-xewqat tat-testatur.

(5) Fondazzjonijiet piġi stabbiliti għal għanijiet kif imfisser fil-liġijiet reliġjużi applikabbli ma jkunux suġġetti għal, jew b'xi mod regolati minn, din l-Iskeda u għandhom ikomplu jkunu regolati bil-liġijiet reliġjużi relattivi sakemm ma jagħzlux li jiġu reġistrati bħala fondazzjonijiet skond din l-Iskeda f'liema każ huma jiġu regolati bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan il-Kodiċi minn dik id-data.

(6) Fondazzjonijiet li għandhom il-forma ta' legati taż-żwieġ għandhom ikomplu jkunu regolati bil-liġijiet fis-sehħ fil-31 ta' Diċembru, 2006 sakemm ma jagħzlux li jiġu reġistrati bħala fondazzjonijiet skond din l-Iskeda f'liema każ huma jiġu regolati bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan il-Kodiċi minn dik id-data.

(7) Meta fondazzjoni hija stabbilita esklużivament għal għan ta' karità jew filantropiku jew għal skop soċjali iehor jew bħala organizzazzjoni li ma tagħmilx profitt dik il-fondazzjoni għandha tissejjah "fondazzjoni b'għan" u meta tiġi stabbilita għal benefiċċju privat dik il-fondazzjoni għandha tissejjah "fondazzjoni privata". Sakemm ma jkunx evidenti mill-istatut, fondazzjoni għandha titqies bħala fondazzjoni privata.

27. (1) Assoċjazzjoni hija ftehim bejn tliet persuni jew aktar biex jistabbilixxu organizzazzjoni b'objettivi u għanijiet definiti li għandhom jinkisbu permezz tad-dedikazzjoni ta' l-isforzi u r-riżorsi ta' dawk il-persuni u ta' oħrajn li jistgħu jissieħbu volontarjament, bil-patrimonju, jiġifieri l-attiv u l-passiv, jekk ikun hemm, ta' l-assoċjazzjoni jkun distint minn dak tal-membri jew amministraturi tagħha jew ta' xi benefiċjarji.

Tifsir ta' assoċjazzjoni.

(2) Assoċjazzjonijiet mhumiex marbutin li jirreġistraw bħala persuni ġuridiċi iżda jistgħu jagħmlu dan.

28. (1) Meta organizzazzjoni -

Organizzazzjonijiet ibridi.

(a) tkun stabbilita bħala fondazzjoni iżda jkollha l-karatteristiċi ta' assoċjazzjoni, jew viċi versa; u

(b) tikkwalifika għar-reġistrazzjoni kemm bħala fondazzjoni kif ukoll bħala assoċjazzjoni;

dik l-organizzazzjoni tiġi f'dan l-Att imsejha "organizzazzjoni ibrida" u tkun regolata bid-disposizzjonijiet li ġejjin ta' dan l-artikolu.

(2) Organizzazzjoni ibrida tkun marbuta li tirreġistra bhala fondazzjoni sakemm ma temendax l-istatut tagħha għal dak ta' assoċjazzjoni qabel ma jgħaddu sentejn kalendarji mid-data rilevanti.

(3) L-amministraturi għandhom josservaw id-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda kemm dwar fondazzjonijiet kif ukoll dwar assoċjazzjonijiet fl-amministrazzjoni tagħhom, u dan sakemm jiġi emendat l-istatut ta' l-organizzazzjoni sabiex tingħazel b'mod ċar forma waħda jew l-oħra ta' organizzazzjoni.

(4) Meta ma tittiehidx l-azzjoni biex jiġi modifikat l-istatut ta' organizzazzjoni ibrida mill-fundaturi jew mill-membri, jew ikun impossibli jew mhux prattikabbli li jsir dan, l-amministraturi ta' organizzazzjoni ibrida jistgħu f'kull hin jagħmlu rikors lill-Qorti biex tiddeċiedi dawk il-modifiki li huma xierqa biex tiċċara l-forma legali ta' dik l-organizzazzjoni bhala fondazzjoni jew bhala assoċjazzjoni, u l-Qorti għandha tagħti dawk l-ordnijiet li jidhrilha xierqa, inklużi emendi għall-istatut u għall-isem ta' l-organizzazzjoni, wara li tkun ikkunsidrat ix-xieħda kollha mogħtija u wara li tkun semgħet kull parti interessata li tkun tixtieq tagħmel sottomissjonijiet.

(5) Biex tasal għad-deċiżjoni skond is-subartikolu ta' qabel dan, il-Qorti għandha *inter alia* tqis l-intenzjonijiet originali tal-promoturi, l-għanijiet ta' l-organizzazzjoni u l-operat tagħha kurrenti, id-drittijiet ta' beneficijarji jew membri, it-twertiq futur ta' l-għanijiet tagħha u t-tmexxija ta' l-organizzazzjoni.

(6) Il-Qorti jkollha wkoll is-setgħa li tordna, wara rikors mill-amministraturi, ir-rijorganizzazzjoni ta' l-organizzazzjoni bil-holqien ta' organizzazzjonijiet oħra li permezz tagħha promotur, fundatur, membru jew benefiċjarju wieħed jew aktar, kif ikun il-każ:

(a) jieqfu milli jkunu ttrattati bhala fundaturi jew mod ieħor ta' fondazzjoni u, jew jiffurmaw assoċjazzjoni bl-għan ewlieni li jappoġġaw dik il-fondazzjoni jew igawdu mill-benefiċċji ta' shubija; jew

(b) jieqfu milli jkunu ttrattati bhala membri u, jew jiffurmaw fondazzjoni biex jiksbu l-għanijiet dikjarati mingħajr il-benefiċċji ta' shubija; jew

(ċ) jiddeċiedu mod ieħor sabiex jiżguraw li effettivament jinkisbu l-għanijiet inizjali ta' l-organizzazzjoni.

(7) Fl-għemil ta' ordni bħal dak il-Qorti għandha tiżgura li ma jiġux affettwati la l-għanijiet ta' l-organizzazzjoni u lanqas xi drittijiet miksuba ta' xi persuna, u lanqas ma jistgħu jinholqu, minn dik il-modifika jew rijorganizzazzjoni, xi obbligi hlief dawk li jkunu daħlu għalihom liberament xi persuni.

Sub-Titolu II

Fuq Fondazzjonijiet

29. (1) Fondazzjoni ma tistax tiġi kostitwita hlief permezz ta' att pubbliku *inter vivos* jew permezz ta' testment.

Forma u
kontenut ta' l-
istatut.

(2) L-att tal-fondazzjoni għandu jkun fih, taht piena ta' nullità, dotazzjoni ta' flus jew proprjetà li tkun tiswa għallinqas hames mitt lira hlief fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni stabbilita għal skop soċjali jew għal skop li ma jkunx li tagħmel profitt f'liema każ id-dotazzjoni għandha tkun tiswa għallinqas mitt lira.

(3) Meta l-proprjetà mogħtija b'dotazzjoni ma tkunx flus jew attiv ieħor, li l-valur tiegħu jidher mill-apparenza, l-amministraturi għandhom jiddikjaraw, f'dikjarazzjoni li għandha tiġi annessa mal-formula ta' l-applikazzjoni għar-reġistrazzjoni, li fl-opinjoni raġunata tagħhom il-proprjetà mogħtija f'dotazzjoni jew vestita fil-fondazzjoni għandha valur għallinqas daqs l-ammont meħtieġ b'dan l-artikolu:

Izda fondazzjoni li tkun ġiet debitament reġistrata ma titlifx l-eliġibilità tagħha li tibqa' reġistrata jekk, wara li tkun ġiet reġistrata, il-valur ta' l-attiv tagħha jonqos għal inqas mill-ammont meħtieġ b'dan l-artikolu.

(4) L-att tal-fondazzjoni għandu, taht piena ta' nullità, jiddikjara dan li ġej:

- (a) l-isem tal-fondazzjoni, li għandu jkun fih il-kelma "fondazzjoni";
- (b) l-indirizz reġistrat, f'Malta;
- (ċ) l-għanijiet jew l-oġettivi;
- (d) l-attiv kostituttiv, li bih hija ffurmata;
- (e) kif huwa kompost il-bord ta' l-amministrazzjoni u l-ismijiet ta' l-ewwel amministraturi, u jekk ma jkunux għadhom ġew maħturin, il-metodu ta' kif jiġu maħturin;
- (f) ir-rappreżentanza legali;

(g) il-perjodu ta' zmien li ghalih giet stabbilita, jekk ikun hemm;

(h) fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni, li l-amministraturi tagħha ma jkunux residenti f'Malta, l-isem u l-indirizz ta' persuna residenti f'Malta li giet mahtura biex taġixxi bhala r-rappreżentant lokali tal-fondazzjoni f'Malta; u

(i) fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni privata, jew l-ismijiet tal-benefiċjarji, jew, fin-nuqqas ta' indikazzjoni bhal dik, dikjarazzjoni li l-fondazzjoni hija kostitwita għall-benefiċċju ta' benefiċjarji. F'dan il-każ ta' l-aħħar il-benefiċjarji għandhom jiġu indikati fi strument bil-miktub, li mhux meħtieġ li jkun parti mill-att pubbliku, imsejjaħ "id-dikjarazzjoni dwar il-benefiċjarji", iffirmit mill-fundatur u indirizzat lill-amministraturi, u dan l-istrument għandu jiġi awtentikat min-Nutar Pubbliku li jipubblika l-att tal-fondazzjoni.

(5) L-istatut għandu jkun iffirmit mill-fundaturi u kull persuna li tissottoskrivi għall-istatut wara li tkun giet stabbilita fondazzjoni titqies li tkun tat il-kunsens tagħha għad-disposizzjonijiet kollha ta' l-istatut u għar-regoli kollha li jkunu ġew ippromulgati b'mod validu mill-fondazzjoni sa dik id-data. Fil-każ li aktar minn tliet fundaturi jixtiequ jstabbilixxu fondazzjoni, tista' ssir dikjarazzjoni dwar dan il-fatt fl-istatut u l-firma ta' tliet fundaturi f'isem il-membri fundaturi kollha msemmija fi skeda ma' l-istatut tkun biżżejjed biex tindika l-kunsens tal-fundaturi kollha msemmija.

(6) Il-kunsens bil-miktub ta' l-amministraturi msemmija fl-istatut biex jaġixxu bhala amministraturi tal-fondazzjoni għandu jintbagħat lir-Reġistratur qabel ir-reġistrazzjoni tal-fondazzjoni.

(7) Ma jistax jiġi dikjarat perjodu ta' eżistenza ta' aktar minn mitt sena hlief fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni bi skop soċjali, fondazzjoni użata bhala mezz ta' investment kollettiv jew fondazzjoni użata f'operazzjoni ta' *securitisation* li jistgħu jiġu stabbiliti għal perjodu mhux limitat. Meta ma jiġix speċifikat terminu ta' zmien, fondazzjoni għandha tkun valida għal mitt sena minn meta tkun giet stabbilita. Jekk jiġi dikjarat terminu ta' zmien itwal fl-att, il-fondazzjoni tintemm fil-mitt anniversarju minn meta tkun bdiet teżisti. Il-limitazzjoni fuq it-terminu ta' zmien tgħodd ukoll fil-każ fejn fondazzjoni tirriżulta mit-tibdil ta' organizzazzjoni ohra jew ta' *trust* skond din l-Iskeda u kull regolament. F'dan il-każ il-perjodi ta' eżistenza għandhom jittiehdu kumulattivament.

(8) L-artikolu 1753(1) ta' dan il-Kodiċi ma japplikax għal dotazzjonijiet magħmula favur fondazzjonijiet reġistrati.

(9) Fondazzjonijiet stabbiliti skond din l-Iskeda mhumiex projbiti bl-artikoli 331, 757 sa 761 u 1776 ta' dan il-Kodiċi.

(10) L-artikolu 586 ta' dan il-Kodiċi ma jaffettwax xi terminu ta' żmien ta' fondazzjoni minhabba fil-fatt li għandu x'jaqsam mal-wirt tal-fundatur jew minhabba f'li d-disposizzjonijiet li għandhom x'jaqsmu mal-proprjetà tal-fondazzjoni għandhom jibdew isehhu wara l-mewt tal-fundatur.

(11) L-artikoli 688, 693 u 695 ta' dan il-Kodiċi m'għandhomx isehhu b'mod li jillimita l-effetti ta' xi disposizzjoni f'att ta' fondazzjoni, ukoll meta dawn id-disposizzjonijiet ikunu jinsabu f'testament.

(12) Id-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan it-Titolu għandhom jgħoddu għall-fondazzjonijiet kollha li jkunu jeżistu meta din id-disposizzjoni tiġi fis-sehħ, iżda fondazzjonijiet eżistenti ma jkunux mehtieġa josservaw il-htigiet tas-subartikolu (2) u għandhom josservaw il-htigiet tas-subartikolu (3) mar-reġistrazzjoni biss. Xejn f'din l-Iskeda ma għandu jagħmel invalida xi haġa li tkun saret qabel il-bidu fis-sehħ ta' din il-liġi, liema haġa kienet valida meta saret.

30. L-amministraturi magħżula ta' kull fondazzjoni, minbarra fondazzjonijiet piġi u legati taż-żwieġ, stabbiliti wara l-bidu fis-sehħ ta' dan it-Titolu, għandhom l-obbligu li jirreġistraw dik il-fondazzjoni skond din l-Iskeda mhux aktar tard mill-perjodi ta' żmien imsemmija f'dan it-Titolu.

Obbligu ta' reġistrazzjoni.

31. (1) Għall-finijiet tar-reġistrazzjoni ta' fondazzjoni -

Reġistrazzjoni ta' fondazzjonijiet.

(a) fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni b'għan, għandha tinbagħat lil u tiġi ffajljata mar-Reġistratur kopja awtentika ta' l-istrument li joħloq il-fondazzjoni mill-persuni msemmija fis-subartikoli (2), (3), u (4); u

(b) fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni privata l-att li joħloq il-fondazzjoni, mingħajr id-dikjarazzjoni dwar il-benefiċjarji, jekk ikun hemm, u nota ta' referenza li tirriferixxi biss għall-fundatur, għandhom jiġu ffajljati mar-Reġistratur.

(2) Meta fondazzjoni tinħoloq b'att pubbliku għandha tintbagħat kopja awtentika ta' dak l-att pubbliku -

(i) mill-fundatur; jew

(ii) wara li jkunu aċċettaw li jaġixxu bħala amministraturi, mill-amministraturi mahtura f'dak l-att; jew

(iii) min-Nutar li jippubblika l-att.

(3) Meta l-fondazzjoni tkun ġiet mahluqa b'testment, estratt tal-parti rilevanti, debitament awtentikat, għandu jintbagħat mill-eżekutur testamentarju jew mill-eredi:

Iżda eżekutur testamentarju jista' jibgħat dak l-estratt ukoll qabel ma jkun ġie konfermat mill-Qorti biex jaġixxi f'dik il-kariga.

(4) Meta l-fondazzjoni tkun ġiet mahluqa b'testment sigriet, dak l-estratt għandu jintbagħat min-Nutar li jippubblika t-testment sigriet jew mill-eredi.

(5) L-eredi msemmin fis-subartikoli (3) u (4) li mhux bi hsiebhom jiddikjaraw jew li ma jkunux għadhom iddikjaraw l-intenzjoni tagħhom li jaċċettaw il-wirt jew li jkunu aċċettaw il-wirt bil-benefiċċju ta' l-inventarju jkunu madankollu responsabbli biex jintbagħtu dawk l-estratti imma dik il-konsenja ma tkunx, fiha nnfisha, prova ta' l-aċċettazzjoni jew l-aċċettazzjoni mingħajr ebda kondizzjoni tal-wirt.

(6) Dawk l-estratti għandhom jintbagħtu fi żmien tliet xhur, liema perjodu jibda jiddekorri -

(a) jekk il-fondazzjoni tinholoq b'att pubbliku, mid-data ta' dak l-att;

(b) jekk tinholoq b'testment pubbliku, mid-data tal-mewt tal-fundatur; u

(ċ) jekk tinholoq b'testment sigriet, mid-data tal-pubblikazzjoni tat-testment.

(7) Il-konsenja msemmija tista' ssir minn xi waħda mill-persuni msemmija fis-subartikoli (2), (3) u (4), jew personalment jew permezz ta' aġent awtorizzat.

(8) Meta jirċievi d-dokumenti msemmin fis-subartikolu (1), ir-Registratur għandu -

(a) jirreġistra l-fondazzjoni, wara li jkun sodisfatt li jkunu ġew osservati d-disposizzjonijiet kollha ta' dan is-Sub-Titolu; jew

(b) jirrifjuta li jirreġistra l-fondazzjoni, waqt li jinforma lill-applikant bil-miktub bir-raġunijiet għal dak ir-rifjut.

(9) Ir-Registratur ikollu d-dritt li jitlob kull informazzjoni

minn kull persuna jekk ikun jidhirli li din l-informazzjoni hija mehtieġa għar-reġistrazzjoni ta' fondazzjoni iżda, fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni privata, ma jkunx jista' jitlob kopja tad-dikjarazzjoni dwar il-benefiċjarji mill-amministraturi jew min-Nutar Pubbliku:

Izda xejn f'dan is-subartikolu ma għandu jillimita xi setgħat ta' l-Awtorità għas-Servizzi Finanzjarji ta' Malta skond il-liġi applikabbli.

(10) Jekk il-konsenja prevista fis-subartikolu (1) ma ssirx fil-perjodu stabbilit fis-subartikolu (6), il-persuni msemmija fis-subartikoli (2), (3) u (4) jistgħu jehlu penali, li titħallas lir-Reġistratur, ta' mitt lira kull wiehed:

Izda l-ebda persuna ma tkun responsabbli għan-nuqqas li jiġi osservat dan l-obbligu jekk ma tkunx taf bil-mewt tal-fundatur jew xi fatt rilevanti ieħor.

(11) Id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-artikolu 636(2) u (3) tal-Kodiċi ta' Organizzazzjoni u Proċedura Ċivili jgħoddu għall-estratti kkontemplati f'dan l-artikolu. Kap. 12.

(12) Mingħajr ma tiġi limitata l-aċċessibbiltà ta' persuni b'interess leġittimu għar-records tar-reġistrazzjoni ta' fondazzjoni privata u kull informazzjoni li jkun fihom dawk ir-records kif ukoll kull tibdil li jkun sar fihom, ir-Reġistratur għandu jimplementa proċeduri biex jiżgura l-privatezza ta' fondazzjonijiet privati, l-attiv, l-attivitajiet u l-benefiċjarji tagħhom.

(13) Id-dokumenti ta' fondazzjonijiet privati, minbarra dawk li huma reġistrati, li jistgħu jkunu fil-pussess tar-Reġistratur ma jkunux disponibbli għal terzi mingħajr il-kunsens bil-miktub minn qabel ta' l-amministraturi, il-kunsill ta' superviżjoni, jekk ikun hemm, jew il-Qorti u dan jingħata biss meta tkun sodisfatta li dawk it-terzi għandhom interess leġittimu fl-informazzjoni.

32. (1) Fondazzjoni tista' tiġi stabbilita biex jinkiseb għan legali, inkluż skop soċjali, mingħajr benefiċjarji kif previst fl-artikolu 31. Ir-Reġistratur m'għandux jirreġistra fondazzjoni bħal din sakemm l-għan ma jiġix indikat b'termini speċifiċi. Fondazzjonijiet b'għan.

(2) Fondazzjoni ma tistax tiġi stabbilita biex tinnegozja jew ttwettaq attivitajiet kummerċjali, ukoll jekk ir-rikavat minn dak l-operat huwa destinat għal skopijiet soċjali, hlief li:

(a) fondazzjoni tista' tingħata proprjetà kummerċjali jew ikollha pussess ta' schem f'intrapriża li tagħmel profitt, fi *franchise, trade mark* jew attiv ieħor li jagħti lok għal dhul, kif

ukoll f'bastiment sakemm l-organizzazzjoni tkun biss is-sid passiv ta' dak l-attiv;

(b) fondazzjoni tista', bla hsara għal kull awtorizzazzjoni li tista' tkun meħtieġa skond il-liġijiet applikabbli, tintuża bħala mezz ta' investiment kollettiv, u toħroġ unitajiet lil investituri fiha, għall-pussess passiv ta' *pool* komuni ta' attiv, li t-tmexxija tiegħu huwa delegat lil terza parti, inkluż arrangament għal pensjoni jew benefiċċju għall-impjegati;

(ċ) fondazzjoni tista' tintuża bħala mezz għall-ghanijiet ta' operazzjoni ta' *securitisation*, tissellef flus kontra l-ħruġ ta' *bonds* u tagħmel l-atti kollha relattivi u anċillari; u

(d) xejn f'dan is-subartikolu ma jwaqqaf l-amministraturi milli jipproteġu d-drittijiet ta' l-organizzazzjoni fir-rigward ta' dak l-attiv jew milli jiddelegaw it-tmexxija ta' dak l-attiv lil terza parti.

(3) Il-fundatur, jew jekk permiss bl-istatut, kull korp ieħor jew persuna oħra, jista' jemenda jew iżid l-ghanijiet ta' fondazzjoni permezz ta' att pubbliku addizzjonali. Wara l-mewt tal-fundatur, il-Qorti tista' tawtorizza dik l-emenda jew żieda għall-ghanijiet wara rikors ta' l-amministratur, il-kunsill ta' superviżjoni jew xi parti oħra interessata.

(4) L-att tal-fondazzjoni jista' jindika l-mod li bih jistgħu jintużaw il-flus jew il-proprjetà tal-fondazzjoni biex jinkiseb l-ghan li għalih il-fondazzjoni giet stabbilita u meta ma jkun hemm l-ebda indikazzjoni bħal din l-amministraturi jistgħu jeżerċitaw id-diskrezzjoni tagħhom.

(5) L-att tal-fondazzjoni jista' jindika kif għandu jiġi wżat l-attiv tal-fondazzjoni jekk l-ghan tagħha jinkiseb, jiġi eżawrit jew isir impossibbli li jintlaħaq u meta ma tkun saret l-ebda indikazzjoni bħal din, l-amministraturi jew il-kunsill ta' superviżjoni jistgħu jagħmlu proposti speċifiċi lill-Qorti biex jużaw jew jiddisponu mill-attiv, sakemm il-fundatur ma jemendax l-ghan skond is-subartikolu (3). Kull disponiment ta' l-attiv ma jistax isir hlief lil fondazzjoni b'ghan oħra li jkollha ghanijiet simili.

(6) Meta l-ghan prinċipali ta' fondazzjoni huwa biex jappoġġa klassi ta' persuni li tikkostitwixxi settur fi hdan il-komunità kollha, minhabba f'xi hteġġa partikolari soċjali jew fiżika jew xi hteġġa oħra li jista' jkollhom jew diżabilità li jistgħu jsofru minnha, l-indikazzjoni ta' dik il-klassi ta' persuni jew ta' membru wieħed jew aktar ta' dik il-

klassi ma jagħmilhiex fondazzjoni privata iżda titqies bħala fondazzjoni b'ghan skond dan l-artikolu.

33. (1) Fondazzjoni tista' tiġi stabbilita għall-benefiċċju privat ta' persuna waħda jew aktar jew ta' klassi ta' persuni u dawk il-benefiċjarji għandhom igawdu minn dawk il-benefiċċji, u jkollhom drittijiet li jistgħu jeżegwixxu legalment kontra l-fondazzjoni, kif jista' jiġi dikjarat fil-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni u fid-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda. Fondazzjonijiet jimplikaw obbligi fiduċjarji taħt dan il-Kodiċi fuq kull persuna li tkun qed tamministra dik il-fondazzjoni.

Fondazzjonijiet
għal
benefiċjarji.

(2) L-interess ta' benefiċjarju taħt fondazzjoni jitqies li hu proprjetà mobbli ukoll jekk ikun jinkludi proprjetà immobbli.

(3) Il-benefiċċju taħt fondazzjoni huwa personali għall-benefiċjarju u bla ħsara għal xi liġi li tapplika u skond kif dikjarat fil-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni biss, kredituri, konjuġi, eredi jew legatarji tal-benefiċjarju jistgħu jkollhom drittijiet sal-limitu biss ta' dak li jkun dovut lill-benefiċjarju taħt il-fondazzjoni u ma għandhom l-ebda drittijiet ohra fir-rigward ta' l-attiv tal-fondazzjoni. Sakemm ma jkunx mod ieħor espressament provdut fl-att tal-fondazzjoni, bit-tip ta' benefiċċju mogħti lill-benefiċjarju jew mod ieħor, meta jmut il-benefiċjarju dak li jkun dovut lil benefiċjarju taħt fondazzjoni ma jiġix trasferit lill-eredi iżda jintemm. Jekk il-fondazzjoni tintemm għal xi raġuni ohra skond il-liġi l-attiv tal-fondazzjoni għandu, bla ħsara għall-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni, jiġi trasferit lill-fundatur jew l-eredi tiegħu skond il-liġi.

(4) Fondazzjonijiet privati għandhom isemmu:

(a) il-klassi ta' persuni li huma intitolati li jibbenefikaw, b'mod kemm jista' jkun ċar u komplet; jew;

(b) il-persuna jew persuni li huma intitolati li jibbenefikaw, b'mod kemm jista' jkun ċar u komplet, billi jispeċifikaw l-ismijiet, il-kunjomijiet, in-numri tal-karta ta' l-identità, isem il-missier, isem l-omm u kunjom xubitha u dettalji ohra personali jew familjari rilevanti biex jiġi eliminat kull dubju dwar min huwa l-benefiċjarju maħsub,

u jekk il-benefiċjarji ma jistgħux jiġu identifikati u aċċertati kif intqal qabel, il-fondazzjoni, sakemm ma tkunx fondazzjoni b'ghan, tkun nulla u bla effett jew għandha tintemm. Dik l-identifikazzjoni mhix meħtieġa li ssir fl-att li jikkostitwixxi l-fondazzjoni iżda tista' ssir f'dikjarazzjoni separata dwar il-benefiċjarji skond l-artikolu 29(4)(i) ta' din l-Iskeda.

(5) Persuni li ma jkunux għadhom ġew konċepiti fiż-żmien

meta tinholoq il-fondazzjoni jistgħu jiġu nominati bhala benefiċjarji jew jiffurmaw parti minn klassi ta' benefiċjarji iżda d-drittijiet tagħhom ma jiġux fis-seħh hlief meta jitwiellu fi stat li jistgħu jghixu.

(6) Il-fundatur ta' fondazzjoni jista' wkoll ikun benefiċjarju.

(7) Bla ħsara għall-pattijiet ta' l-att tal-fondazzjoni, jekk il-fundaturi jkunu għadhom ħajjin u kapaċi li jaġixxu, huma jistgħu liberament jemendaw l-att u jissostitwixxu, iżidu jew inehħu benefiċjarji:

Izda l-ebda deċiżjoni ta' fundatur ma għandha taffettwa l-validità ta' xi haġa li tkun saret legalment mill-amministraturi qabel dik id-deċiżjoni, qabel ma jirċievi avviż ta' dik l-emenda, u lanqas ma għandha taffettwa jew twaqqaf atti legali li jkunu qed isiru jew xi rabtiet legali li jkunu saru u għadhom ma ġewx imwettqa mill-amministraturi.

(8) Benefiċjarju jista' jinħatar -

- (a) soġġett għal kondizzjoni; jew
- (b) għal żmien speċifikat; jew
- (ċ) sa valur speċifikat ta' benefiċċju,

hekk kif fundatur jidhirlu li jkun xieraq:

Izda, jekk il-fundatur ikun mejjet, benefiċjarju jista' jagħmel rikors lill-Qorti fejn jitlobha biex telimina xi kondizzjoni jew htieġa li tkun meqjusa bhala mhux raġonevoli meta jitqiesu ċ-ċirkostanzi kollha:

Izda wkoll persuni li mhumiex denji li jirċievu b'testment ma jistgħux jirċievu bhala benefiċjarji taht fondazzjoni.

(9) Il-pattijiet ta' fondazzjoni jistgħu jipprovdu għaż-żieda ta' persuna bhala benefiċjarju jew l-eskluzjoni ta' benefiċjarju minn benefiċċju fid-diskrezzjoni ta' l-amministraturi.

(10) Il-pattijiet ta' fondazzjoni jistgħu jagħmlu l-interess ta' benefiċjarju -

- (a) soġġett għal terminazzjoni; jew
- (b) soġġett għal restrizzjoni fuq trasferiment jew negozju; jew

(c) soġġett għal riduzzjoni jew terminazzjoni fil-każ li l-benefiċjarju jkun fallut, insolventi, jew jekk xi proprjetà tiegħu tkun tista' tiġi maqbuda għall-benefiċċju tal-kredituri tiegħu; jew

(d) ma jistax jiġi soġġett għal sekwestru taht ordni ta' sekwestru mahruġ kontra l-amministratur jew soġġett għal terminazzjoni mingħajr il-kunsens minn qabel tal-Qorti, meta l-interess huwa espress li huwa għall-manteniment tal-benefiċjarju jew bhala pensjoni.

(11) Meta l-benefiċċju jikkonsisti f'renta annwali jew pensjoni jew l-użu u t-tgawdija ta' proprjetà u t-tgawdija tal-frott minnha, il-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni jistgħu jagħmlu l-interessi tal-benefiċjarju -

(a) soġġetti għal restrizzjoni fuq trasferiment jew negozju;

(b) mhux soġġetti għal sekwestru taht ordni ta' sekwestru mahruġ fuq l-amministraturi bhala sekwestratarji; jew

(c) mhux soġġetti għal terminazzjoni mingħajr il-kunsens minn qabel tal-Qorti.

(12) Meta amministratur jingħata s-setgħa li jżid benefiċjarju fid-diskrezzjoni tiegħu, dik is-setgħa tkun valida bil-kondizzjoni li tingħata indikazzjoni biżżejjed fl-att tal-fondazzjoni rigward il-klassi li l-benefiċjarju jifforma parti minnha. Fl-assenza ta' indikazzjoni bħal dik, is-setgħa tkun nulla u bla effett.

(13) Persuna li tista' tiġi nominata benefiċjarju skond setgħa jew diskrezzjoni mogħtija lil amministratur ma tgawdix drittijiet fir-rigward tal-fondazzjoni jew *vis-à-vis* l-amministratur u ma tiġix meqjusa b'ebda mod bhala benefiċjarju sakemm ma tiġix nominata bhala benefiċjarju mill-amministratur.

(14) Amministratur jista' jingħata s-setgħa li jiddeċiedi, fid-diskrezzjoni assoluta tiegħu, liema benefiċjarji għandhom jibbenefikaw, l-ammont ta' xi benefiċċju, meta u b'liema mod il-benefiċjarji għandhom jibbenefikaw u dawk is-setgħat l-oħra li jirrigwardaw kif il-proprjetà tal-fondazzjoni għandha tingħazel, tintuża u tiġi trasferita.

(15) Benefiċjarju li favur tiegħu tista' tiġi eżerċitata diskrezzjoni biex proprjetà tiġi mqassma jew magħzula ma jkollu l-ebda dritt jispeċifika proprjetà tal-fondazzjoni qabel ma tiġi eżerċitata

dik id-diskrezzjoni bl-għażla, l-użu jew it-trasferiment ta' dik il-proprjetà favur tiegħu.

(16) Benefiċjarju jista' jirrinunzja għall-interess kollu tiegħu bil-miktub u dik ir-rinunzja tkun irrevokabbli.

(17) Bla hsara għall-pattijiet ta' fondazzjoni, benefiċjarju jista' jirrinunzja għal parti mill-interess tiegħu, kemm jekk ikun irċieva xi benefiċċju mill-interess tiegħu u kemm jekk le; f'kull każ b'hal dan, iżda bla hsara għall-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni, rinunzja tista', bl-istrument li bih issir ir-rinunzja għall-interess, ssir revokabbli, u imbagħad issir kapaċi li tiġi revokata bil-mod u skond iċ-ċirkostanzi hemm imsemmija jew li ssir referenza għalihom.

(18) Bla hsara għall-pattijiet ta' fondazzjoni, benefiċjarju jista' bi strument bil-miktub, ibiġh, jiddebita, jittrasferixxi jew mod ieħor jittratta ma' l-interess tiegħu b'kull mod li jkun.

(19) Bla hsara għall-pattijiet ta' fondazzjoni, ir-regoli li ġejjin għandhom jgħoddu meta fondazzjoni, jew interess taht fondazzjoni, ikunu favur klassi ta' persuni:

(a) klassi tingħalaq meta ma jkunx aktar possibbli li xi persuna oħra ssir membru ta' klassi;

(b) mara li jkollha aktar minn hamsa u hamsin sena titqies li ma tkunx aktar kapaċi jkollha tarbija;

(ċ) meta l-interess ta' xi klassi jirrigwarda dħul u għal xi perjodu ma jkun jeżisti l-ebda membru ta' dik il-klassi, id-dħul għandu jiġi akkumulat u, bla hsara għall-artikolu 29(7), għandu jinżamm sakemm ikun jeżisti membru ta' dik il-klassi jew tingħalaq il-klassi.

Tkabbir tal-fond.

34. (1) Il-fundatur, jew kull persuna bil-kunsens tiegħu, jisda' jżid ma' l-attiv ta' fondazzjoni b'dotazzjonijiet addizzjonali f'kull hin.

(2) Terzi, bi qbil mal-fundatur, il-kunsill ta' superviżjoni, l-amministraturi jew, fin-nuqqas ta' dawk il-persuni, bil-kunsens tal-Qorti, jistgħu jkabbiru d-dotazzjoni ta' fondazzjoni b'għan permezz ta' dotazzjoni ġdida:

Iżda, meta dak it-tkabbir minn terzi jsir permezz ta' testament, jekk ma jkunx hemm qbil mill-fundaturi, l-amministraturi jew il-Qorti, dik id-disposizzjoni testamentarja għandha titqies li tehtieg il-holqien ta' fondazzjoni ġdida u l-amministraturi nominati għandhom jipproċedu skond hekk.

(3) L-amministraturi għandhom, fi żmien tliet xhur minn kull konċessjoni, jibagħtu lir-Registratur inventarju jew nota deskrittiva ta' l-attiv miżjud lil fondazzjoni iżda fil-każ ta' dotazzjonijiet fi flus kontanti, għandha tintbagħat biss lir-Registratur kopja ċertifikata tar-rendikont relativ tad-depożitu tal-bank.

(4) Fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni b'għan, dotazzjonijiet magħmula lil fondazzjonijiet bħal dawn jitqiesu li jkunu ġew riċevuti għall-għanijiet tal-fondazzjoni. Fil-każ fejn dik il-fondazzjoni tirċievi dotazzjonijiet b'mod regolari skond skema li tkun reġistrata mar-Registratur, ma jkunx meħtieġ li l-amministraturi jibagħtu nota deskrittiva f'kull okkażjoni li ssir dotazzjoni addizzjonali iżda għandhom jibagħtu d-dokumentazzjoni dwar id-dotazzjonijiet fuq bażi annwali.

(5) Dotazzjonijiet jistgħu jinghataw taht kondizzjoni, għal żmien limitat jew skond regoli espressi ta' fondazzjoni. Fl-assenza ta' xi indikazzjoni, kull dotazzjoni titqies li tkun saret mingħajr ebda kondizzjoni.

(6) Dotazzjonijiet lil fondazzjonijiet b'għan huma irrevokabbli minkejja kull patt li jkun kuntrarju għal dan fl-att ta' kostituzzjoni.

(7) Sakemm ma jkunx ġie espressament dikjarat mod ieħor, dotazzjonijiet lil fondazzjonijiet jitqiesu li huma irrevokabbli. Il-fatt li dotazzjoni tiġi dikjarata li hija revokabbli, sakemm ma jkunx dikjarat mod ieħor fl-att ta' kostituzzjoni, ma għandux jimplika xi limitazzjoni fuq l-użu jew l-għażla tal-kapital jew tad-dhul mill-amministraturi. Fil-każ ta' revoka, min ikun għamel il-konċessjoni jkun intitolat biss għall-bilanċ tal-kapital li jista' jibqa' mhux utilizzat.

(8) Meta ssir dotazzjoni minn żewġ konċedenti jew aktar flimkien u tkun espressa bħala revokabbli, dik id-dotazzjoni ma tistax tiġi revokata hlief bil-kunsens espress tal-konċedenti kollha.

(9) Ir-revoka ta' dotazzjoni ma taffettwax jew tagħmel mhux validi atti li jkunu diġà saru jew twaqqaf atti li jkunu qed isiru, lanqas ma taffettwa rabtiet li jkunu saru u ma jkunux għadhom ġew sodisfatti. Ir-revoka ta' dotazzjoni għandha tiġi sospiża sa meta l-amministraturi jiċċertifikaw lir-Registratur li r-rabtiet kollha ġew sodisfatti u għandha titqies li tirreferi biss għal dak l-ammont li ma jkunx ġie utilizzat għas-sodisfazzjon ta' dik ir-rabta.

(10) Ir-revoka ta' dotazzjoni ma timplikax it-terminazzjoni ta' fondazzjoni sakemm l-effett ta' dik ir-revoka ma jkunx li tiġi eżawrita l-proprjetà kollha tal-fondazzjoni.

(11) Jekk fondazzjoni tkun il-benefiċjarju ta' dotazzjoni li tinghata għal għanijiet speċifiċi li jkunu differenti minn dawk tal-fondazzjoni riċeventi, l-amministraturi għandhom jitolbu għal istruzzjonijiet ġodda minn min jikkonċedi u jekk dak ma jkunx possibbli huma għandhom jagħmlu rikors lill-Qorti għal direttivi.

(12) Il-kelma "dotazzjoni" għall-finijiet ta' dan it-Titolu tfisser kull konċessjoni ta' flus jew ta' proprjetà oħra, inklużi drittijiet għal flus jew proprjetà oħra, li jkunu jeżistu jew li jistgħu jinholqu fil-futur.

Amministraturi
ta'
fondazzjonijiet.

35. (1) Il-persuni nominati bhala amministraturi ta' fondazzjoni jistgħu jkunu persuni ġuridiċi sakemm ikollhom għallinqas tliet diretturi.

(2) Fondazzjonijiet b'għan ikollhom għallinqas tliet amministraturi jew għallinqas persuna ġurdika waħda li taġixxi bhala amministratur.

(3) Jekk persuna nominata bhala amministratur fl-att ta' kostituzzjoni ma tkunx trid jew ma tistax taċċetta dik ir-responsabbiltà, allura hi għandha fi żmien hmistax-il ġurnata tinnotika l-intenzjonijiet tagħha lir-Registatur, lill-fundatur jew lill-eredi tiegħu u l-persuni li jilhqu minflokha, jekk ikun hemm. It-tehdid tal-pussess ta' xi attiv tal-fondazzjoni jimplika l-aċċettazzjoni li wiehed jaġixxi bhala amministratur tal-fondazzjoni u f'dan il-każ l-amministratur għandu jikkonferma l-aċċettazzjoni tiegħu bil-miktub fuq talba ta' kull persuna interessata jew tar-Registatur. In-nuqqas li jsir dan fi żmien tletin ġurnata minn talba bil-miktub ikun ksur ta' dover min-naħa ta' l-amministratur.

(4) Kull persuna nominata jew mahtura biex tilhaq minflok amministratur fl-amministrazzjoni għandha tidhol għall-istess obbligi bhallikieku kienet il-persuna nominata fl-ewwel stadju u għandha tavża lir-Registatur bil-miktub meta tidhol għal dik il-kariga. Meta jassumi dik il-kariga, iżda mhux aktar minn tletin ġurnata wara, amministratur ikun jista' javża bil-miktub lir-Registatur u kull parti interessata b'xi riservi li jista' jkollu rigward kull haġa li għandha x'taqsam mal-fondazzjoni u l-azzjonijiet ta' l-amministraturi ta' qabel u ma jkunx responsabbli għal kull haġa hekk riservata sa dak iż-żmien li dawk ir-riservi jsiru operattivi.

(5) Meta amministraturi, kemm dawk nominati oriġinarjament kif ukoll dawk li jilhqu minflokhom, ikunu wettqu atti ta' amministrazzjoni, huma għandhom jissottomettu rendikont ta' l-amministrazzjoni tagħhom meta jhallu dik l-amministrazzjoni b'żieda ma' dawk ir-rendikontijiet li huma mehtieġa li jiġu sottomessi skond

il-liġi applikabbli. Dak ir-rendikont għandu jiġi sottomess lill-amministraturi li jilhqg minflokhom jew, fl-assenza tagħhom, lir-Registratur.

(6) Sakemm l-att tal-fondazzjoni ma jipprovdi mod ieħor, amministraturi jistgħu jithallsu mid-dhul jew mill-kapital tal-fondazzjoni. Dik ir-rimunerazzjoni għandha tkun f'dawk l-ammonti u b'dak il-mod kif jista' jiġi dikjarat fl-att tal-fondazzjoni jew f'xi ftehim bejn il-fundatur u l-amministratur jew skond il-liġi li tkun tapplika. Ir-rimunerazzjoni tista' ukoll tiġi stabbilita mill-Qorti wara li jkun sar rikors mill-amministratur jew minn xi parti interessata.

36. (1) Il-fundatur, u kull persuna oħra li tista' tkun imsemmija fl-att tal-fondazzjoni, jista' jeżerċita superviżjoni fuq l-amministrazzjoni ta' fondazzjoni, jikseb kopja tal-kontijiet miżmuma mill-amministraturi, kopja ta' l-inventarju jew tan-noti deskrittivi tal-proprjetà, u jista' jintervjeni fi hwejjeġ dwar il-ħatra ta' amministraturi, jew dwar id-disponiment ta' l-attiv, meta dawn il-kwistjonijiet jkunu qed jiġu ttrattati mill-Qorti.

Drittijiet tal-fundatur.

(2) Fundatur jista' jkun amministratur ta' fondazzjoni.

(3) Il-fundatur jista' wkoll ikun il-benefiċjarju ta' fondazzjoni privata waqt il-ħajja tiegħu:

Iżda meta l-fundatur ikun benefiċjarju, dak il-fundatur ma jistax fl-istess ħin jaġixxi bħala amministratur uniku ta' dik il-fondazzjoni.

37. (1) Il-pattijiet ta' fondazzjoni jistgħu jipprovdu għat-twaqqif ta' kunsill ta' superviżjoni li jkun jikkonsisti f'għallinqas membru wieħed jew għall-kariga ta' protettur jew protetturi b'funzjonijiet simili.

Struttura ta' superviżjoni jew protetturi

(2) Il-membri tal-kunsill ta' superviżjoni jew il-protetturi jinħatru mill-fundatur fl-istatut tal-fondazzjoni jew sussegwentement. L-att tal-fondazzjoni jista' jipprovdi wkoll għas-sostituzzjoni jew tibdil eventwali tal-membri tal-kunsill ta' superviżjoni jew tal-protetturi.

(3) Il-kunsill ta' superviżjoni jew il-protetturi ma jitqiesux bħala amministraturi.

(4) Bla ħsara għall-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni, il-kunsill ta' superviżjoni jew il-protetturi jkollhom is-setgħa li jeżerċitaw superviżjoni fuq l-atti ta' l-amministraturi u jistgħu jkunu vestiti bis-setgħa li jaħtru, inehħu, jissostitwixxu jew iżidu l-amministraturi.

(5) L-eżerċizzju ta' xi azzjoni jew diskrezzjoni min-naħa ta' l-amministraturi tista' tkun soġġetta għall-kunsens espress tal-kunsill ta' superviżjoni jew tal-protetturi.

Drittijiet tal-benefiċjarji.

38. (1) Amministratur għandu, safejn ikun raġonevoli u fi żmien raġonevoli minn meta jirċievi talba bil-miktub għal hekk, jipprovi informazzjoni shiħa u preċiża dwar l-istat u l-ammont tal-proprjetà tal-fondazzjoni, inklużi l-kontijiet tal-fondazzjoni, u bla ħsara għas-subartikolu (2), kif qed titmexxa l-amministrazzjoni -

(a) lill-fundatur;

(b) lill-Qorti;

(ċ) lill-kunsill ta' superviżjoni jew lill-protetturi;

(d) lil kull persuna oħra li hi vestita b'dak id-dritt fl-att tal-fondazzjoni;

(e) bla ħsara għall-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni, lil kull benefiċjarju li hu maġġorenni u kapaċi, jew jekk ikun minorenni, lit-tutor jew rappreżentant legali tiegħu;

(f) bla ħsara għall-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni, lil kull organizzazzjoni b'għan oħra jew *trust* ta' karità msemmi b'ismu li l-fondazzjoni tkun ġiet stabbilita għall-benefiċċju tagħhom; u

(g) fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni stabbilita għal xi għan, lill-Avukat Ġenerali jew lill-awtorità rilevanti skond il-liġi applikabbli.

(2) Bla ħsara għall-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni u għal kull ordni tal-Qorti mogħti għal raġunijiet speċjali, amministratur jew xi persuna oħra ma jkunux meħtieġa jiżvelaw lil xi persuna xi dokument jew informazzjoni li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' fondazzjoni privata li -

(a) jiżvelaw d-deċiżjonijiet ta' amministratur rigward il-mod kif ġiet eżerċitata setgħa jew diskrezzjoni, jew kif dmir konferit jew impost bil-liġi jew bil-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni ġie osservat;

(b) jiżvelaw ir-raġuni għal xi eżerċizzju partikolari ta' dik is-setgħa jew diskrezzjoni jew twettiq ta' dmir jew il-materjali li fuqu dik ir-raġuni ser tkun jew setgħet kienet ibbażata;

(ċ) għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' l-eżerċizzju jew l-

eżerċizzju maħsub ta' dik is-setgħa jew diskrezzjoni jew it-twettiq jew it-twettiq maħsub ta' dak id-dmir.

(3) Sakemm il-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni ma jiddeterminawx espressament iż-żmien meta u l-mod kif il-benefiċjarji għandhom ikunu infurmati dwar dak li għandhom jiehdu taħt il-fondazzjoni, l-amministratur għandu jinforma lil kull benefiċjarju dwar dak li għandu jieħu, bil-miktub, fi żmien raġonevoli wara li jkun aċċetta li jaġixxi.

(4) Meta l-pattijiet ta' fondazzjoni jaġhtu diskrezzjoni skond l-artikolu 33(9) ta' din l-Iskeda, il-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni jistgħu jissospendu, sa dak iż-żmien li tiġi eżerċitata diskrezzjoni favur tagħhom, id-dmir ta' amministratur li jinforma lil dawk il-benefiċjarji li jistgħu jibbenefikaw taħt il-fondazzjoni jew li jiffurmaw parti minn klassi ta' benefiċjarji li tista' hekk tibbenefika. Il-pattijiet ta' fondazzjoni jistgħu wkoll jindikaw iż-żmien meta u l-mod kif dawk il-benefiċjarji għandhom jiġu infurmati.

(5) Jekk l-att tal-fondazzjoni espressament jipprovdi għan-notifika ta' informazzjoni lil benefiċjarji jew lil dawk il-persuni li jiffurmaw parti minn klassi li minnha jistgħu jinhatru benefiċjarji, mingħajr referenza għal xi żmien, aċċertat jew li jista' jiġi aċċertat, dak il-perjodu ta' żmien għandu jinftehem bħala li jimplika dmir ta' l-amministratur li jinforma lil dawk il-benefiċjarji fi żmien raġonevoli wara l-mewt tal-fundatur.

(6) Jekk l-amministratur jikkunsidra li l-għoti ta' informazzjoni kif meħtieġ bis-subartikoli preċedenti jkun ta' preġudizzju għall-benefiċjarji tal-fondazzjoni jew lil xi wħud minnhom, l-amministratur jista' jagħmel rikors lill-Qorti u l-Qorti tista' teħles l-amministratur mill-obbligu li jinforma taħt dawk il-kondizzjonijiet li tista' tikkunsidra xierqa.

(7) Id-dmir ta' informazzjoni kif hawn fuq imsemmi ma jseħħ jekk l-amministratur ikollu informazzjoni li turi b'mod raġonevoli li dawk li huma intitolati għal dik l-informazzjoni diġà ġew infurmati jew diġà jafu dik l-informazzjoni.

(8) Fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni b'għan, id-dmir li jiġu infurmati jew benefiċjarji mhux imsemmija li jiffurmaw parti minn klassi jew persuni li jiffurmaw parti minn klassi ta' persuni li jistgħu jiġu nominati bħala benefiċjarji skond is-setgħa ta' l-amministratur, m'għandux jibda' jseħħ minkejja l-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni sakemm, fil-każ ta' benefiċjarji mhux imsemmija l-amministratur ma jistabbilixxi li jeżistu anqas minn għaxar benefiċjarji li jappartjenu għal dik il-klassi ta' benefiċjarji. Barra minn dan, fl-assenza ta'

indikazzjoni kuntrarja għal dan, il-benefiċjarji mhux imsemmija li jistgħu jiżdiedu bħala benefiċjarji skond xi setgħa jkunu preżunti li huma persuni li jwettqu attivitajiet soċjali rilevanti jew attivitajiet oħra prinċipalment f'Malta.

(9) L-amministratur għandu jwettaq id-dmir li jinforma bl-aħjar mod li jista' u bi spejjeż tal-fondazzjoni u fil-każ li l-amministratur jidhirlu li dan l-eżerċizzju ser ikun iqum wisq jew ta' piż żejjed, l-amministratur jista' jagħmel rikors lill-Qorti għal direttivi u l-Qorti jkollha s-setgħa li teħles l-amministratur minn dak id-dmir taht dawk il-kondizzjonijiet li tikkunsidra xierqa.

(10) Is-sospensjoni tad-dmir ta' l-amministratur li jinforma lill-benefiċjarji kif previst f'dan l-artikolu ma tnaqqasx id-drittijiet ta' benefiċjarji jew id-dmirijiet u r-responsabbiltajiet ta' l-amministratur lejn dawk il-benefiċjarji skond din l-Iskeda jew xi liġi oħra li tapplika.

(11) Persuni li jiġu miżjuda bħala benefiċjarji skond setgħa msemmija fl-artikolu 33(12) ta' din l-Iskeda ma jkollhom l-ebda dritt ta' informazzjoni sa meta jiġu nominati bħala benefiċjarji mill-amministratur skond dik is-setgħa.

Fondazzjonijiet
b'aktar minn
fundatur
wiehed.

39. (1) Meta jkun hemm aktar minn fundatur wiehed, mill-bidu jew sussegwentement, id-drittijiet jiġu eżerċitati skond l-istatut. Meta l-istatut ma jkunx fih disposizzjonijiet dwar dan, fil-każ ta' żewġ fundaturi, id-deċiżjonijiet jittiehdu b'mod unanimu u meta jkun hemm aktar minn żewġ fundaturi, skond id-deċiżjoni tal-maġġoranza.

(2) F'fondazzjonijiet b'aktar minn fundatur wiehed jgħoddu *mutatis mutandis* ir-regoli dwar laqgħat ġenerali skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-artikolu 52 ta' din l-Iskeda .

Revoka ta'
fondazzjoni.

40. (1) Bla ħsara għas-subartikolu (2), sakemm ma jkunx provdut mod ieħor fl-istatut, fondazzjoni ma tkunx soġġetta għal revoka qabel ma jgħaddi l-perjodu ta' żmien li għalih tkun ġiet stabbilita.

(2) Sakemm il-fundatur ma jkunx espressament eskluđa dan id-dritt, fondazzjoni privata tista' tiġi terminata fuq talba tal-benefiċjarji kollha tal-fondazzjoni sakemm jeżistu kollha, ġew aċċertati u l-ebda wiehed minnhom ma huwa interdett jew minuri. Jekk il-fundatur huwa ħaj ikun meħtieġ il-kunsens tiegħu għal revoka mill-benefiċjarji. Il-fundatur jista' jassogġetta t-terminazzjoni għall-kunsens ta' persuna msemmija fl-istatut.

(3) Minkejja kull ma hemm imsemmi fl-istatut, wara l-mewt tal-fundatur, il-Qorti jkollha s-setgħa li xxolji u tistralċja kull

fondazzjoni privata meta tiġi mitluba mill-benefiċjarji kollha tal-fondazzjoni jekk tkun sodisfatta li l-kontinwazzjoni tal-fondazzjoni ma tkunx aktar meħtieġa biex jintlaħqu l-intenżjonijiet tal-fondatur.

(4) L-istatut ta' fondazzjoni jista' jipprovdi li hija revokabbli:

Iżda r-revoka ma għandhiex taffettwa jew tagħmel mhux validi atti li jkunu diġà saru jew twaqqaf atti li jkunu qed isiru. Lanqas ma għandha r-revoka taffettwa rabtiet li jkunu saru u li ma jkunux għadhom ġew sodisfatti. It-terminazzjoni permezz ta' revoka għandha tiġi sospiża sa dak iż-żmien li l-amministraturi jiċċertifikaw lir-Registatur li r-rabtiet legali kollha jkunu ġew sodisfatti.

(5) Ir-riserva espressa tal-fondatur dwar id-dritt ta' revoka ta' fondazzjoni ma tistax tiġi eżerċitata mill-eredi jew mill-konjuġi ta' dak il-fondatur sakemm ma jkunx espressament provdut mod ieħor fl-att tal-fondazzjoni. Mingħajr preġudizzju għal kull rimedju ieħor li huwa disponibbli bil-liġi, il-kredituri ta' fondatur ma jistgħux jeżerċitaw id-dritt ta' revoka ta' fondazzjoni.

(6) Fondazzjonijiet b'għan ma jistgħux jiġu kostitwiti hlief b'mod irrevokabbli u kull klawżola fl-istatut li ttrisserva d-dritt li tiġi revokata l-fondazzjoni ma għandhiex titqies:

Iżda s-setgħa ta' l-amministraturi li japplikaw ir-rikavat għal xi għan ieħor meta jkun intlaħaq l-għan dikjarat, jew meta dak l-għan ma jkunx aktar possibbli li jintlaħaq, tkun valida:

Iżda ukoll riserva, min-naħa tal-fondatur, għal dritt ta' manteniment għalih innifsu u għall-familja immedjata tiegħu, f'każ ta' neċessità, mill-fondi tal-fondazzjoni stabbilita minn dak il-fondatur tkun valida wkoll u f'dan il-każ il-Qorti jkollha d-dritt esklużiv li tiddetermina jekk il-fondi tal-fondazzjoni jistgħux jintużaw għal dak il-manteniment.

(7) Meta tiġi terminata l-fondazzjoni, għandhom jiġu osservati l-proċeduri fl-artikolu 59 ta' din l-Iskeda għall-istralċ volontarju ta' organizzazzjoni.

(8) It-temm tar-registrazzjoni jfisser it-terminazzjoni tal-fondazzjoni u meta jirċievi avviż jew isir jaf mod ieħor b'dak it-temm, ir-Registatur għandu jipproċedi biex iħassar dik il-fondazzjoni.

41. Il-Qorti jkollha ġurisdizzjoni fir-rigward ta' fondazzjonijiet, l-amministraturi tagħhom, il-benefiċjarji u partijiet oħra li jkollhom interess fihom.

Setgħat tal-Qorti fil-ġurisdizzjoni volontarja tagħha fir-rigward ta' fondazzjonijiet.

Varjazzjoni tal-pattijiet ta' l-att tal-fondazzjoni mill-Qorti u approvazzjoni ta' operazzjonijiet partikolari.

42. (1) Bla ħsara għad-disposizzjonijiet tas-subartikolu (3) il-Qorti tista', jekk jidhrilha xieraq, b'ordni tapprova f'isem -

(a) xi persuna inabilitata skond il-liġi li jkollha, direttament jew indirettament, interess, kemm miksub jew kontingenti, taħt il-fondazzjoni; jew

(b) xi persuna, kemm jekk tkun aċċertata jew le, li tista' ssir intitolata, direttament jew indirettament, għal interess taħt il-fondazzjoni bħala li tkun f'xi data futura jew meta ssehh xi għrajja futura persuna ta' xi deskrizzjoni speċifikata jew membru ta' xi klassi speċifikata ta' persuni; jew

(ċ) xi persuna li għadha ma twelditx; jew

(d) xi persuna rigward xi interess tagħha li jista' jibda' jsehh fir-rigward tagħha minhabba f'xi setgħa diskrezzjonali mogħtija lil xi hadd meta jkun hemm nuqqas jew determinazzjoni ta' xi interess eżistenti li ma jkunx naqas jew għe determinat;

kull arrangament, ikun min ikun il-proponent, u kemm jekk ikun hemm jew ma jkunx hemm persuna oħra li tkun interessata benefikament li tista' tagħti l-kunsens tagħha għalih, li jvarja jew jirrevoka l-pattijiet kollha tal-fondazzjoni jew xi whud minnhom jew li jkabbar is-setgħat ta' l-amministraturi biex imexxu u jamministraw il-proprjetà tal-fondazzjoni.

(2) Il-Qorti ma għandhiex tapprova arrangament f'isem xi persuna li jaqa' taħt is-subartikolu (1)(a), (b) jew (ċ), sakemm ma tkunx sodisfatta li t-tweqqig ta' dak l-arrangament jidher li huwa ta' benefiċċju għal dik il-persuna.

(3) Meta fit-tmexxija jew l-amministrazzjoni ta' fondazzjoni, xi bejgħ, kiri, rahan, rabta b'dejn, ċessjoni, rilaxx jew xi disponiment ieħor, jew xi xiri, investiment, akkwist, spiża jew xi operazzjoni oħra tkun, fl-opinjoni tal-Qorti, spjeganti iżda l-istess ma tkunx tista' ssir minhabba fl-assenza ta' xi setgħa, għal dak il-għan, vestita fl-amministratur bil-pattijiet tal-fondazzjoni jew bil-liġi, il-Qorti tista' tikkonferixxi fuq l-amministratur, b'mod ġenerali jew f'xi ċirkostanza partikolari, setgħa għal dak il-għan b'dawk il-pattijiet u soġġetta għal dawk id-disposizzjonijiet u kondizzjonijiet, jekk ikun hemm, kif jidhrilha xierqa, u tista' tagħti direttivi dwar il-mod kif u minn liema proprjetà għandhom jittiehdu l-flus awtorizzati li jintnefqu, u l-ispejjeż ta' l-operazzjoni.

(4) Rikors lill-Qorti taħt dan l-artikolu jista' jsir mill-amministratur jew minn xi benefiċjarju.

43. (1) Amministratur jista' jagħmel rikors lill-Qorti għal direttivi dwar il-mod li għandu jew ma għandux jagħmel fir-rigward ta' kull haġa li għandha x'taqsam mal-fondazzjoni u l-Qorti tista' tagħti dak l-ordni, jekk ikun il-każ, li jidhrilha xieraq. Setgħat oħra tal-Qorti.

(2) Il-Qorti tista' wkoll, jekk jidhrilha xieraq -

(a) tagħti ordni dwar:

(i) l-eżekuzzjoni jew l-amministrazzjoni ta' xi fondazzjoni; jew

(ii) l-amministratur ta' xi fondazzjoni, inkluża ordni li tirrigwarda l-eżerċizzju ta' xi setgħa, diskrezzjoni jew dmir ta' l-amministratur, il-ħatra jew it-tneħħija ta' amministratur, ir-rimunerazzjoni ta' amministratur, is-sottomissjoni ta' kontijiet, l-aġir ta' amministratur u l-ħlasijiet kollha fil-Qorti; jew

(iii) kull benefiċjarju jew kull persuna li jkollha xi konnessjoni mal-fondazzjoni;

(b) tagħmel kull dikjarazzjoni dwar il-validità jew l-eżekuzzjoni ta' fondazzjoni;

(ċ) tirrexindi jew tvarja kull ordni jew dikjarazzjoni magħmula taħt dan it-Titolu, jew tagħmel xi ordni jew dikjarazzjoni ġdida jew addizzjonali.

(3) Rikors lill-Qorti għal ordni jew dikjarazzjoni taħt is-subartikolu (2) jista' jsir mill-amministratur jew minn xi benefiċjarju jew mill-Avukat Ġenerali jew minn xi persuna oħra li jkollha interess legali:

Iżda fil-każijiet meta d-dmir li benefiċjarju jiġi infurmat bl-interess tiegħu f'fondazzjoni jkun ġie sospiż skond l-artikolu 36 ta' din l-Iskeda u sakemm dik is-sospensjoni tibqa' fis-seħħ, u fl-assenza ta' xi persuna oħra maħtura biex tissorvelja l-amministrazzjoni ta' fondazzjoni, il-fundatur ta' fondazzjoni jista' wkoll jagħmel rikors lill-Qorti skond dan is-subartikolu. Waqt li tkun qed tittratta dan ir-rikors, il-Qorti tista' tiddetermina jekk is-sospensjoni tad-drittijiet għal informazzjoni kif intqal qabel għandhiex tinzamm kollha kemm hi jew parti minnha għall-benefiċjarji kollha jew xi uħud minnhom.

(4) Meta tagħmel ordni għall-ħatra ta' amministratur jew amministraturi, il-Qorti tista' timponi dawk il-kondizzjonijiet li jidhrilha xierqa.

(5) Bla hsara għal kull ordni tal-Qorti, amministratur mahtur mill-Qorti taht dan l-artikolu jkollu l-istess setgħat, diskrezzjoni u dmirijiet bħallikieku kien ġie mahtur bħala amministratur oriġinarjament fl-att tal-fondazzjoni.

(6) Meta xi Qorti tagħti ordni fuq talba ta' beneficijarju li jkun ġie preġudikat bħala riżultat ta' mala fidi min-naħa ta' l-amministratur fl-operazzjoni ta' fondazzjoni, il-Qorti jkollha s-setgħa li terġa' ġgħib lura il-pożizzjoni ta' kif kienet qabel li kieku l-azzjoni li jsir ilment dwarha ma kenietx saret jew mod ieħor tiproteġi l-interessi tiegħu.

(7) Meta persuna domiciljata f'Malta hija obbligata tħallas manteniment skond dan il-Kodiċi u tkun beneficijarja taht fondazzjoni, il-Qorti għandu jkollha dawk is-setgħat li jkunu meħtieġa biex tirrevedi l-eżerċizzju ta' diskrezzjoni min-naħa ta' l-amministratur biex tagħti l-konsiderazzjoni dovuta għad-drittijiet ta' persuni ntitolati li jitolbu l-manteniment.

Appelli,
eżekuzzjoni u
seduti.

44. (1) Ma jkun hemm l-ebda appell minn xi digriet, ordni, dikjarazzjoni jew direttiva tal-Qorti mogħtija taht id-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda.

(2) Dawk id-digrieti, ordnijiet, dikjarazzjonijiet jew direttivi għandhom jibqgħu jsehħu sakemm jiġu sostitwiti jew varjati mill-Qorti fil-ġurisdizzjoni tagħha volontarja jew kontenzjuża.

(3) Waqt is-smiġħ tar-rikors quddiem il-Qorti l-amministratur jew ir-rikorrent għandu ma' l-ewwel opportunità jiżvela lill-Qorti l-fatti importanti li hu jkun jaf bihom li jistgħu jkunu rilevanti għar-rikors inkluża l-eżistenza ta' xi *res judicata* jew azzjoni ġudizzjarja pendenti mogħtija jew mibdija f'Malta jew quddiem qorti barranija.

(4) Kull rikors lill-Qorti għandu jiġi notifikat lill-amministratur u r-rikorrent għandu barra minn dan jinnotifika l-persuni kollha li hu kkunsidra li għandhom interess fil-materja tar-rikors. Il-Qorti jkollha s-setgħa li tordna li jiġu notifikati l-persuni l-oħra kollha li hi tikkunsidra li jkollhom interess, kif jidhrilha xieraq.

(5) Il-Qorti għandha tisma' lill-amministratur u kull parti interessata kif jidhrilha xieraq.

(6) Mingħajr preġudizzju għal xi setgħa oħra mogħtija lill-Qorti permezz tad-disposizzjonijiet ta' qabel ta' dan l-artikolu jew ta' xi liġi oħra, meta amministratur ma jagħtix każ jew jirrifjuta li jwettaq xi dmir jew josserva xi ordni tal-Qorti, il-Qorti tista', skond dawk il-pattijiet u kondizzjonijiet li tista' jidhrilha xieraq, tordna li l-azzjoni meħtieġa tiġi eżegwita jew magħmula minn dik il-persuna li l-Qorti tista' tahtar għal dak il-għan, bi spejjeż ta' l-amministratur li

jkun naqas, jew mod ieħor kif il-Qorti tista' tordna; u kull haġa hekk eżegwita jew magħmula għandha topera u jkollha effett għall-finijiet kollha bħallikeku kienet ġiet eżegwita jew magħmula mill-amministratur.

45. (1) Il-proċeduri kollha taħt dawn l-artikoli fir-rigward ta' fondazzjoni privata għandhom jinżammu fil-maġhluq u hadd hlief il-partijiet f'dawk il-proċeduri, l-amministraturi, il-benefiċjarji, jekk jippruvaw li jkollhom interess fil-proċeduri għas-sodisfazzjoni tal-Qorti, u l-avukati u l-prokuraturi legali rispettivi tagħhom ma jkun permess ikun fil-Qorti waqt is-seduti.

Konfidenzjalità.

(2) Kull digriet jew sentenza tal-Qorti għandhom jipproteġu l-konfidenzjalità tal-proċeduri u għandhom jiżvelaw biss dawk il-fatti li jistgħu jkunu neċessarji biex jagħmluhom ċari u li jistgħu jiġu eżegwiti mill-partijiet u l-amministraturi.

(3) Kull rikors, risposta, affidavit, opinjoni, dikjarazzjoni jew dokument jew xieħda oħra għandhom jinżammu mir-Registatur tal-Qorti b'mod konfidenzjali u ma jistax jingħata aċċess għalihom hlief bil-kunsens bil-miktub tal-Qorti.

(4) Meta informazzjoni, jew dokument jew informazzjoni fid-dokument jitqiesu bħala konfidenzjali minn parti f'xi proċeduri għar-rigward ta' partijiet oħra fil-proċeduri, il-Qorti tkun tista' tisma' dik il-parti biss qabel ma tordna l-iżvelar jew mod ieħor ta' dik l-informazzjoni u jekk il-Qorti tkun sodisfatta li l-parti jew il-partijiet l-oħra fil-proċeduri m'għandhomx interess fl-informazzjoni kkunsidrata bħala konfidenzjali jew li ma għandha l-ebda importanza fil-materja diskussa fil-proċeduri, il-Qorti għandha tordna li dik l-informazzjon m'għandhiex tiġi żvelata fil-proċeduri.

46. Il-Bord stabbilit skond l-artikolu 29 tal-Kodiċi ta' Organizzazzjoni u Proċedura Ċivili jista' jagħmel Regoli tal-Qorti li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' rikorsi magħmulin taħt jew skond dan is-Sub-Titolu.

Regoli tal-Qorti.
Kap. 12.

47. (1) Fondazzjoni tista' tiġi mibdula fi *trust* u *trust* jista' jiġi mibdul f'fondazzjoni:

Tibdil ta' fondazzjonijiet fi *trusts* u viċi versa.

(a) bil-kunsens bil-miktub ta':

(i) *it-trustees* jew l-amministraturi kollha, kif ikun il-każ; u

(ii) il-benefiċjarji kollha li jkollhom interessi fissi taħt *it-trusts* jew li jkollhom drittijiet simili taħt il-fondazzjoni; u

(iii) kull persuna oħra maħtura fl-istrument tat-*trust* jew fl-att tal-fondazzjoni, kif ikun il-każ, li l-kunsens tagħha jista' jkun meħtieġ biex jittieħdu deċiżjonijiet importanti għar-rigward ta' l-attiv rilevanti; u

(b) billi jiġi eżegwit att tal-fondazzjoni jew strument ta' *trust* fil-forma xierqa u b'kontenut li jirrifletti eżattament l-intenzjonijiet tas-*settlor* tat-*trusts* jew tal-fundatur tal-fondazzjoni u d-drittijiet tal-benefiċjarji kif ikun il-każ.

(2) Meta fondazzjoni tinbidel fi *trust*, it-*trustees* tat-*trust* għandhom iħassru r-registrazzjoni tal-fondazzjoni fi żmien tletin ġurnata minn meta jirċievu l-kunsens meħtieġ fis-subartikolu ta' qabel dan u dan billi jibagħtu lir-Registatur avviż kif jista' jkun preskritt.

(3) Meta *trust* jinbidel f'fondazzjoni, l-amministraturi tal-fondazzjoni għandhom jeżegwixxu att pubbliku u jirreġistraw il-fondazzjoni fi żmien tletin ġurnata minn meta jirċievu l-kunsens meħtieġ b'dan l-artikolu u dan billi jibagħtu lir-Registatur id-dokumenti meħtieġa b'din l-Iskeda.

Sub-Titolu III

Fuq Assoċjazzjonijiet

Tipi ta' assoċjazzjonijiet u liġi li tapplika.

48. (1) Assoċjazzjoni tista' tiġi stabbilita:

- (a) għall-għan li tippromwovi interessi privati;
- (b) għall-għanijiet tal-promozzjoni ta' negozju jew professjoni;
- (ċ) biex jinkiseb skop soċjali; jew
- (d) biex titwettaq kull attività legali fuq bażi ta' mingħajr ma jsir profitt.

(2) Meta tkun stabbilita għall-promozzjoni ta' interess privat, assoċjazzjoni ta' persuni tkun regolata -

(a) bid-disposizzjonijiet tat-Titolu X tat-Taqsima II tat-Tieni Ktieb ta' dan il-Kodiċi li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' soċjetajiet ċivili;

(b) bil-liġijiet speċjali li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' soċjetajiet kummerċjali;

(ċ) bil-liġijiet speċjali li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' professjonijiet partikolari;

(d) bil-liġijiet speċjali li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' unions u assoċjazzjonijiet ta' min iħaddem; u

(e) bil-liġijiet speċjali li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' koperattivi,

kif ikun il-każ.

(3) Meta assoċjazzjoni privata hija stabbilita għal għanijiet oħra li huma identifikati f'xi liġi speċjali li tkun applikabbli għall-forma jew l-għan magħżul mill-promoturi ta' dik l-assoċjazzjoni, dik l-organizzazzjoni privata tkun regolata bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' dik il-liġi speċjali.

(4) Meta tkun giet stabbilita għal skop soċjali jew bħala organizzazzjoni li ma tagħmilx profitt, assoċjazzjoni tkun regolata bid-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan it-Titolu u d-disposizzjonijiet ta' kull liġi speċjali li għandha x'taqsam ma' organizzazzjonijiet volontarji.

(5) Bla hsara għall-artikolu 10 ta' din l-Iskeda, l-assoċjazzjonijiet kollha huma eliġibbli li jiġu reġistrati skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan it-Titolu.

49. (1) Ftehim li jistabbilixxi assoċjazzjoni għandu jkun bil-miktub, taht piena ta' nullità.

Għamla ta' u x'għandu jkun fih l-istatut.

(2) Biex l-assoċjazzjoni tkun eliġibbli għar-reġistrazzjoni l-istatut għandu jsemmi dan li ġej:

(a) l-isem;

(b) l-indirizz reġistrat, f'Malta;

(ċ) l-għanijiet jew l-oġettivi;

(d) il-metodu jew il-proċess li bih tingħata sħubija fl-assoċjazzjoni lill-applikanti;

(e) x'inhil-proċedura waqt laqgħat ġenerali;

(f) kif huwa magħmul il-bord ta' amministrazzjoni u l-ismijiet ta' l-ewwel amministraturi;

(g) il-mod kif l-amministraturi huma eletti fi u mneħħija mill-kariga;

(h) ir-rappreżentanza legali;

(i) fil-każ ta' assoċjazzjoni, li l-amministraturi tagħha mhumiex residenti f'Malta, l-isem u l-indirizz ta' persuna residenti f'Malta li tkun giet maħtura biex taġixxi bħala r-rappreżentant lokali ta' l-assoċjazzjoni f'Malta; u

(j) it-tul ta' żmien li għalih giet stabbilita, jekk ikun hemm.

(3) L-istatut għandu jkun iffirmit mill-persuni li jassoċjaw ruħhom u kull persuna li tissottoskrivi għall-istatut wara li tkun giet stabbilita assoċjazzjoni titqies li tkun tat il-kunsens tagħha għad-disposizzjonijiet kollha ta' l-istatut u għar-regoli kollha li jkunu ġew ippromulgati b'mod validu mill-assoċjazzjoni sa dik id-data. Fil-każ li aktar minn tliet persuni jixtiequ jistabbilixxu assoċjazzjoni, tista' ssir dikjarazzjoni dwar dan il-fatt fl-istatut u l-firma ta' tliet persuni f'isem il-membri kollha li jassoċjaw ruħhom imsemmija fi skeda ma' l-istatut tkun biżżejjed biex tindika l-kunsens tal-persuni kollha msemmija.

(4) Il-kunsens bil-miktub ta' l-amministraturi msemmija fl-istatut biex jaġixxu bħala amministraturi ta' l-assoċjazzjoni għandu jintbagħat lir-Registratur qabel ir-registrazzjoni ta' kull assoċjazzjoni.

Għanijiet.

50. (1) L-istatut ta' assoċjazzjoni għandu jispeċifika għan b'mod ċar.

(2) L-attiv ta' assoċjazzjoni jista' joriġina minn kull negozju jew attività legali u jista' jikkonsisti f'attiv preżenti jew futur ta' kull xorta.

(3) In-nuqqas li jiġi speċifikat għan iġib ir-rizultat tan-nullità tal-ftehim u r-Registratur m'għandux jaċċetta li jirregistra assoċjazzjoni bħal dik sa meta l-għan ikun iċċarat u ma jibqax ambigwu.

(4) Il-membri ta' assoċjazzjoni jistgħu jżidu ma' l-għan li għat-twettiq tiegħu l-assoċjazzjoni kienet originarjament giet maħluqa, billi jestenduh biex ikopri dawk l-għanijiet l-oħra ta' xorta simili kif ikun stabbilit b'mod ċar fit-tieni strument bil-miktub li jkunu taw il-kunsens għalih dak in-numru ta' membri li jkun meħtieġ biex jiġi emendat l-istatut.

(5) Assoċjazzjoni bi skop soċjali ma jistax ikollha l-għan tagħha mibdul jew estiż għal għanijiet oħra li ma jkunux ukoll skopijiet soċjali u assoċjazzjoni li ma tagħmilx profitt ma tistax tibdel l-istatut tagħha għal organizzazzjoni privata.

(6) Restrizzjoni fuq in-numru ta' membri li tkun proporzjonata mar-riżorsi fiżiċi u riżorsi oħra ta' l-assoċjazzjoni minn żmien għal żmien jew l-eżistenza ta' kumitat dwar is-shubija bis-setgħa li jaċċetta jew jirrifjuta membri godda f'assoċjazzjoni ma għandux, wahdu, jimplika li dik l-assoċjazzjoni tkun wahda għal benefiċċju privat.

51. (1) Għall-finijiet tar-reġistrazzjoni ta' assoċjazzjoni kopja awtentika ta' l-istrument kostitutiv għandha tintbagħat lil u tiġi ffajljata mar-Reġistratur mill-amministraturi. Reġistrazzjoni ta' assoċjazzjonijiet

(2) Meta assoċjazzjoni tinholq b'att pubbliku kopja awtentika ta' l-att tista' tinbagħat mill-amministraturi previsti f'dak l-att (meta jkunu aċċettaw li jaġixxu bhala amministraturi) jew min-Nutar li jippubblika dak l-att u tkun biżżejjed il-konsenja minn xi hadd minnhom.

(3) Meta jirċievi d-dokumenti msemmija fis-subartikolu (1), ir-Reġistratur għandu jirreġistra l-assoċjazzjoni wara li jkun sodisfatt li d-disposizzjonijiet kollha ta' dan is-Sub-Titolu jkunu ġew osservati.

52. (1) Għandha tissejjaħ laqgħa ġenerali għall-membri kollha għallinqas darba kull sena. F'din il-laqgħa għandhom jiġu pprezentati u diskussi r-rapport annwali u l-kontijiet ta' l-assoċjazzjoni kif approvati mill-amministraturi, kif ukoll ir-rapport ta' l-awdituri jew revizuri. Laqgħat ġenerali.

(2) Jistgħu jissejju laqgħat oħra mill-amministraturi kull darba li jikkunsidraw li dan ikun meħtieġ, jew meta jkollhom talba bil-miktub iffirmata minn għallinqas għaxra fil-mija tal-membri. Jekk l-amministraturi jonqsu milli jsejju laqgħa meta jkunu ġew hekk mitluba, il-Qorti tista' tordna li ssir il-laqgħa u għandha tiddikjara l-hin u l-post tal-laqgħa li jkun jorbot fuq l-amministraturi.

(3) Fl-assenza ta' disposizzjonijiet speċifiċi fl-istatut, fil-laqgħat tal-membri d-deċiżjonijiet jittiehdu bil-maġġoranza ta' dawk preżenti fil-laqgħa hlief li:

(a) meta jittiehdu deċiżjonijiet dwar emendi għall-istatut dawk id-deċiżjonijiet għandhom ikunu appoġġjati minn wiehed u hamsin fil-mija tal-membri reġistrati fuq il-baži ta' vot wiehed għal kull membru;

(b) meta jittiehdu deċiżjonijiet biex tintemm l-assoċjazzjoni jew biex l-attiv kollu tagħha jingħata lil organizzazzjoni oħra, dik id-deċiżjoni għandha tkun appoġġjata minn għallinqas hamsa u sebghin fil-mija tal-membri kollha; u

(ċ) meta jittieħdu deċiżjonijiet dwar l-approvazzjoni ta' kontijiet jew hwejjeġ li jinvolvu r-rwol jew ir-responsabbiltajiet ta' l-amministraturi, l-amministraturi ma jkollhomx jedd għal vot.

(4) Il-membri jistgħu jaħtru prokuraturi biex jattendu laqgħa ġenerali f'isimhom u dak il-prokuratur ikollu d-dritt jivvota b'zieda mal-vot tiegħu stess jekk ikun membru.

(5) Meta xi membri jużaw id-dritt tagħhom li jitolbu li ssir laqgħa skond dan l-artikolu, l-amministraturi jew l-assoċjazzjoni ma jistgħux jikkancelaw, jirtiraw jew mod ieħor jillimitaw jew inaqssu d-drittijiet ta' dawk il-membri sa wara li ssir l-laqgħa mitluba.

Amministraturi.

53. (1) Sakemm ma jkunx mod ieħor dikjarat jew implikat bl-istatut, għandu jkun mifhum li l-amministraturi għandhom ikunu membri ta' l-organizzazzjoni hlief fil-każ meta l-amministraturi huma impjegati taħt kuntratt ta' impieg.

(2) Id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-artikolu 35 ta' din l-Iskeda għandhom *mutatis mutandis* jgħoddu għal amministraturi ta' assoċjazzjonijiet.

Membri.

54. (1) Huma membri ta' assoċjazzjonijiet dawk il-persuni li:

(a) jissottoskrivu għall-għanijiet ta' l-assoċjazzjoni;

(b) jilħqu l-istatus personali jew il-kwalifiki għal shubija kif stabbiliti fl-istatut;

(ċ) jipprovdu d-dettalji meħtieġa għal shubija;

(d) iħallsu l-miżata li tista' tkun applikabbli jew mod ieħor iwettqu dawk il-kondizzjonijiet dwar parteċipazzjoni kif jistgħu jkunu meħtieġa bl-istatut jew b'regoli ta' l-organizzazzjoni; u

(e) huma mod ieħor aċċettati mill-kumitat dwar is-shubija jew minn kumitat awtorizzat mill-laqgħa ġenerali tal-membri biex jaċċetta membri godda, jekk ikun hemm.

(2) Kull persuna li tkun membru ta' assoċjazzjoni tkun libera li titlaq mill-assoċjazzjoni u dak il-membru ma jistax jiġi soġġettat għal xi responsabbiltà, hlief għal miżati mhux imħallsa, meta jitlaq mill-assoċjazzjoni.

(3) Jekk in-numru ta' membri li jħallsu jinżel għal anqas minn

tlieta, l-amministraturi għandhom jipproċedu b'sejha bil-miktub lill-membri għall-ħlas tal-miżati, u jinfurmawhom li n-nuqqas ta' ħlas ser iwassal għal terminazzjoni skond dan l-artikolu, u meta jiskadi dak il-perjodu bit-terminazzjoni tar-reġistrazzjoni ta' dik l-assoċjazzjoni skond dan it-Titolu.

(4) Kull proċedura ta' tkeċċija fi statut, ħlief għal nuqqas li jithallsu l-miżati jew li jiġu osservati kondizzjonijiet purament formali oħra ta' shubija, għandha taħseb għal:

(a) in-nuqqas ta' parteċipazzjoni ta' persuni b'interess f'tilwima, fid-deċiżjoni għat-tkeċċija;

(b) id-dritt tal-membri, li tiegħu qed tintalab it-tkeċċija, li jagħmel sottomissjonijiet lill-persuni li għandhom is-setgħa li jiddeċiedu.

(5) Jekk fl-istatut ta' assoċjazzjoni ma jkunux previsti l-proċeduri msemmija fis-subartikolu (4), l-amministraturi għandhom jimplimentaw proċedura li tirrispetta r-regoli msemmija fis-subartikolu ta' qabel dan:

Iżda meta l-amministraturi ta' organizzazzjoni huma involuti fit-tilwima u ma jistgħux isibu membri indipendenti biex jiġġudikaw fuq mozzjoni ta' tkeċċija, għandu jsir rinviju lill-Qorti dwar din il-kwistjoni.

(6) Is-shubija ta' persuna f'assoċjazzjoni stabbilita għal skop soċjali jew bħala assoċjazzjoni li ma tagħmilx profitt mhijiex trasferibbli u ma tistax tintiret.

(7) Il-membri ma jistgħux ikollhom drittijiet patrimonjali għall-attiv ta' assoċjazzjoni stabbilita għal skop soċjali jew bħala assoċjazzjoni li ma tagħmilx profitt u mhumiex intitolati għal ebda kumpens meta jirtiraw jew jiġu mkeċċijin jew meta l-assoċjazzjoni tiġi stralċjata.

55. (1) Id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-artikolu 34 ta' din l-Iskeda għandhom jgħoddu għal dotazzjonijiet lil assoċjazzjonijiet. Dotazzjonijiet.

(2) Il-miżati mhumiex dotazzjonijiet u ma għandhomx jiġu trattati bħal hekk u lanqas ma jistgħu jiġu rifiuzi ħlief kif espressament imsemmi fl-istatut.

56. (1) Assoċjazzjoni għandha teżisti sakemm tiġi tterminata skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' l-istatut tagħha jew skond it-termini ta' dan it-Titolu sakemm il-membri, wara li jkunu ingħataw mill-amministraturi avviż bil-miktub ta' terminazzjoni fi żmien tletin Terminazzjoni.

gurnata, ma jemendawx l-istatut biex jistabbilixxu għanijiet ohra li għalihom tista' tiġi dedikata l-proprjetà ta' l-assoċjazzjoni.

(2) It-terminazzjoni ta' assoċjazzjoni ma taffettwax jew tagħmel mhux validi atti legali li jkunu diġà saru jew twaqqaf atti legali li jkunu qed isiru. It-terminazzjoni lanqas ma għandha taffettwa rabtiet legali li jkunu saru u ma jkunux għadhom ġew sodisfatti. It-terminazzjoni għandha tiġi sospiża sa meta l-amministraturi jiċċertifikaw lir-Registratur li r-rabtiet legali kollha jkunu ġew sodisfatti.

(3) Fil-każ ta' assoċjazzjonijiet stabbiliti għal skop soċjali jew bħala assoċjazzjonijiet li ma jagħmlux profitt, kull attiv li jkun jeżisti fit-terminazzjoni għandu jingħata mill-amministraturi lil organizzazzjoni ohra b'għanijiet simili u fin-nuqqas ta' azzjoni bħal din, bla ħsara għas-setgħa tal-Qorti li tagħti direttivi, għandu jsir disponiment minnu favur dik l-organizzazzjoni li tista' tiġi msemmija mill-Ministru responsabbli għall-politika soċjali b'avviż pubblikat fil-Gazzetta, liema organizzazzjoni għandha tapplika dak l-attiv għal għan simili jew kif jista' jkun provdut fil-liġi applikabbli.

Sub-Titolu IV

Fuq l-Istralċ ta' Organizzazzjonijiet

Terminazzjoni
ta'
reġistrazzjoni.

57. (1) Organizzazzjoni tista' titlob it-terminazzjoni tar-reġistrazzjoni tagħha permezz ta' talba bil-miktub iffirmata mill-amministraturi kollha tagħha jew kif ikun mod ieħor mehtieg bl-istatut tagħha, u waqt li tagħti rendikont tal-kontijiet, tiddikjara l-attiv u l-passiv ta' l-organizzazzjoni u tiddikjara x'għandu jsir minnhom meta tiġi terminata r-reġistrazzjoni.

(2) It-terminazzjoni ta' reġistrazzjoni ma timplikax l-istralċ ta' organizzazzjoni. Organizzazzjonijiet jistgħu jkomplu bħala organizzazzjonijiet mhux reġistrati bla ħsara għall-applikazzjoni tar-regoli rilevanti ta' din l-Iskeda.

(3) Kull parti interessata jew kull awtorità kompetenti tista', skond id-disposizzjonijiet ta' dan it-Titolu, tagħmel rikors lill-Qorti biex tiġi terminata r-reġistrazzjoni u, jew biex tintemm l-organizzazzjoni.

(4) It-terminazzjoni ta' reġistrazzjoni ta' organizzazzjoni b'ordni tal-Qorti, fuq il-bażi ta' raġunijiet li jimplikaw li l-organizzazzjoni ma tistax tkompli topera, għandha tinkludi ordni tal-Qorti li tehtieg it-temm ta' dik l-organizzazzjoni bħala persuna ġurdika u bħala organizzazzjoni. F'każ bħal dan dik l-organizzazzjoni

ma tistax tkompli teżisti bhala organizzazzjoni mhux reġistrata.

58. (1) Organizzazzjoni tista' tiġi stralċjata volontarjament jew b'ordni tal-Qorti. Stralċ.

(2) F'dan is-Sub-Titolu, il-kelma "organizzazzjoni" tinkludi kemm organizzazzjonijiet li huma reġistrati kif ukoll dawk li mhumiex.

59. (1) Organizzazzjoni tiġi stralċjata volontarjament billi jiġu segwiti l-proċeduri stabbiliti fl-istatut ta' l-organizzazzjoni. Sakemm ma jkunx dikjarat mod ieħor, l-istralċ ta' organizzazzjoni jehtieg l-appoġġ tal-maġġoranza tal-membri kollha, fil-każ ta' assoċjazzjoni, u tal-maġġoranza ta' l-amministraturi kollha, fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni. Stralċ
volontarju.

(2) Kopja ċertifikata tar-riżoluzzjoni dwar l-istralċ għandha tintbagħat lir-Registratur fi żmien erbatax-il ġurnata minn meta tghaddi dik ir-riżoluzzjoni.

(3) Organizzazzjoni ma tistax tiġi stralċjata hlief jekk l-attiv tagħha jeċċedi l-passiv tagħha u d-djun kollha jkunu ġew mħallsin. L-amministraturi għandhom jhejju skema ta' distribuzzjoni ta' l-attiv li jibqa' ta' l-organizzazzjoni li għandu jiġi notifikat lir-Registratur u lil kull parti interessata. L-istralċ jehtieg l-approvazzjoni tal-membri, jew fil-każ ta' fondazzjonijiet, tal-fundatur jew tal-benefiċjarji, kif ikun il-każ, jew fl-assenza tagħhom tar-Registratur, qabel ma jiġi implimentat.

60. (1) Fl-assenza ta' dikjarazzjoni ċara fl-istatut ta' organizzazzjoni b'għan, dwar kif għandu jsir disponiment ta' l-attiv mat-terminazzjoni ta' l-organizzazzjoni, l-amministraturi jistgħu jagħmlu rikors biex jingħataw direttivi u għandhom jiddisponu mill-attiv kif jiġu ordnati mill-Qorti. Għandu jsir
disponiment ta'
l-attiv favur il-
fond ta'
organizzazz-
zjonijiet
volontarji.

(2) Fil-każ ta' xoljiment u stralċ ta' xi organizzazzjoni privata u fl-assenza ta' indikazzjoni fl-att kostitutiv dwar kif l-attiv għandu jitqassam fil-każ ta' stralċ, l-attiv għandu jithallas lill-benefiċjarji jew jingħata lura lill-ġid tal-fundatur, wara li jithallsu l-ispejjeż kollha, kif jista' jiġi deċiż mill-Qorti wara li tisma' l-proposti ta' l-amministraturi, tal-benefiċjarji u ta' kull persuna oħra interessata, waqt li tqis l-intenzjonijiet tal-fundatur. Sakemm il-Qorti ma tkunx sodisfatta li l-fundatur kellu l-intenzjoni li l-attiv jingħata lill-benefiċjarji, l-attiv għandu jingħata lura lill-fundatur jew lill-eredi tiegħu skond il-liġi.

Xoljiment u stralè meta jiskadi l-perjodu ta' zmien, eċċ.

61. L-amministraturi ta' organizzazzjoni għandhom ixlolju u jistralċjaw organizzazzjoni meta l-perjodu li għalih tkun għiet maħluqa, jekk ikun hemm, jiskadi jew jekk ikun intlaħaq l-għan tagħha jew ikun sar impossibbli li jintlaħaq. Il-fundatur jew il-membri jistgħu jemendaw l-istatut f'kull hin, ukoll wara dik il-ġrajja, biex jeliminaw ir-raġuni għax-xoljiment kif imfissra b'dan l-artikolu, f'liema każ kull deċiżjoni ta' l-amministraturi u kull proċedura dwar ix-xoljiment għandhom jitwaqqfu u ma jkollhom l-ebda effett.

62. (1) Organizzazzjoni għandha tiġi stralċjata b'ordni tal-Qorti, wara rikors minn xi parti interessata, għal raġunijiet validi bil-ligħi skond l-istatut tagħha jew din l-Iskeda.

(2) Il-Qorti tista' tordna l-istralċ ta' organizzazzjoni wara rikors għal dan il-għan jekk jidhrilha li hu meħtieġ fl-interess pubbliku jew jekk mhumiex qed jiġu osservati d-disposizzjonijiet ta' din l-Iskeda jew ta' xi ligħijiet oħra u l-Qorti tikkunsidra li s-sitwazzjoni tkun daqshekk gravi li teħtieġ ordni bħal dik, għax irrimedji ordinarji għall-ksur tal-ligħijiet ma jkunux biżżejjed fiċ-ċirkostanzi.

(3) Fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni privata, is-setgħa li jintalab l-istralċ skond dan l-artikolu tista' tiġi eżerċitata wkoll mill-Awtorità tas-Servizzi Finanzjarji ta' Malta.

(4) Fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni b'għan li tagħmel għabriet pubbliċi, is-setgħa li jintalab l-istralċ skond dan l-artikolu tiġi eżerċitata minn kull membru tal-pubbliku.

Appell.

63. Il-Qorti għandha tispjega b'mod ċar ir-raġunijiet għal kull ordni mogħtija taħt l-artikolu ta' qabel dan u l-passi li għandhom jittiehdu rigward l-attiv kollu ta' xi organizzazzjoni rilevanti, inkluża l-hatra ta' likwidatur għal organizzazzjoni bħal dik. L-amministraturi u kull persuna interessata jkun jistgħu jappellaw lill-Qorti ta' l-Appell fi zmien hmistax-il ġurnata minn ordni bħal dik.

Stralċ minhabba f'insolvenza jew diffikultajiet serji oħra.

64. (1) Jekk organizzazzjoni ssir insolventi jew tkun għaddejja minn diffikultajiet serji li jimpedixxu lill-organizzazzjoni milli topera u tilhaq l-għanijiet tagħha, l-amministraturi għandhom iwaqqfu l-operazzjonijiet u għandhom javżaw lir-Registatur li għandu minnufih jikkopera ma' l-amministraturi biex jahtar likwidatur biex isir l-istralċ fl-interess tal-kredituri, il-promoturi jew il-benefiċjarji ta' l-organizzazzjoni u l-organizzazzjoni nnifisha.

(2) F'dan it-Titolu "insolvenza" tfisser l-inkapaċità li tħallas id-djun tagħha meta dawn ikunu dovuti u għal tliet xhur wara li dejn ikun ġie kanonizzat b'sentenza u ammess jew jekk jiġi ppruvat għas-sodisfazzjon tal-Qorti li l-organizzazzjoni ma tistax tħallas id-djun

taghha, meta jitqiesu l-attiv u l-passiv taghha, inkluż passiv kontingenti u prospettiv.

(3) Jekk l-organizzazzjoni ma jkollhiex amministraturi għal aktar minn sitt xhur u ma jigux mahtura persuni xierqa mill-Qorti wara rikors minn xi persuna interessata, ir-Registratur għandu jipproċedi biex jitlob mill-Qorti ordni għall-istralċ ta' l-organizzazzjoni u biex jinħatar likwidatur. Fil-każ ta' fondazzjoni privata din is-setgħa li jsir rikors lill-Qorti tkun vestita wkoll fl-Awtorità tas-Servizzi Finanzjarji ta' Malta.

(4) Meta ssir ordni bħal din, il-likwidatur għandu jassumi l-attiv kollu ta' l-organizzazzjoni u għandu javża lill-kredituri kollha, jekk ikun meħtieġ permezz ta' avviżi pubbliċi, u għandu jipprova jsib soluzzjonijiet xierqa għal kull kwistjoni li tista' tinqala'. Il-likwidatur ikollu s-setgħa li jiddisponi minn kull attiv u jhallas id-djun kollha, waqt li josserva l-preċedenza tal-kredituri kif previst fil-liġi meta jagħmel hlasijiet lill-kredituri.

(5) Il-likwidatur għandu jikkonsulta lill-Qorti li għandha tagħti direttivi minn żmien għal żmien għat-temm ta' tilwimiet u d-distribuzzjoni ta' l-attiv. Il-likwidatur u kull kreditur jistgħu jagħmlu rikors lill-Qorti f'kull hin għal ordnijiet fil-likwidazzjoni. Il-Qorti jkollha s-segħa li tagħti dawk l-ordnijiet li jidhrilha xieraq.

(6) L-istess regoli għandhom jgħoddu *mutatis mutandis* f'kazijiet fejn organizzazzjonijiet jinsabu li qegħdin joperaw illegalment jew ġew abbandunati u r-Registratur ma jkunx jista' jikseb il-koperazzjoni ta' l-amministraturi jew ta' persuni oħra interessati biex isir l-istralċ formali ta' l-organizzazzjoni.

65. Meta jirċievi dikjarazzjoni mill-amministraturi jew mill-likwidaturi jew meta jkun mod ieħor sodisfatt li l-attiv kollu jkun ġie eżawrit kif meħtieġ bil-liġi u li l-attiv kollu jkun ġie mqassam skond l-iskema ta' tqassim approvata, ir-Registratur għandu jhassar ir-registrazzjoni ta' l-organizzazzjoni li b'hekk tithassar mir-Registru u l-organizzazzjoni tieqaf teżisti minn hemm 'il quddiem.

Thassir ta'
registrazzjoni.

66. Jekk jirriżulta li l-attiv jew il-passiv ta' organizzazzjoni li tkun ġiet imhassra ma kienx ġie determinat, ittrattat, imhallas jew mod ieħor likwidat, il-Qorti jkollha s-setgħat kollha meħtieġa biex terġa' ġgħib fis-seħħ l-organizzazzjoni u kull ċellula tagħha, għall-ghan biss li jiġi determinat u ttrattat jew imqassam jew likwidat dak l-attiv jew dak il-passiv.

Seħħ mill-ġdid
ta'
registrazzjoni.

Effetti ta' l-istralc fuq gruppi ta' organizzazzjonijiet u celluli.

67. L-istralc ta' organizzazzjoni m'ghandux jaffettwa t-tkomplija tal-validita' jew l-effett ta' organizzazzjoni ohra stabbilita minnha. F'kaz bhal dan ir-rwol ta' l-organizzazzjoni fundatrici, jekk ikun hemm, ghandu jitwettaq mis-suċċessur ta' l-organizzazzjoni fit-titolu jew minn dik il-persuna jew persuni li jistgħu jigu mahtura mill-Qorti. Biex tigi stralcjata organizzazzjoni, kull cellula segregata li tista' tkun tezisti ghandha tigi stralcjata qabel ma jsir l-istralc ta' l-organizzazzjoni.

Ghanijiet u Ragunijiet

L-ghanijiet ta' dan l-Abbozz huma biex jigu regolati persuni guridici, ir-registrazzjoni tagħhom, l-amministrazzjoni tagħhom kif ukoll biex jigu ccarati n-normi legali rilevanti u biex jigu regolati fid-dettall fondazzjonijiet u assoċjazzjonijiet.

Arrangement of articles

Article 1	Short title and commencement.
Article 2	Addition of new article 1A to the Code.
Article 3-10	Other amendments to the Code.
Article 11	Addition of new schedule to the Code.
Article 12	Amendment to the Notarial Profession and Notarial Archives Act.
Article 13	Amendment to the Income Tax Act.
Article 14	Amendment to the Interpretation Act.
Article 15	Amendment to the Duty on Documents and Transfers Act.

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SECOND SCHEDULE

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Title III **OF FOUNDATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS**

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**A Bill
entitled**

AN ACT to amend the Civil Code, Cap. 16.

BE IT ENACTED by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives in this present Parliament assembled, and with the authority of the same, as follows:

PART I

1. (1) The short title of this Act is the Civil Code (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 2006 and it shall be read and construed as one with the Civil Code, hereinafter in this Act referred to as "the Code".

Short title and commencement.

(2) This Act shall come into force on such date as the Minister responsible for justice may appoint by notice in the Gazette and different dates may be appointed for different purposes and provisions of this Act.

2. Immediately after article 1 of the Code and after the heading "BOOK FIRST - OF PERSONS" there shall be added the following new heading and new article:

Addition of new heading and new article 1A to the Code.

"PRELIMINARY

Persons.

1A. (1) Persons may either be natural persons or legal persons.

(2) When used in any law the term "person" shall include both natural persons as well as legal persons, unless the context otherwise requires.

(3) Natural persons are regulated by Title I to Title VIII of Book First of this Code.

(4) Legal persons are regulated by the Second Schedule to this Code.

(5) Legal persons enjoy all rights and powers pertaining to natural persons except those excluded by their very nature, by their constitutive act or by an express provision of law."

Amendment of article 761 of the Code.

3. Immediately after subarticle (2) of article 761 of the Code there shall be added the following new subarticle:

"(3) Subarticle (1) shall not apply to dispositions in favour of persons called to benefit under a trust or a foundation."

Amendment of article 922 of the Code.

4. In article 922 of the Code, after the words "paying his debts" there shall be added the words "or a benefit under a foundation or a trust".

Amendment of article 958B of the Code.

5. Article 958B of the Code shall be amended as follows:

(a) paragraph (a) of subarticle (9) shall be substituted by the following new paragraph:

"(a) a person claiming the legitim from a trustee, the heirs or any other person, in relation to property settled in trust, shall lose any benefit under the trust";

(b) subarticle (11) shall be amended as follows:

(i) paragraph (a) thereof shall substituted by the following new paragraph:

"(a) the beneficiary shall not be entitled to demand the reduction of the trust settled in his favour and claim the legitim from the trustee or from the heirs or any other person except that if the property settled in trust is not equal to or more than the legitim, such person may request against any person other than the trustee that the sum due to him by way of legitim be placed under the trust settled in his favour; and"; and

(ii) for the word "settlor." in paragraph (b) thereof, there shall be substituted the words "settlor; and" and the following new paragraph shall be added immediately thereafter:

"(c) the trustee shall be deemed to have the power and legal interest to pursue any claim for legitim due to the beneficiary against any other person and to receive any sum due into the trust established for the purposes of this subarticle."; and

(c) the following new subarticle shall be added after subarticle (13):

"(14) The settlement and holding of property under trusts shall not be considered to be in breach of the mandatory provisions of law relating to the reserved portion of any person if the trust is to hold property:

(a) temporarily and unconditionally for a person entitled thereto under fixed trusts; or

(b) until a calculation is made to establish the reserved portion and thereafter to hold the same under fixed trust for or to distribute the said reserved portion to the person entitled thereto; or

(c) for a person who suffers from a mental or physical disability in terms of subarticle (11)."

6. Immediately after subarticle (3) of article 1696 of the Code there shall be added the following new subarticle (4):

Amendment of article 1696 of the Code relating.

"(4) When the creditor is a foundation or a trustee, it shall however be lawful for the parties to the contract to establish the terms for redemption of any annuity governed by Title XI of Book Second of this Code, including the fixing of the rate of redemption, the period before which it may not be redeemed, at whose option it may be redeemed and similar matters and may even prohibit such redemption by express terms."

7. Immediately after subarticle (2) of article 1698 of the Code there shall be added the following new paragraph:

Amendment of article 1698 of the Code.

"Furthermore, but subject to any contrary agreement pursuant to the provisions of article 1696(4), the same rule shall apply if the annuity has been constituted for the benefit of a social purpose foundation or of a charitable trust."

8. Immediately after article 1740A of the Code there shall be

Addition of new article to the Code.

added the following new article:

"Gratuitous transfer made without *animus donandi*."

1740B. Any gratuitous transfer made without *animus donandi* on the part of the transferor to the transferee, including -

(a) any settlement of property under trusts, or

(b) any gratuitous assignment, transfer or contribution of capital or assets by a parent undertaking to its subsidiary undertaking, the consideration of which being the investment in or the funding of a subsidiary undertaking or the corporate or commercial benefit of a group of companies of which the said parent undertaking and the subsidiary undertaking form part:

Provided that such assignment, transfer or contribution shall on the pain of nullity be expressed in writing; for the purpose of this paragraph, "subsidiary undertaking" shall be deemed to include any subsidiary undertaking or undertakings of a subsidiary undertaking; or

(c) any transfer or assignment of property by way of security for the performance of an obligation,

shall not be governed by the provisions of this Title and in particular shall not be subject to the formalities required by article 1753."

Substitution of article 1785 of the Code.

9. Article 1785 of the Code shall be substituted by the following new article:

"1785. A donation can only be revoked in virtue of a resolute condition, express or implied, according to the provisions of articles 1066, 1067, 1068 and 1069, or for ingratitude or, in case of endowments to organisations established in accordance with the Second Schedule, in virtue of the provisions regulating the revocation of foundations and of endowments made to an organisation."

Amendment of article 2095D of the Code.

10. In article 2095D of the Code for the words "relating to trusts." there shall be substituted the words "relating to trusts unless

the trust instrument (or any written agreement entered into by the trustee) expressly states that a particular annuity shall be governed by the provisions of the said Title."

11. (1) The Schedule to the Code shall be retitled as the "First Schedule" and all references to the said Schedule in any provision of the Code or in any other law shall be amended accordingly.

Addition of new schedule to the Code.

(2) Immediately after the First Schedule, as retitled, there shall be added the "Second Schedule" which appears in the Schedule to this Act.

12. The Notarial Profession and Notarial Archives Act shall be amended as follows:

Amendment to the Notarial Profession and Notarial Archives Act. Cap. 55.

(a) article 50 shall be amended as follows:

(i) in paragraph (1) of subarticle (1), for the words "as defined in the said Act." there shall be substituted the words "as defined in the said Act;" and immediately thereafter there shall be added the following new paragraph:

"(m) any act whereby a private foundation is established."; and

(b) immediately after subarticle (8), there shall be added the following new subarticle (9):

"(9) In the case of a deed creating a private foundation, the note shall only contain the date and nature of the act and the designation of the founder in accordance with article 28(1)(c):

Provided that the Notary shall have no obligation and shall not register such note if the founder has exempted him from so doing in the deed establishing the foundation and the administrator is a person who is authorised or not required to be authorised to act as an administrator for a private foundation in terms of article 43 of the Trusts and Trustees Act.";

(c) immediately after article 68A, there shall be added

the following new article:

"Notarial deed creating a private foundation.

"68B. The provisions of article 68A shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a notarial deed creating a private foundation."; and

(d) immediately after article 84A, there shall be added the following new article:

"Notarial deed creating a private foundation.

"84B. The provisions of article 84A shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to a notarial deed creating a private foundation."

Addition of new articles to the Income Tax Act. Cap. 123.

13. Immediately after article 27D of the Income Tax Act there shall be added the following new articles:

"Regulations in relation to tax treatment of a foundation.

27E. The Minister may make regulations in relation to the tax treatment of a foundation, including the application of the provisions of this Act relating to trusts, settlors and beneficiaries of trusts to foundations, their promoters and beneficiaries thereunder, as well as to any persons who are donors of property to foundations, and generally for the better application of this Act to foundations.

Regulations in relation to the conversion of a legal person into another legal form.

27F. The Minister may make regulations in relation to the tax treatment of any conversion of a legal person into another legal form or into a trust as is referred to in article 21 of the Second Schedule to the Civil Code."

Amendment to the Interpretation Act. Cap. 249.

14. Paragraph (d) of article 4 of the Interpretation Act shall be substituted by the following new paragraph:

"(d) the expression "person" shall include a body or other association of persons whether granted legal personality, in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Civil Code, or not."

Addition of new articles to the Duty on Documents and Transfers Act. Cap. 364.

15. Immediately after article 32B of the Duty on Documents

and Transfers Act there shall be added the following new articles:

"Found-
ations
treated as
trusts.

32C. (1) The administrators of a foundation may elect that the foundation be treated as a trust in so far as relates to transactions of the same type as those referred to in article 32B between the founder and the foundation and between the foundation and any beneficiaries. In such case the provisions of this Act relating to trusts shall apply to foundations *mutatis mutandis*.

(2) The Minister may make regulations generally for the carrying out of the provisions of this article including the application of the provisions of this Act relating to trusts to a foundation as aforesaid as well as to any persons who are donors of property to such foundation or are beneficiaries under such foundation.

Regulations
in relation
to transfers.

32D. The Minister may make regulations in relation to the application of this Act to any transfers required for or incidental to any conversion of a legal person of one form into another legal form or into a trust as is referred to in article 21 of the Second Schedule to the Civil Code."

Schedule

"SECOND SCHEDULE

Title I

OF LEGAL ORGANISATIONS

Sub-Title I

Preliminary and Definitions

Preliminary and definitions.

1. (1) For the purposes of this Schedule, an organisation means a universality of persons who associate or a universality of things which are appropriated to achieve a lawful purpose having a form recognised by law, and which is capable of being a legal person in terms of law.

(2) Legal personality is the status granted by law to an organisation which is established for a lawful purpose stated in writing in a constitutive instrument, which has a patrimony of assets and liabilities, separate and distinct from that of any other person and the legal powers to achieve such purpose through the administration of its own governing body.

(3) Legal personality exists when an organisation is recognised or is established as a legal person by a special law or it is registered in terms of the provisions of this Schedule or any other special law which grants legal personality.

(4) In confirmation of the freedom of association guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of Malta, an association of persons shall not be required to qualify as a legal person as a pre-condition for such association of persons to carry on any lawful activities pursuant to any purpose for which it has been established.

(5) Any person has a right to establish legal organisations as long as that person complies with the prescribed rules as to form and content.

(6) Organisations may be public or private.

(7) Public organisations and their administrators are governed by the law applicable to the State and the public service, and any other special laws applicable to the particular organisations. When the State makes use of forms of legal organisations governed by Title III of this Schedule or by the provisions of any special law, the provisions applicable to the particular legal form shall apply.

(8) Private organisations are governed by the provisions of Title III of this Schedule, as may be applicable, and the special laws which may be applicable to their legal form and their purpose.

(9) In this Schedule -

(a) any reference to "the Court" shall be deemed to be a reference to the Civil Court in its voluntary jurisdiction unless it is otherwise expressly stated; and

(b) the terms "non-profit making", "social purpose" and "public collection" shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Voluntary Organisations, 2006.

Sub-Title II

Of Foreign and International Organisations

2. (1) Foreign organisations having legal personality under the laws by which they are established shall be recognised as legal persons for all purposes of law. Foreign and international organisations.

(2) International organisations which are afforded legal personality in any multilateral or bilateral treaty to which the State is a party shall be recognised as legal persons for all purposes of law. The Minister responsible for justice shall, from time to time, publish a list of such organisations in the Gazette.

(3) The law applicable to the establishment of such foreign or international organisations shall apply to all matters regarding such legal persons, including their existence, the construction and effects of their deed of establishment and their administration and, to the extent that an international organisation is the subject of a special law following the ratification by the State of the treaty establishing such organisation, such organisation shall also be governed by such law or treaty.

(4) Unless exempted by express provision of law, any foreign or international organisation, whether vested with legal personality or not, which carries on an activity in Malta on a regular basis is required to register with the Registrar for Legal Persons, appointed under article 11 of this Schedule, prior to commencing its activities. For the purposes of this article "regular activity" means activity having a duration of more than three months or which is carried out through a permanent establishment in Malta.

TITLE II
OF LEGAL PERSONALITY

Sub-Title I

Of Legal Persons

Recognition of
legal persons.

3. (1) Legal persons are organisations endowed with legal personality. Legal personality is acquired through the formal recognition of the State. Recognition by the State requires a specific act of recognition and no other administrative act of the State in relation to an organisation or activity shall constitute recognition. Legal personality shall be granted on the registration of an organisation in the Public Registry in accordance with article 12 of this Schedule.

(2) When organisations are created by voluntary act, they shall be established in accordance with such legal forms as the law provides for.

(3) An organisation shall only be recognised as a legal person if it complies with such formalities as are applicable to the legal form selected for its establishment and registration.

(4) Organisations created by voluntary act, whether registered or not, are primarily governed by the laws applicable to their particular legal form or to their purpose or both and, where the provisions of special laws or provisions of other parts of this Code do not provide on any matter provided for in this Title, also by the provisions of this Schedule.

(5) Organisations which do not enjoy legal personality shall only have such rights and powers as are granted to them by or in pursuance of the express provisions of law.

General rules
applicable to
legal persons.

4. (1) Every legal person has a patrimony which shall, to the extent provided by law, be appropriated to a purpose or purposes which shall be lawful, possible, and not immoral or against public policy. Such purpose may be a private benefit or purpose or may be non-profit making with a social or other purpose. When the purpose is a private benefit it must be, on pain of nullity, for the benefit of a person or class of persons who can be ascertained or are ascertainable. In the absence of a specified purpose, the purpose of the legal person shall be deemed to be the private benefit of the founders thereof or their successors in title.

(2) Every legal person must be identifiable by a unique name which is assigned to it on the date on which it is constituted, and under which it exercises rights and performs its obligations. Such name may be changed following the procedure established by law. Any name must conform to law and include, where required, a denomination that clearly indicates the legal form assumed by the legal person.

(3) Every legal person shall have an address in Malta where communications can be received and information requested about its activities.

(4) Legal persons act through their organs, such as a board of administrators, directors or trustees and, to the extent that it has members, the general meeting of members on matters designated to such organ.

(5) Legal and judicial representation of a legal person shall be vested in the manner stated in the statute of the organisation or the applicable law and the administrators shall be deemed to enjoy the power to delegate such powers of representation by means of a written resolution or written power of attorney in favour of any third parties. The administrators of a legal person bind it to the extent of the powers vested in them by law, the constitutive act and any by-laws or as otherwise stated in the law applicable to their particular legal form:

Provided that any limitation in the powers of the administrators shall not be relied upon as against third parties in good faith irrespective of whether such limitation, published or not, arises from the deed of constitution or from any internal decision, unless it is proved that such third party was aware that the act was in breach of the limitation.

(6) Every legal person must have at least one administrator who may act on its behalf and in the absence of at least one incumbent in the office of administrator, the Attorney General or any other interested person shall be entitled to request the Court to appoint an administrator for such purposes, for such time and under such conditions as the Court considers appropriate.

(7) Except as otherwise stated in any special law, a legal person may ratify any act done in its name before it was registered. Upon ratification the legal person is bound by the obligations entered into by the person who acted in its name and shall be entitled to all rights. The ratification shall not constitute a novation unless the other party to the transaction expressly releases the person acting in the

name of the legal person from the obligations assumed by it:

Provided that a person acting for a legal person before it is constituted shall not be bound personally if the contract stipulates otherwise or includes a statement to the effect that the agreement is conditional upon the legal person coming into existence or that the legal person might not be constituted or may not assume the obligations undertaken in the contract.

(8) Legal persons may not exercise tutorship or curatorship to a person. They may, however, to the extent that they are authorised by law to act as such, hold office as trustee or curator of property. They may also act as a liquidator or executor of a will, an official consignee, a judicial sequestrator, a trustee or an administrator of another legal person.

(9) Legal persons may be the beneficiaries of dispositions under wills as well as donations subject to the following provisions:

(a) testamentary dispositions in favour of unregistered organisations shall not come into effect, and to the extent performed shall be revocable on demand of any person interested in the will unless an application for the registration of such organisation is made in terms of the applicable law within one year from the day of the opening of succession;

(b) donations made to an organisation shall be deemed to be made on the assumption that it is registered or will be registered and shall not come into effect, and to the extent performed shall be revocable on demand of the donor, unless an application for the registration of such organisation is made in terms of the applicable law within one year from the donation;

(c) the administrators who have been informed of their engagement and accept the same shall effect such registration within the period above stated; and

(d) the Court shall have the power to extend such time limit on application of any administrator or other interested party at its discretion.

(10) Subject to particular rules applicable to legal persons of a particular legal form, legal personality may not be set up against a person in good faith in order to perpetrate fraud, abuse of right or non-observance of a rule of law of mandatory application or of public order.

5. (1) A legal person exists in perpetuity unless otherwise provided by law or its constitutive act. Duration of legal persons.

(2) Legal persons constituted directly by or in terms of a special law exist from the date of the coming into force of the law or from the date prescribed therein. In other cases, legal persons exist from the date of registration or from such other date provided for in the laws that are applicable to their particular legal form.

(3) Legal persons cease to exist with effect from the date when they are struck off from the relevant register in accordance with the laws applicable to their particular legal form.

(4) Without prejudice to the rules applicable to legal persons of a particular legal form, on the application to the Court of any interested person or the Registrar, the Court may, failing the taking of such relevant actions by the legal person or its officers according to the applicable law, order the striking off from the register of the legal person in the following cases:

(a) when the persons vested with such authority so determine in accordance with the constitutive act; or

(b) upon the happening of the events expressly stated to have such effect -

(i) in the constitutive act; or

(ii) in the laws that are applicable to their particular legal form; or

(c) when the purpose for which they have been established has been achieved, exhausted or has become impossible; or

(d) when there is no administrator in office for a period exceeding six months; or

(e) when there are no longer any registered members in case of an association or no beneficiary in case of a private foundation.

6. (1) Notwithstanding that they are not registered in a register which results in legal personality, organisations which were recognised as being legal persons prior to the coming into force of this Act, hereinafter referred to as the "relevant date", in terms of customary law or in terms of any final judgement delivered by any Court, shall continue to be recognised as legal persons indefinitely Legal persons existing prior to relevant date.

unless -

(a) such continuing status is subject to registration in terms of this Schedule or any special law, is required in a notice issued by the Minister responsible for justice and published in the Gazette and registration is not effected within the time provided for in such notice, in which case they shall cease to be recognised as legal persons with effect from the lapse of such date, or

(b) they otherwise cease to exist according to law.

(2) All foundations, hereinafter referred to as an "existing foundation", created by public deed and existing on the relevant date shall be deemed to have had legal personality from the date of their establishment but shall be bound to register as legal persons in terms of this Schedule within two calendar years of the relevant date.

(3) Notwithstanding that an existing foundation fails to register as required by subarticle (2), such existing foundation shall continue to enjoy legal personality in accordance with subarticle (1) but such foundation, as well as its administrators, shall be governed by the provisions of this Schedule applicable to unregistered organisations with effect from the lapse of the two-year period referred to in subarticle (2).

(4) Pious foundations and marriage legacies shall not be bound to register and shall continue to enjoy legal personality until they are wound up. These foundations shall be governed by the provisions of this Schedule applicable to unregistered organisations with immediate effect, unless registered.

(5) Associations, hereinafter referred to as "existing associations" established in writing before the relevant date which are considered to be legal persons in accordance with the provisions of the Interpretation Act shall continue to be considered as legal persons although they are not registered; however existing associations which do not register as legal persons, as well as their administrators, shall be governed by the provisions of this Schedule applicable to unregistered organisations with effect from the lapse of one calendar year from the relevant date.

Cap. 249.

(6) In this Schedule the reference to "pious foundation" comprises -

(a) an autonomous pious foundation, that is, an aggregate of things destined for pious or religious purposes and established as juridical persons by the competent ecclesiastical

or other religious authorities;

(b) non-autonomous pious foundations, that is, temporal goods given in any way to a public juridical person established by the competent ecclesiastical or other religious authorities and carrying with it a long term obligation, such period to be determined by the relevant canon or other religious law or rule and where the obligation consists of binding the juridical person, from the annual income, to celebrate Masses or other religious ceremonies, to perform other determined ecclesiastical functions, or in some other way to fulfil the pious or religious purposes as defined by the applicable religious laws or rules;

and "pious or religious purposes" are understood to be those which concern acts of piety, of the apostolate or of charity, whether spiritual or temporal.

Sub-Title II

Of Administrators

7. (1) Every organisation shall be managed by one or more administrators who shall be responsible for maintaining possession and control of the property of the organisation, safeguarding such property and ensuring compliance with the statute of the organisation, the provisions of this Schedule and any special law applicable to its particular legal form.

Appointment of administrators.

(2) For the purposes of this Schedule, "administrator" means an officer or a person who is appointed to control and administer an organisation including a governor, a director, a trustee or a committee member and any person who carries out such functions even if under another name.

(3) The statute shall designate the first administrators or, if not designated, how administrators are appointed and removed.

(4) Subject to the terms under which they are engaged, administrators are bound by fiduciary obligations as stated in article 1124A of the Code.

8. (1) Persons convicted of any of the crimes mentioned in Titles V, VI and IX of Part II of Book First of the Criminal Code in the previous ten years shall not be eligible for appointment or election to:

Disqualification for appointment. Cap. 9.

(a) the office of treasurer, deputy treasurer or assistant treasurer or a similar office of an organisation; or

(b) any other office in such organisation the holder of which is responsible for the collection, disbursement, custody or control of the assets of the organisation or for its accounts; or

(c) an auditor of such organisation.

(2) Persons who are subject to a disqualification order issued by the Court in terms of subarticle (3) shall not act in such capacities and for such times as are stated in the order.

(3) The Court may disqualify any person from activity as an administrator of an organisation, or rehabilitate such person in accordance with regulations which may be made by the Minister responsible for justice from time to time.

Removal of
administrators.

9. (1) Administrators may be removed in cases of misconduct, failure to declare conflicts of interest, breach of duty or failure to comply with the statute or any provisions of this Title:

Provided that, notwithstanding any provision of the statute of an organisation, any action intended to remove an administrator on such grounds shall be preceded by a notice in writing to such person stating the alleged reasons for such removal and providing such person with a reasonable opportunity to defend himself and rebut the allegations.

(2) Removal of an administrator shall take place in accordance with the statute of the organisation. After exhausting all applicable remedies within the organisation, any person who demonstrates an interest may apply to the Court with a request for removal of an administrator and the Court shall issue such orders as it deems necessary after hearing the applicant and the administrator and considering any other relevant evidence.

(3) The Court may, when it orders the removal of an administrator, name a temporary or definitive administrator or administrators in substitution when it appears to the Court that the method of appointment as stated in the statute will not result in an effective and immediate appointment of a substitute administrator or administrators.

(4) Any provision in a statute to the effect that an administrator may not be removed for the reasons mentioned in subarticle (1) shall be null and void.

(5) The Court may impose disqualification in terms of article 8 of this Schedule in any case where it orders the removal of an administrator.

(6) The powers of the Court referred to in this article may be exercised by any Court apprised of proceedings involving an administrator.

10. (1) Administrators shall keep records of -

- (a) all assets and liabilities; and
- (b) all income and expenditure,

Records,
accounts and
reports.

of the organisation for annual financial periods.

(2) Administrators shall prepare such accounts and reports at such times and with such form and content as may be prescribed or as may be applicable to their particular legal form. Such accounts and reports shall be reviewed as may be prescribed or as may be required by applicable law.

(3) Such accounts, reports and records shall be held for a period of ten years after the relevant annual period to which they refer, or for such other period imposed in relation to an organisation under any special law applicable to its legal form.

Sub-Title III

Of the Registrar

11. (1) There shall be a Registrar for Legal Persons who shall be appointed by the Minister responsible for justice for that purpose and who shall perform the duties and exercise the powers imposed and conferred by this Schedule or by any regulations made under subarticle (3).

Power of the
Minister to
appoint
Registrar.

(2) The Minister may also appoint persons as Deputy Registrars to assist the Registrar conferring on such persons all or any of the powers of the Registrar under this Title.

(3) The Minister may make regulations laying down the functions and powers of the Registrar.

(4) The Registrar shall be bound to notify decisions he may take refusing applications to register organisations in writing, providing the reasons for his decision. Any person or organisation which is aggrieved by any decision of the Registrar may appeal to the Court from the decision within thirty days of receipt thereof or where there is no response to an application to the Registrar to register an organisation, after forty-five days from the date of application to register.

Sub-Title IV

Of Registration of Organisations

Registration.

12. (1) Organisations may be registered in such manner as may from time to time be provided in this Schedule or in the law that is applicable to their particular legal form.

(2) In the absence of provisions on registration in relation to any form of organisation which may be granted legal personality by any law, organisations shall be registered at the Public Registry in accordance with the provisions of this Title or of any regulations.

(3) Where an organisation may acquire legal personality through registration in a public registry under any other law applicable to its form, it shall not be lawful to register such an organisation in terms of this Sub-Title.

(4) Except for public organisations and other organisations which are already registered and have legal personality as a result thereof, the enrolment of an organisation with or the issue of a certificate or licence by the State which, in terms of any applicable law, grants legal personality to the organisation shall be interpreted as requiring, as an additional condition thereof, the registration of such organisation in terms of this Schedule.

(5) It shall be a condition for registration of any organisation the administrator or administrators of which are not ordinarily resident in Malta, to appoint and retain at all times, a person who is ordinarily resident in Malta to act as judicial representative of such organisation in Malta and this for all purposes of any law in Malta.

(6) A certificate of registration given in respect of an organisation is conclusive evidence that the requirements of this Schedule in respect of registration and of matters precedent and incidental to it have been complied with and that the organisation is duly registered in terms of this Schedule.

Sub-Title V

Of Unregistered Organisations

Unregistered
Organisations.

13. (1) An unregistered organisation is an organisation having a form recognised by law, which is constituted by an instrument in writing and which, being registerable in terms of this Schedule or any other special law, is not so registered.

(2) The instrument in writing establishing an unregistered

organisation shall contain, on pain of nullity, an express statement of a specific purpose or purposes for which the organisation has been established, which purposes shall be construed restrictively.

(3) Without prejudice to the right of association of any person and the right of any person to establish an organisation, an association of persons or the appropriation of property to a purpose which is not in written form is not recognised for the purposes of this Schedule.

(4) The following organisations shall not be treated as unregistered organisations for the purposes of this Schedule although they are not registered:

(a) any organisation which is already registered pursuant to a special law regulating its form resulting in legal personality;

(b) public organisations, except those public organisations which have been established in a legal form which requires registration, if they are not registered; and

(c) international organisations not obliged to register in Malta,

each of which shall be regulated by any special law applicable to their particular form.

14. (1) Unregistered organisations are not legal persons but, pursuant to this Sub-Title, they enjoy limited recognition and legal powers to achieve the specific purposes for which they are constituted.

Powers of an unregistered organisation.

(2) An unregistered organisation may enter into transactions in relation to movable or immovable and other registerable property, may open bank accounts and may engage persons and contractors to provide services it may require, strictly for the achievement of the express purposes of the organisation.

(3) An unregistered organisation may enter into contracts in its own name.

(4) An unregistered organisation may be sued in its own name and is represented in legal proceedings by any administrator. An unregistered organisation may sue in its own name and is represented by the person who, in terms of the statute, enjoys such power or in the absence of such appointment, by the sole administrator or, if there is more than one, by any two administrators.

(5) An unregistered organisation may not establish another organisation unless the other organisation is registered.

(6) The powers of an unregistered organisation shall be construed as being limited strictly to what is necessary for the administration of the organisation and the fulfilment of the purposes for which it is expressly established and only to achieve such purposes.

Management
and property
rights in
unregistered
organisations.

15. (1) The internal management and administration of an unregistered organisation is regulated by its statute. Legal representation of the organisation shall be vested in the person who, in terms of the statute, enjoys such power or, in the absence of such appointment, by the sole administrator or, if there is more than one, by any two administrators.

(2) The contributions of the promoters and assets acquired by such contributions constitute the patrimony of the unregistered organisation. Any obligations undertaken by the unregistered organisation may be enforced against such patrimony without prejudice to the liability of other persons for such obligations.

(3) Any property acquired by an unregistered organisation shall, unless otherwise stated in its statute, be deemed to be held in co-ownership between the promoters according to the rates of contribution:

Provided that a promoter may only demand the division of such patrimony and withdraw his contribution from an unregistered organisation when the organisation is terminated and all obligations towards third parties are performed.

(4) In the case of an unregistered organisation established for a social purpose or otherwise as a non-profit making organisation, any property appropriated or endowed to such purpose shall be held by the administrators as fiduciaries and shall be available only for the social or other lawful purpose stated in the statute. On dissolution of the organisation, the property must be applied in favour of such social or other purpose or as provided in its statute, failing which it shall devolve in favour of such organisation as may be designated by the Minister responsible for social policy by notice published in the Gazette which shall apply the same to a similar purpose or as may be provided in applicable law.

Sub-Title VI

Of Responsibility of Persons involved in Organisations

16. (1) The promoters and members of a registered organisation, or in case of a registered foundation, the founders, the donors or the beneficiaries, shall not be liable for the obligations of such an organisation, except to the extent they expressly agree to be so liable or as expressly stated in any provision of this Schedule or any special law.

Responsibility
of persons
involved in
registered
organisations.

(2) The promoters and members of a registered organisation are liable towards the legal person for anything they have bound themselves to contribute to it in writing, unless otherwise provided by law.

(3) In case of unlawful acts, a Court may, on the application of any interested party, declare the founders, promoters, administrators or members who have consented to or otherwise have knowingly taken part in the unlawful act to the detriment of the legal person, as personally liable for any damage suffered by the legal person.

(4) The administrator of a registered organisation shall not be personally liable for the obligations of the organisation except in the following cases:

(a) to third parties for the obligations of the organisation if -

(i) he is guilty of fraud or bad faith in entering into any obligations;

(ii) he has entered into obligations in favour of third parties at a time when he knew or ought to have known that there was no reasonable prospect that the organisation would avoid being wound up due to insolvency;

(b) to the organisation for the performance of the obligations that he has entered into on its behalf, without being entitled to the benefits, and for any benefit which accrues to him personally, if he has failed to declare a personal interest or a conflict of interest;

(c) to the organisation to account for any loss if he has acted in breach of duty as stated in the statute or this Schedule in bad faith or has been negligent in the carrying on of his duties;

(d) to the beneficiaries of an organisation or the Attorney General on their behalf, if he has acted as stated in paragraph (c) or in a situation where there is a conflict of interest:

Provided that nothing in this subarticle shall render an administrator liable more than once for the same act.

(5) In those cases where an organisation has more than one administrator, the responsibility of the administrators shall be joint and several unless some particular duty has been exclusively entrusted to one particular administrator, in which case only he shall be liable.

(6) An administrator shall not be liable for the acts of another administrator if he shows that he was not aware of the breach at the time of its occurrence and on becoming aware of it he signified his dissent in writing without delay and took all reasonable measures to hinder the continuation of the breach or knowing of the intended breach he took all reasonable measures to avoid its occurrence.

(7) Any provision in the statute of the organisation or any agreement exonerating an administrator from liability for wilful misconduct, gross negligence or breach of duty shall be null and void.

Responsibility
of persons
involved in
unregistered
organisations.

17. (1) The promoters and administrators of an unregistered organisation shall be jointly and severally liable -

(a) to keep the property of the unregistered organisation identified as such and distinct from their own personal property and other property they may be administering;

(b) for the preservation of any property received;

(c) for the use of assets to the fulfilment of the purposes expressly stated in the statute of the unregistered organisation; and

(d) to ensure, to the extent possible, considering their functions, observance of the law applicable to the unregistered organisation and its activities.

(2) Without prejudice to the availability of assets of an unregistered organisation for the fulfilment of its obligations, members and supporters of an unregistered organisation shall only be liable for the obligations expressly undertaken by them in the statute or any subscription document.

(3) The promoters of an unregistered organisation as well as the administrators, whether still in office or otherwise, shall be jointly and severally liable among themselves and with the organisation for any of its liabilities incurred after the coming into force of this provision and for the observance of all legal requirements in relation to the activities of such organisation:

Provided that the liability of an administrator shall be limited to liabilities incurred and performance of obligations while such administrator was in office:

Provided further that, except in the case of fraud, the liability of the promoters and the administrators for the obligations of the unregistered organisation shall be *in subsidium* and they shall enjoy the benefit of discussion of the property of the organisation prior to being personally obliged to fulfil obligations. Promoters and administrators may not waive such benefit and any waiver of such benefit shall be unenforceable.

(4) Where the liability of members and administrators of an organisation having a particular legal form is regulated specifically by a provision of this Schedule or any special law, such provisions shall prevail over the provisions of this article.

18. Any person who claims or purports to act in the name of a legal person which does not exist or an unregistered organisation for which no written instrument exists shall be personally liable to fulfil all the obligations undertaken and shall be liable for any damages caused through such actions. Such person shall be personally bound to return to the grantor any property received for the purported purposes of the organisation.

Acting in the name of an inexistent organisation.

Sub-Title VII

Of Liability of Organisations

19. (1) Legal persons are distinct from their promoters, founders, administrators and members, if any. The acts of legal persons bind no one but themselves except as provided by law.

Liability of an organisation.

(2) An organisation shall be liable for the fulfilment of its obligations with all its present and future assets and shall not be liable for the obligations of any other person except to the extent that it expressly agrees to be so liable.

(3) An endowment of property shall be subject to reduction or revocation to the extent it is in conflict with any rules of mandatory application or in terms of article 1144 of the Code if it is detrimental

to the rights of a creditor:

Provided that an administrator who has acted in good faith shall not be liable to account for any assets paid out, distributed or expended in accordance with the statute of the organisation without knowledge of the claim by the third party.

(4) The rules in subarticles (2) and (3) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to unregistered organisation, without prejudice to the personal liability of its administrators or other persons as stated in this Schedule.

(5) A registered organisation may, unless prohibited by its statute, establish other organisations, of any legal form, to achieve all or any of the purposes for which it has been established, whether the latter constitute legal persons or not.

(6) When a registered organisation establishes other organisations which are registered as legal persons and maintains control over them, the organisations shall constitute a group of organisations for the purposes of this Schedule. An organisation shall be deemed to control another organisation if the administrators of the first have the power to appoint or remove the administrators of the second, or if this power has been vested in another person, persons or organ of the second organisation, if the administrators of the first have the power to amend or revoke the vesting of such power.

(7) An organisation forming part of a group of organisations, whether as founder or as a member of the group, shall not be liable for the obligations of other members of the group except to the extent it expressly undertakes in writing or as otherwise provided in any provision of this Code.

(8) The liability of all foreign or international organisations which are controlled and administered in Malta or whose principal activities are in Malta, as well as that of their administrators, shall be subject to the preceding provision in so far as their administration in Malta is concerned, subject however to any provisions of any special law applicable to them.

Sub-Title VIII

Miscellaneous

Segregated cells
within
registered
organisations.

20. (1) It shall be lawful for a registered organisation to establish segregated cells within the organisation to achieve particular purposes with particular assets. Where the special law applicable to a particular legal form of registered organisation already provides for

segregated cells, or equivalent features, such provisions shall prevail over the provisions of this article.

(2) A segregated cell within a registered organisation exists when established formally:

(a) by the statute of the organisation on creation of the organisation; or

(b) subsequently, by the administrators pursuant to a power vested in them by the statute.

(3) A segregated cell shall not be a legal person and nor shall it be eligible for registration as a legal person.

(4) A segregated cell is established subsequently to the creation of an organisation when the following conditions are observed:

(a) the organisation is authorised by its statute to establish segregated cells for the achievement of one or more defined purposes which are consistent with the main purposes of the organisation;

(b) the administrators of the organisation resolve in writing to establish such cell; and

(c) a notice relating to the establishment of a segregated cell is delivered to the Registrar for registration.

(5) Segregated cells may only be established for periods in excess of a financial year and must be reflected in the accounts of the organisation for at least one financial year.

(6) When a segregated cell is established -

(a) the assets and liabilities of the cell shall constitute a distinct patrimony which shall be distinct from all other assets and liabilities of the organisation or other cells which may be established;

(b) the assets of such cell shall be available for the fulfilment of any obligations undertaken by the organisation in relation to that cell but not for any other liabilities entered into by the organisation for itself or in respect of other cells;

(c) the general assets of an organisation shall not be available for the fulfilment of the obligations undertaken in

relation to the cell.

(7) When a segregated cell is established the assets of the cell must be segregated from all other assets of the organisation and are held and administered separately and distinct accounts must be maintained in accordance with applicable law in relation to each cell. The existence or termination of each cell must be disclosed in the reports and accounts of the organisation.

(8) The legal effects stated in subarticle (6) shall arise only if -

(a) all activities relating to a cell shall be undertaken in a manner that it is expressly disclosed to third parties that the activities are those in respect of the particular cell;

(b) no statement or representation is made by the administrators of the organisation to the effect that the organisation is liable for the obligations undertaken in respect of the cell;

(c) the cell is established in accordance with this article and all relative procedures and formalities are observed at all times.

(9) The rules, including without limitation the rules applicable to dissolution and winding up, applicable to the legal form of an organisation within which a cell is established shall apply to the cell as though the cell were itself a registered organisation of the same legal form. The winding up of a cell due to its inability to honour its debts shall not affect the continuing operation of the organisation or other cells in any manner whatsoever and the appointment of a receiver or liquidator for a cell shall not affect the powers of the directors in relation to the organisation or any other cells.

Conversion of legal persons of one legal form into another legal form and to trusts.

21. (1) It shall be lawful to convert a legal person in one form to a legal person having a different form by following the procedures which may be laid down in any regulations made by the Minister responsible for justice in terms of this article.

(2) When a legal person in one form is converted into another form it shall not be necessary to dissolve and wind up the legal person and such legal person shall continue to exist as the same legal person with all rights and subject to all obligations existing prior to the conversion.

(3) It shall also be lawful to convert a registered organisation into a trust for the benefit of the persons beneficially interested in the organisation by following the procedures which may be laid down in

any regulations made by the Minister responsible for justice in terms of this article.

(4) When a legal person is converted into a trust, the trustee shall succeed to all rights and obligations of the legal person and it shall not be required to dissolve and wind up the legal person as required by the applicable law. The legal person shall be struck off from the register in which it is registered subject to the conditions as may be laid down by regulations.

(5) The conversion of a legal person into another form or into a trust shall not operate to prejudice any creditor or third party in any manner whatsoever.

22. (1) It shall be lawful to amalgamate two or more organisations into one and to divide an organisation into two or more organisations. For this purpose the provisions of the Companies Act shall *mutatis mutandis* apply and the functions of the general meeting, in case of foundations, shall be carried out by the administrators and any persons whose consent is required for material decisions to be taken by the administrators.

Amalgamation
and division of
legal persons.
Cap. 386.

(2) The provisions of fiscal law which apply to amalgamations and divisions of companies shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to amalgamations and divisions of any other legal form of a registered organisation.

23. (1) Except where permitted in terms of the Voluntary Organisations Act, 2006, organisations may not engage in public collections except when permitted to do so pursuant to the Public Collections Act.

Public
collections.
Cap. 279.

(2) For the purpose of this article "public collection" shall have the same meaning as is assigned to it in the Public Collections Act.

24. In addition to other powers to make regulations as already provided herein, the Minister responsible for justice shall have the power to make regulations to -

Power of the
Minister to
make
regulations.

- (a) establish the contents of statutes of organisations;
- (b) lay down rules to further regulate organisations which are not registered;
- (c) establish the forms for the registration of any organisation, certificates of registration and to establish the powers of the Registrar in relation to registration and all related

matters;

(d) establish forms and content of annual accounts and reports and methods of review;

(e) regulate foreign or international organisations carrying on activities in Malta and the forms and content for registration and the terms and conditions of registration;

(f) lay down any rules in connection with foundations when used in commercial transactions including as collective investment vehicles, as securitisation vehicles and as shipping organisations and for the regulation of all matters ancillary thereto including legal rules applicable to units, umbrella structures and related matters;

(g) regulate administrators of organisations generally;

(h) regulate the winding up of organisations;

(i) regulate the redomiciliation or continuation of organisations;

(j) lay down any penalties for any breaches of the provisions of this Schedule;

(k) implement any international convention or any EU Regulation or Directive, to the extent necessary, to which Malta has adhered to in the context of organisations;

(l) establish the forms and procedures to be used for appeals;

(m) lay down rules in relation to public collections by organisations;

(n) regulate the conversion an organisation having one legal form into that having another legal form;

(o) lay down rules on the powers of the Court in relation to the interpretation or variation of a statute and the administration of an organisation; and

(p) lay down rules for the better carrying out of any of the provisions of this Schedule.

Interpretation.

25. Unless the context otherwise requires -

(a) the provisions of this Schedule shall only apply in

the absence of rules on the same subject as may be contained in any special laws applicable to particular forms of legal persons and in case of conflict between these provisions and the provisions of any special law, the provisions of the special law shall prevail;

(b) nothing in this Schedule shall imply the right to register as a legal person in the Register if the organisation is already registered in another public register the effect of which is the grant of legal personality to such organisation, nor the option to register as a legal person with a particular legal form in a register other than that stated in the special law applicable to that form; and

(c) the Registrar shall not have jurisdiction in relation to legal persons which are the subject of special laws applicable to their particular legal form unless expressly granted such jurisdiction in such special law or regulations made hereunder. The rights and remedies applicable to such legal persons shall be regulated exclusively by the provisions of such special law and nothing in this Title shall grant additional remedies in such cases.

Title III

OF FOUNDATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Sub-Title I

Preliminary and Definitions

26. (1) A foundation is an organisation consisting of a universality of things constituted in writing, including by means of a will, by a founder or founders whereby assets are destined either - Definition of foundation.

(a) for the fulfilment of a specified purpose; or

(b) for the benefit of a named person or class of persons,

and are entrusted to the administration of a designated person or persons. The patrimony, namely assets and liabilities, of the foundation is kept distinct from that of its founder, administrators or any beneficiaries.

(2) For the purposes of this Title, the term "foundation" shall include all organisations, institutes or similarly titled patrimonies which are set up through the bequest, endowment or appropriation of assets, by public deed or otherwise and howsoever named, for a stated purpose or for the benefit of a named person or class of persons, to be achieved through a designated administrator or administrators, but shall not include trusts as defined in the Trusts and Trustees Act.

(3) The assets of a foundation may originate from any lawful business or activity and may consist of present or future assets of any nature.

(4) When a testamentary bequest is made having the elements contemplated in subarticle (1), a testamentary executor or the heirs of a deceased person shall be deemed to enjoy the power to convert such bequest into a foundation having the same aims and purposes as stated in the will, and register the same. The testamentary executor or heirs shall have the power, which shall be exercised with the utmost good faith, to draft the terms and conditions of the statute of the foundation, designate the administrators and regulate all matters which may appear to them to be relevant to comply with the requirements of registration and the wishes of the testator.

(5) Pious foundations established for purposes as defined in applicable religious laws shall not be subject to or in any manner regulated by this Schedule and shall continue to be regulated by the relative religious laws unless they opt to register as foundations in terms of this Schedule in which case they shall be regulated by the provisions of this Code from such date.

(6) Foundations in the form of marriage legacies shall continue to be regulated by the laws in force on the 31st December, 2006 unless they opt to register as foundations in terms of this Schedule in which case they shall be regulated by the provisions of this Schedule from such date.

(7) When a foundation is established exclusively for a charitable, philanthropic or other social purpose or as a non-profit organisation it shall be referred to as a "purpose foundation" and when it is established for private benefit it shall be referred to as a "private foundation". Unless evident from the statute, a foundation shall be considered to be a private foundation.

27. (1) An association is an agreement between three or more persons to establish an organisation with defined aims or purposes to be achieved through the dedication of efforts and resources by such persons and others who may join voluntarily, the

patrimony, namely assets and liabilities, if any, of the association being distinct from that of the members, its administrators or any beneficiaries.

(2) Associations are not bound to register as legal persons but are entitled to do so.

28. (1) When an organisation -

Hybrid
organisations.

(a) is established as a foundation but has features of an association or vice-versa; and

(b) qualifies for registration both as a foundation and an association;

it shall be referred to herein as a "hybrid organisation" and shall be regulated by the following provisions of this article.

(2) A hybrid organisation shall be bound to register as a foundation unless it amends its statute to that of an association prior to the lapse of two calendar years from the relevant date.

(3) The administrators shall be bound to pay regard to the provisions of this Schedule on both foundations and associations in their administration, and this until such time as the statute of the organisation is amended to clearly elect one form or other of organisation.

(4) Where action to modify the statute of a hybrid organisation is not taken by the founders or members, or it is impossible or impracticable to do so, the administrators of a hybrid organisation may at any time apply to the Court to sanction such modifications as are appropriate to clarify the legal form of such organisation either as a foundation or an association and the Court shall issue such orders as it deems appropriate, including amendments to the statute and the name of the organisation, after considering all evidence submitted to it and after hearing interested parties who may wish to make submissions.

(5) In reaching a decision in terms of the preceding subarticle, the Court shall *inter alia* pay regard to the initial intentions of the promoters, the purposes of the organisation and its current operations, the rights of beneficiaries or members, the future fulfilment of its purposes and management of the organisation.

(6) The Court shall also have the power to order, upon application of the administrators, the re-organisation of the organisation by the creation of other organisations whereby one or

more promoters, founders, members or beneficiaries, as the case may be:

(a) cease to be treated as founders or otherwise of a foundation and, or form an association with the sole purpose of supporting the said foundation or enjoying the benefits of membership; or

(b) cease to be treated as members of an association and, or form a foundation to achieve the stated purposes without any benefits of membership; or

(c) direct otherwise so as to ensure the effective achievement of the initial purposes of the organisation.

(7) In making such an order the Court shall ensure that neither the purposes of the organisation nor any vested rights of any person shall be affected, nor shall any obligations other than those freely undertaken by any person arise from such modification or re-organisation.

Sub-Title II

Of Foundations

Form and
content of the
statute.

29. (1) A foundation may only be constituted by virtue of a public deed *inter vivos* or by a will.

(2) The deed of foundation shall contain, on pain of nullity, an endowment of money or property worth at least five hundred liri except in the case of a foundation established exclusively for a social purpose or as non-profit making in which case the endowment shall be worth at least one hundred liri.

(3) When the property endowed is not cash or other asset, the value of which appears on the face of it, the administrators shall declare, in a statement which shall be attached to the application form for registration, that in their considered opinion the property endowed upon or vested in the foundation has a value of at least the amount required by this article:

Provided that a foundation which has been duly registered shall not lose its eligibility to remain registered if, subsequent to registration, the value of its assets is reduced to less than the amount required by this article.

(4) The deed of foundation shall, on pain of nullity, state the following:

(a) the name of the foundation, which shall include the word "foundation";

(b) the registered address, in Malta;

(c) the purposes or objects;

(d) the constitutive assets with which it is formed;

(e) the composition of the board of administration and the names of the first administrators, and if not yet appointed, the method of their appointment;

(f) the legal representation;

(g) the term for which it is established, if any;

(h) in the case of a foundation, the administrators of which are non-residents of Malta, the name and address of a person resident in Malta who has been appointed to act as the local representative of the foundation in Malta; and

(i) in the case of a private foundation, either the names of beneficiaries, or, in the absence of such indication, a declaration that the foundation is constituted for the benefit of beneficiaries. In the latter case the beneficiaries shall be indicated in a written instrument, which need not form part of the public deed, called the "beneficiary statement", signed by the founder and addressed to the administrators, and the same shall be authenticated by the Notary Public who publishes the deed of foundation.

(5) The statute shall be signed by the founders and any person subscribing to the statute after a foundation is established shall be deemed to have consented to all the provisions of the statute and all rules which may have been validly promulgated by the foundation until such date. In the event that more than three founders wish to establish a foundation, a statement may be made of this fact in the statute and the signature of three founders on behalf of all founding members stated in a schedule to the statute shall be sufficient to indicate the consent of all stated founders.

(6) The written consent of the administrators named in the statute to act as administrators of the foundation must be delivered to the Registrar prior to registration of any foundation.

(7) It shall not be lawful to state a term in excess of one hundred years except in case of a social purpose foundation, a

foundation used as a collective investment vehicle or a foundation used in a securitisation transaction which may be established for an unlimited term. When no term is specified, a foundation shall be valid for one hundred years from its establishment. In the event that a longer term is stated in a deed it shall terminate on the hundredth anniversary from when it came into existence. The limitation on duration also applies in the case a foundation results from the conversion of another organisation or of a trust in accordance with this Schedule and any regulations. In such a case periods of existence shall be considered cumulatively.

(8) Article 1753(1) of this Code shall not apply to endowments in favour of registered foundations.

(9) Foundations established in accordance with this Schedule are not prohibited by articles 331, 757 to 761 and 1776 of this Code.

(10) Article 586 of this Code shall not affect any term of a foundation because it relates to the inheritance of the founder or because the provisions relating to property belonging to the foundation are to take effect after the death of the founder.

(11) Articles 688, 693 and 695 of this Code shall not operate so as to limit the effects of any provisions in a deed of foundation, even when contained in a will.

(12) The provisions of this Title shall apply to all foundations existing on the coming into force of this provision but existing foundations will not be obliged to comply with the requirements in subarticle (2) and shall comply with the requirements of subarticle (3) only upon registration. Nothing in this Schedule shall render invalid anything done prior to the coming into force of this law which was valid when done.

Obligation to register.

30. It shall be the obligation of all designated administrators of any foundation, other than pious foundations and marriage legacies, established after the coming into effect of this Title to register such foundation in terms of this Schedule within the periods stated in this Title.

Registration of foundations.

31. (1) For the purpose of registration of a foundation -

(a) in the case of a purpose foundation an authentic copy of the constitutive instrument is to be delivered to and filed with the Registrar by the persons mentioned in subarticles (2), (3), and (4); and

(b) in the case of a private foundation the constitutive

deed without the beneficiary statement, if any, and a note of reference referring only to the founder shall be filed with the Registrar.

(2) Where the foundation is created by a public deed an authentic copy thereof is to be delivered by -

(i) the founder; or

(ii) after having accepted to act as such, the administrators appointed in the said deed; or

(iii) the Notary publishing the deed.

(3) Where the foundation is created by a will, an extract of the relevant part, duly authenticated, is to be delivered by a testamentary executor or by the heirs:

Provided that a testamentary executor may deliver the same even before being confirmed by the Court to act as such.

(4) Where the foundation is created by a secret will the said extract is to be delivered by the Notary publishing the secret will or by the heirs.

(5) The heirs mentioned in subarticles (3) and (4) who do not intend to declare or who have not yet declared their intention to accept the inheritance or who have accepted the inheritance with the benefit of inventory shall nonetheless be liable for the delivery of the said extracts but such delivery shall not of itself be evidence of the acceptance or the unconditional acceptance of the inheritance.

(6) The said delivery is to be effected within three months which period is to run -

(a) if the foundation is created by a public deed, from the date of such deed;

(b) if it is created by a public will, from the date of death of the founder; and

(c) if it is created by a secret will, from the date of the publication of the will.

(7) The said delivery may be made by any one of the persons mentioned in subarticles (2), (3) and (4), either personally or by an authorized agent.

(8) On receipt of the documents mentioned in subarticle (1), the Registrar shall -

(a) register the foundation, on being satisfied that all the provisions of this Sub-Title have been complied with; or

(b) refuse to register the foundation, informing the applicant in writing of the reasons for such refusal.

(9) The Registrar shall have the right to require any information from any person, if such information is deemed by him to be necessary for registration of a foundation but, in the case of a private foundation, shall not be entitled to request a copy of the beneficiary statement from the administrators or the Notary Public:

Provided that nothing in this subarticle shall limit any powers of the Malta Financial Services Authority under applicable law.

(10) If the delivery prescribed in subarticle (1) is not made within the period established in subarticle (6), the persons mentioned in subarticles (2), (3) and (4) shall be liable to a penalty, payable to the Registrar, of one hundred liri each:

Provided that no person shall be liable for failure to observe this obligation if he is unaware of the death of the founder or any other relevant fact.

Cap. 12.

(11) The provisions of article 636(2) and (3) of the Code of Organization and Civil Procedure shall apply to the extracts contemplated in this article.

(12) Without limiting the accessibility by persons with a legitimate interest of the registration records of a private foundation and all information therein contained as well as any changes thereto, the Registrar shall implement procedures to ensure the privacy of private foundations, their assets, activities and beneficiaries.

(13) The documents of private foundations, other than those which are registered, which may be in the possession of the Registrar shall not be made available to third parties without the prior written consent of the administrators, the supervisory council, if any, or the Court and only when it is satisfied that such third parties have a legitimate interest in the information.

Purpose
foundations.

32. (1) A foundation may be established for the achievement of a lawful purpose, including a social purpose, without beneficiaries as provided in article 31. The Registrar shall not register

such a foundation unless the purpose is indicated in clear terms.

(2) A foundation may not be established to trade or carry on commercial activities, even if the proceeds of such efforts are destined to social purposes, except that:

(a) a foundation may be endowed with commercial property or a shareholding in a profit making enterprise, a franchise, a trade mark or other asset which gives rise to income, as well as a ship as long as the organisation is only the passive owner of such assets;

(b) a foundation may, subject to such authorisations as may be necessary under applicable laws, be used as a collective investment vehicle, and issue units to investors therein, for the passive holding of a common pool of assets, the management of which is delegated to a third party, including a pension or employee benefit arrangement;

(c) a foundation may be used as a vehicle for the purpose of a securitisation transaction, borrow monies against the issue of bonds and do all relative and ancillary acts; and

(d) nothing in this subarticle shall hinder the administrators from protecting the rights of the organisation in relation to such assets or to delegating the management of such assets to a third party.

(3) The founder, or if permitted by the statute, an other body or person, may amend or add to the purpose of a foundation by means of an additional public deed. After the death of the founder, the Court may authorise such amendment or addition to the purpose on the application of any administrator, supervisory council or other interested party.

(4) The deed of foundation may indicate the way in which the moneys or property of the foundation may be used for the attainment of the purpose for which the foundation is established and when no such indication is made the administrators may exercise their discretion.

(5) The deed of a foundation may indicate how the assets of the foundation are to be applied if its purpose is achieved, exhausted or becomes impossible and when no such indication is made, the administrators or the supervisory council may make specific proposals to the Court for authorisation to use or dispose of the assets, unless the founder amends the purpose in terms of subarticle (3). Any

disposal of assets shall be made only to another purpose foundation with similar purposes.

(6) When the dominant purpose of a foundation is to support a class of persons which constitute a sector within the community as a whole, because of a particular social, physical or other need they may have or disability they may suffer from, the indication of such a class of persons or one or more members of such a class shall not render it a private foundation but it shall be treated as a purpose foundation in terms of this article.

Beneficiary foundations.

33. (1) A foundation may be established for the private benefit of one or more persons or of a class of persons and such beneficiaries shall enjoy such benefits, and shall have legally enforceable rights against the foundation, as may be stated in the terms of the foundation and the provisions of this Schedule. Foundations imply fiduciary obligations under this Code upon all persons administering them.

(2) The interest of the beneficiary under a foundation shall be deemed to be movable property even if it includes immovable property.

(3) The benefit under a foundation is personal to the beneficiary and subject to any applicable laws and only as stated in the terms of the foundation, creditors, spouses, heirs or legatees of the beneficiary may have rights only to the extent of the beneficiary's entitlements under the foundation and have no other rights in relation to the assets of the foundation. Unless otherwise provided for in the deed of foundation expressly, by the type of benefit granted to the beneficiary or otherwise, upon the death of the beneficiary the beneficiary's entitlement under a foundation shall not devolve to his heirs but shall terminate. If the foundation terminates for any other reason at law the assets of the foundation shall, subject to the terms of the foundation, devolve on the founder or his heirs at law.

(4) Private foundations must name:

(a) the class of persons entitled to benefit as clearly and as fully as possible; or;

(b) the person or persons entitled to benefit as clearly and as fully as possible, by specifying first names, surnames, identity card numbers, father's name, mother's name and maiden surname and other relevant personal or family factors to eliminate any doubt as to who the intended beneficiary is,

and if there are no beneficiaries identifiable or ascertainable as

aforesaid the foundation shall, unless the foundation is a purpose foundation, be null and void or shall terminate. Such identification need not be made in the deed constituting the foundation but may be made in a separate beneficiary statement in accordance with article 29(4)(i) of this Schedule.

(5) Persons who are not yet conceived at the time of the creation of a foundation may be named as beneficiaries or form part of a class of beneficiaries but their rights arise only once they are born viable.

(6) The founder of a foundation may also be a beneficiary.

(7) Subject to the terms of the deed of foundation, if the founders are still alive and capable of acting they may freely amend the deed and substitute, add or remove beneficiaries:

Provided that no decision of a founder shall affect the validity of anything lawfully done by the administrators prior to such decision, before he receives notice of such amendment, nor shall it affect or interrupt lawful acts in progress or lawful commitments made and not yet fulfilled by the administrators.

(8) A beneficiary may be appointed -

- (a) subject to a condition; or
- (b) for a specified time; or
- (c) up to a specified value of benefit,

as a founder shall deem appropriate:

Provided that, if the founder is deceased, a beneficiary may apply to the Court requesting it to eliminate any condition or requirement which is considered to be unreasonable paying regard to all the circumstances:

Provided further that persons unworthy of receiving under a will cannot receive as beneficiaries under a foundation.

(9) The terms of the foundation may provide for the addition of a person as a beneficiary or the exclusion of a beneficiary from benefit at the discretion of the administrators.

(10) The terms of a foundation may make the interest of a beneficiary -

(a) liable to termination; or

(b) subject to restriction on alienation or dealing; or

(c) subject to diminution or termination in the event of the beneficiary becoming bankrupt, or insolvent, or any of his property becoming liable to seizure for the benefit of his creditors; or

(d) not liable to attachment under a garnishee order issued against the administrator or to termination without the prior consent of the Court, when the interest is expressed to be for the maintenance of the beneficiary or as a pension.

(11) Where the benefit consists in an annuity or pension or the use and enjoyment of property and the enjoyment of fruits therefrom, the terms of the foundation may make the interests of the beneficiary -

(a) subject to restriction on alienation or dealing;

(b) not liable to attachment under a garnishee order served on the administrators as garnishees; or

(c) not liable to termination without the prior consent of the Court.

(12) When the administrator is granted the power to add a beneficiary at his discretion, such power shall be valid on condition that sufficient indication be given in the deed of foundation as to the class of which the beneficiary forms part. In the absence of such indication the power shall be null and void.

(13) A person who may be appointed a beneficiary in terms of a power or discretion granted to the administrator shall not enjoy any rights in relation to the foundation or vis-à-vis the administrator and shall not be considered a beneficiary in any manner until appointed as a beneficiary by the administrator.

(14) It shall be lawful for an administrator to be granted the power to decide at his absolute discretion, which beneficiaries are to benefit, the quantity of any benefit, at what time and in what manner beneficiaries are to benefit and such other powers relating to the appointment, application or advancement of property of the foundation.

(15) A beneficiary in whose favour a discretion to distribute or appoint property may be exercised shall have no rights to specific

property of the foundation until such time as such discretion is exercised by the appointment, application or advancement of such property in his favour.

(16) A beneficiary may disclaim his whole interest in writing and such a disclaimer shall be irrevocable.

(17) Subject to the terms of the deed of foundation, a beneficiary may disclaim part of his interest, whether or not he has received some benefit from his interest; in any such case, but subject to the terms of the foundation, a disclaimer may, by the instrument by which the interest is disclaimed, be made revocable, and shall then be capable of revocation in the manner and under the circumstances therein mentioned or referred to.

(18) Subject to the terms of the foundation, a beneficiary may, by instrument in writing, sell, charge, transfer or otherwise deal with his interest in any manner.

(19) Subject to the terms of the foundation, the following rules shall apply where a foundation, or an interest under a foundation, is in favour of a class of persons:

(a) a class closes when it is no longer possible for any other person to become a member of a class;

(b) a woman who is over the age of fifty-five years shall be deemed to be no longer capable of bearing a child;

(c) where any class interest relates to income and for any period there is no member of the class in existence, the income shall be accumulated and, subject to article 29(7), shall be retained until there is a member of the class in existence or the class closes.

34. (1) The founder, or any other person with his consent, may add to the assets of a foundation by additional endowments at any time. Augmentation
of fund.

(2) Third parties, with the concurrence of the founder, the supervisory council, the administrators or, in default of such persons, with the concurrence of the Court, may augment the endowment of a purpose foundation by a new endowment:

Provided that, when such augmentation by third parties is made by means of a will, failing concurrence by the founders, the administrators or the Court, such a testamentary disposition is to be deemed to require the creation of a new foundation and the nominated

administrators shall proceed accordingly.

(3) The administrators shall be bound to file with the Registrar, within three months from any grant, an inventory or descriptive note of the assets added to a foundation but in the case of cash endowments, only a certified copy of the relative bank deposit statement shall be filed with the Registrar.

(4) In case of a purpose foundation, endowments made to such foundations shall be deemed to be received for the purposes of the foundation. In the event that endowments are received by such foundation in a regular manner in terms of a scheme which is registered with the Registrar, it shall not be required that the administrators file a descriptive note on each occasion that an additional endowment is made but that they shall file documentation on endowments on an annual basis.

(5) Endowments may be granted under a condition, for a fixed time or in accordance with express rules of a foundation. In the absence of any indication every endowment shall be deemed to have been made unconditionally.

(6) Endowments to purpose foundations shall be irrevocable notwithstanding any term to the contrary in the deed of constitution.

(7) Unless expressly stated otherwise, endowments to foundations shall be deemed to be irrevocable. The fact that an endowment is stated to be revocable, unless otherwise stated in the deed of constitution, shall not imply any limitation on the use or appointment of the capital or income by the administrators. In the case of revocation, the grantor shall only be entitled to the balance of capital which may remain unutilised.

(8) Where an endowment is made by two or more grantors jointly and expressed to be revocable such endowment may only be revoked with the express consent of all the grantors.

(9) Revocation of an endowment shall not affect or invalidate acts already carried out or interrupt acts in progress, nor affect commitments made and not yet fulfilled. Revocation of an endowment shall be suspended until such time as the administrators certify to the Registrar that all commitments have been fulfilled and shall be deemed to refer only to such amount as shall not have been utilised in fulfilment of such commitment.

(10) The revocation of an endowment shall not imply the termination of a foundation unless the effect of such revocation shall

result in the exhaustion of all the property of the foundation.

(11) If a foundation is the beneficiary of an endowment which is granted for specific purposes different from those of the recipient foundation, the administrators shall seek new instructions from the grantor and if that is not possible they shall apply to the Court for directions.

(12) The term "endowment" for the purposes of this Title shall mean any grant of money or other property, including rights to money or other property, existing or which may arise in the future.

35. (1) The persons named to be administrators of a foundation may be juridical persons provided they have at least three directors. Administrators of foundations.

(2) Purpose foundations shall have at least three administrators or at least one juridical person acting as administrator.

(3) If the person nominated as an administrator in the constitutive deed is unwilling or unable to accept such responsibility, then he shall, within fifteen days, notify his intentions in writing to the Registrar, the founder or his heirs and the persons named as succeeding, if any. The taking of possession of any assets of a foundation shall imply acceptance to act as an administrator thereof and in such a case the administrator is bound to confirm his acceptance in writing to so act on demand of any interested person or the Registrar. Failure to do so within thirty days from a written request shall be a breach of duty by the administrator.

(4) Any person named or appointed to succeed in administration shall enter into the same obligations as if he were the person named in the first place and shall notify the Registrar in writing upon taking up office. It shall be lawful for an administrator upon taking up office, but not later than thirty days after, to notify in writing the Registrar and any interested parties of any reservations he may have regarding anything relating to the foundation or the actions of the previous administrators and he shall not be liable for any matters so reserved until such time as the reservations are operative.

(5) When administrators, both those originally named or those succeeding, have made any acts of administration, they are bound to submit an account of their administration on relinquishing the administration in addition to such accounts as are required to be submitted in accordance with applicable law. Such account shall be submitted to the succeeding administrators or in their absence to the Registrar.

(6) Unless the deed of foundation provides otherwise, administrators may be remunerated from the income or capital of the foundation. Such remuneration shall be in such amounts and in such manner as may be stated in the deed of foundation or in any agreement between the founder and the administrator or in accordance with applicable law. Remuneration may also be established by the Court on application of the administrator or any interested party.

Rights of the founder.

36. (1) The founder, and such other persons who may be designated in the deed of foundation, may exercise supervision over the administration of a foundation, obtain a copy of the accounts held by the administrators, a copy of the inventory or descriptive notes of property, and may intervene in the matter of appointment of administrators or in the disposal of the assets, when these issues are being dealt with by the Court.

(2) A founder may be an administrator of a foundation.

(3) The founder may also be the beneficiary of a private foundation during his lifetime:

Provided that when the founder is a beneficiary, such founder may not at the same time act as the sole administrator of such a foundation.

Supervisory structure or protectors.

37. (1) The terms of the foundation may provide for the establishment of a supervisory council consisting of at least one member or for the office of a protector or protectors with similar functions.

(2) The members of the supervisory council or protectors shall be appointed by the founder in the statute of the foundation or subsequently. The deed of foundation may also provide for eventual substitution or replacement of the members of the supervisory council or protectors.

(3) The supervisory council or protectors shall not be considered to be administrators.

(4) Subject to the terms of the foundation, the supervisory council or protectors shall have the power to exercise supervision over the acts of the administrators and may be vested with the power of appointment, removal, substitution or addition of administrators.

(5) The exercise of any action or discretion on the part of the administrators may be subject to the express consent of the supervisory council or the protectors.

38. (1) An administrator shall, so far as is reasonable and within a reasonable time of receiving a request in writing to that effect, provide full and accurate information as to the state and amount of the foundation property, including the accounts of the foundation, and subject to subarticle (2), the conduct of the administration to -

Rights of the beneficiaries.

(a) the founder;

(b) the Court;

(c) the supervisory council or protectors;

(d) any other person who is vested with such right in the deed of foundation;

(e) subject to the terms of the foundation, any beneficiary of the foundation who is of full age and capacity, or if a minor, to his lawful guardian or representative;

(f) subject to the terms of the foundation, any other purpose organisation or charitable trust referred to by name for the benefit of which the foundation was established; and

(g) in case of a foundation established for a purpose, the Attorney General or the relevant authority under applicable law.

(2) Subject to the terms of the foundation and to any order of the Court given for special reasons, an administrator or any other person shall not be required to disclose to any person any document or information relating to a private foundation which -

(a) discloses the administrator's deliberations as to the manner in which a power or discretion was exercised, or a duty conferred or imposed by law or by the terms of the foundation was performed;

(b) discloses the reason for any particular exercise of such power or discretion or performance of duty or the material upon which such reason will be or might have been based;

(c) relates to the exercise or proposed exercise of such power or discretion or the performance or proposed performance of such duty.

(3) Unless the terms of the foundation expressly determine the time when and the method how beneficiaries are to be informed of their entitlement under the foundation, the administrator shall be

obliged to inform any beneficiary of his entitlement, in writing, within a reasonable time of his accepting to act.

(4) When the terms of the foundation grant a discretion in terms of article 33(9) of this Schedule, the terms of the foundation may suspend, until such time as a discretion is exercised in their favour, the duty of the administrator to inform such beneficiaries that they may benefit under the foundation or that they form part of a class of beneficiaries which may so benefit. The terms of the foundation may also indicate the time when and the method of how such beneficiaries are to be informed.

(5) If the deed of foundation expressly provides for the notification of information to beneficiaries or to those persons that form part of a class from among which beneficiaries may be appointed, without reference to any point in time, ascertained or ascertainable, such term shall be construed as implying a duty of the administrator to inform such beneficiaries within a reasonable time after the death of the founder.

(6) Should the administrator consider providing information as required by the preceding subarticles to be prejudicial to the beneficiaries of the foundation or any of them, the administrator may apply to the Court and the Court may release the administrator from the obligation to inform under such conditions as it may consider appropriate.

(7) The duty to inform as above provided shall not arise if the administrator is in possession of information which reasonably demonstrates that those entitled to such information have already been informed or are already aware of such information.

(8) In the case of a purpose foundation, the duty to inform either unnamed beneficiaries forming part of a class or persons forming part of a class of persons who may be appointed as beneficiaries in terms of a power of the administrator, shall not arise notwithstanding the terms of the foundation unless, in case of the unnamed beneficiaries the administrator establishes that there exist less than ten beneficiaries appertaining to such class of beneficiaries. Furthermore, in the absence of any indication to the contrary, the unnamed beneficiaries or persons who may be added as beneficiaries in terms of a power shall be assumed to be persons who carry on relevant social or other activities principally in Malta.

(9) The administrator shall carry out the duty to inform to the best of his abilities and at the expense of the foundation and in the event it appears to the administrator that such exercise will be too

costly or burdensome, the administrator may apply to the Court for directions and the Court shall be empowered to release the administrator from such duty under such conditions as it considers appropriate.

(10) The suspension of the duty of an administrator to inform beneficiaries as provided in this article shall not reduce the rights of beneficiaries or the duties and liability of the administrator towards such beneficiaries in terms of this Schedule or other applicable law.

(11) Persons who may be added as beneficiaries in terms of a power referred to in article 33(12) of this Schedule shall have no right of information until such time as they are appointed beneficiaries by the administrator pursuant to such power.

39. (1) When there is more than one founder, initial or subsequent, rights shall be exercised in accordance with the statute. When the statute is silent, in case of two founders, decisions will be taken unanimously and when there are more than two founders, in accordance with the decision of the majority.

Multi-founder foundations.

(2) In multi-founder foundations the rules on general meetings according to the provisions of article 52 of this Schedule shall *mutatis mutandis* apply.

40. (1) Subject to subarticle (2) unless expressly provided otherwise in the statute, a foundation shall not be subject to revocation prior to the term for which it is established.

Revocation of a foundation.

(2) Unless the founder has expressly excluded such a right, a private foundation may be terminated on the demand of all the beneficiaries of the foundation provided they are all in existence, have been ascertained and no one of them is an interdicted or a minor. If the founder is still alive his consent shall be required for revocation by the beneficiaries. The founder may subject termination to the consent of a person stated in the statute.

(3) Notwithstanding anything stated in the statute, after the death of the founder, the Court shall have the power to dissolve and wind up any private foundation when requested by all the beneficiaries of the foundation if it is satisfied that the continuance of the foundation is no longer necessary to achieve the intentions of the founder.

(4) The statute of a foundation may provide that it is revocable:

Provided that revocation shall not affect or invalidate acts

already lawfully carried out or interrupt lawful acts in progress. Nor shall revocation affect lawful commitments made and not yet fulfilled. Termination upon revocation shall be suspended until such time as the administrators certify to the Registrar that all lawful commitments have been fulfilled.

(5) The express reservation by the founder of the right to revoke a foundation shall not be exercisable by the heirs or spouse of such founder unless expressly provided otherwise in the deed of foundation. Without prejudice to any other remedies available at law, creditors of the founder may not exercise the right to revoke a foundation.

(6) Purpose foundations may only be constituted in an irrevocable manner and any clause in the statute reserving the right to revoke the foundation shall be disregarded:

Provided that a power of the administrators to apply the proceeds to another purpose when the stated purpose has been achieved or is no longer possible shall be valid:

Provided further that the reservation by the founder of a right to maintenance for himself and his immediate family, in case of need, from the funds of the foundation established by such founder shall also be valid and in such case the Court shall have the exclusive right to determine whether the funds of the foundation may be used for such maintenance.

(7) When a foundation is terminated, the procedures in article 59 of this Schedule for voluntary winding up of an organisation shall be observed.

(8) Termination of registration shall imply termination of the foundation and upon notice or upon otherwise becoming aware thereof, the Registrar shall proceed to strike off the foundation.

41. The Court shall have jurisdiction in relation to foundations, their administrators, beneficiaries and other parties having an interest therein.

42. (1) Subject to the provisions of subarticle (3) the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order approve on behalf of -

(a) any person incapacitated at law having directly or indirectly, an interest, whether vested or contingent, under the foundation; or

Powers of the Civil Court in its voluntary jurisdiction in relation to foundations.

Variation of the terms of the deed of foundation by the Court and approval of particular transactions.

(b) any person, whether ascertained or not, who may become entitled, directly or indirectly, to an interest under the foundation as being at a future date or on the happening of a future event a person of any specified description or a member of any specified class of persons; or

(c) any person unborn; or

(d) any person in respect of any interest of his that may arise to him by reason of any discretionary power given to any one on the failure or determination of any existing interest that has not failed or determined;

any arrangement, by whomsoever proposed and whether or not there is any other person beneficially interested who is capable of assenting thereto, varying or revoking all or any of the terms of the foundation or enlarging the powers of the administrators of managing or administering any of the foundation's property.

(2) The Court shall not approve an arrangement on behalf of any person coming within subarticle (1)(a), (b) or (c), unless it is satisfied that the carrying out of such arrangement appears to be for the benefit of that person.

(3) Where in the management or administration of a foundation, any sale, lease, pledge, charge, surrender, release or other disposition, or any purchase, investment, acquisition, expenditure or other transaction is in the opinion of the Court expedient but the same cannot be effected by reason of the absence of any power for that purpose vested in the administrator by the terms of the foundation or by law, the Court may confer on the administrator, either generally or in any particular circumstance, a power for that purpose on such terms and subject to such provisions and conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, and may direct in what manner and from what property any money authorised to be expended, and the costs of any transaction, are to be borne.

(4) An application to the Court under this article may be made by the administrator or by any beneficiary.

43. (1) An administrator may apply to the Court for directives concerning the manner in which he may or should act in connection with any matter concerning the foundation and the Court may make such order, if any, as it thinks fit. Other powers of the Court.

(2) The Court may also, if it thinks fit -

(a) make an order concerning:

(i) the execution or the administration of any foundation; or

(ii) the administrator of any foundation, including an order relating to the exercise of any power, discretion or duty of the administrator, the appointment or removal of an administrator, the remuneration of an administrator, the submission of accounts, the conduct of the administrator and any payments into the Court; or

(iii) any beneficiary or any person having any connection with the foundation;

(b) make any declaration as to the validity or enforcement of a foundation;

(c) rescind or vary any order or declaration made under this Title, or make any new or further order or declaration.

(3) An application to the Court for an order or declaration under subarticle (2) may be made by the administrator or by any beneficiary or by the Attorney General or by any other person having a lawful interest:

Provided that in cases where the duty to inform a beneficiary of his interest in a foundation has been suspended in terms of article 36 of this Schedule and until such suspension is in force, and in the absence of any other person appointed to supervise the administration of a foundation, the founder of a foundation may also make an application to the Court in terms of this subarticle. Whilst dealing with such application the Court may determine whether the suspension of rights to information as aforesaid be maintained in force in full or in part for all or some of the beneficiaries.

(4) Where the Court makes an order for the appointment of an administrator or administrators it may impose such conditions as it thinks fit.

(5) Subject to any order of the Court, an administrator appointed by the Court under this article shall have the same powers, discretion and duties as if he had originally been appointed an administrator by the deed of foundation.

(6) Where any Court makes an order on the demand of a beneficiary who has been prejudiced as a result of bad faith on the part of the administrator in the operation of a foundation, the Court

shall have the power to restore the position to what it would have been had the action complained of not been taken or otherwise to protect his interests.

(7) When a person domiciled in Malta is obliged to pay maintenance in terms of this Code and is a beneficiary under a foundation, the Court shall have such powers as are necessary to review the exercise of discretion by the administrator to give due consideration to the rights of persons entitled to claim maintenance.

44. (1) There shall be no appeal from any decree, order, declaration or direction of the Court given under the provisions of this Schedule. Appeals, enforcement and hearings.

(2) Such decrees, orders, declarations or directions shall remain in force until they are substituted or varied by the Court in either its voluntary or contentious jurisdiction.

(3) During the hearing of an application before the Court the administrator or applicant shall at the earliest opportunity disclose to the Court all material facts known to him which may be relevant to the application including the existence of any *res judicata* or pending judicial action given or commenced in Malta or before a foreign court.

(4) All applications to the Court shall be notified to the administrator and the applicant shall furthermore notify all persons who he considers having an interest in the subject matter of the application. The Court shall have the power to order notification to all other persons who it considers may have an interest as it deems fit.

(5) The Court shall hear the administrator and any interested parties as it considers appropriate.

(6) Without prejudice to any other power given to the Court by virtue of the foregoing provisions of this article or of any other law, where an administrator neglects or refuses to perform any duty or to comply with any order of the Court, the Court may, on such terms and conditions it may deem appropriate, order that the required action be executed, made or done by such person as the Court may appoint for the purpose, at the cost of the administrator in default, or otherwise as the Court may direct; and anything so executed, made or done shall operate and have effect for all purposes as if it had been executed, made or done by the administrator.

45. (1) All proceedings under these articles in relation to a private foundation shall be held *in camera* and only the parties to the proceedings, the administrators, the beneficiaries, if they prove they Confidentiality.

have an interest in the proceedings to the satisfaction of the Court, and their respective advocates and legal procurators shall be allowed in Court during the hearings.

(2) Any decree or judgement of the Court shall preserve the confidentiality of the proceedings and shall only reveal such facts as may be necessary to make the same intelligible and enforceable by the parties and the administrators.

(3) All applications, responses, affidavits, opinions, statements and other documents or evidence shall be kept by the Registrar of the Court in a confidential manner and no access shall be given thereto except with the written consent of the Court.

(4) When information, or a document or information therein, is considered to be confidential by a party to any proceedings in relation to other parties to the proceedings it shall be lawful for the Court to hear only such party prior to ordering the disclosure or otherwise of such information and if the Court is satisfied that the other party or parties to the proceedings have no interest in the information considered to be confidential or that it has no bearing on the matter being addressed by the proceedings, the Court shall order that such information shall not be disclosed in the proceedings.

Rules of Court.
Cap. 12.

46. The Board established under article 29 of the Code of Organization and Civil Procedure may make Rules of Court concerning applications made under or in terms of this Sub-Title.

Conversion of
foundations into
trusts and vice
versa.

47. (1) It shall be lawful to convert a foundation into a trust and a trust into a foundation with:

(a) the consent in writing of:

(i) all trustees or administrators, as the case may be; and

(ii) all beneficiaries with fixed interests under the trusts or having similar rights under the foundation; and

(iii) any other person appointed in the trust instrument or deed of foundation, as the case may be, whose consent may be required for the taking of material decisions in relation to the relevant assets; and

(b) by executing a deed of foundation or instrument of trust in the appropriate form and with content so as to faithfully reflect the intentions of the settlor of the trusts or the founder of the foundation and the rights of beneficiaries as the case may

be.

(2) When a foundation is converted into a trust, the trustees of the trust shall be bound to cancel the registration of the foundation within thirty days of the receipt of all consents required in the preceding subarticle and this by the filing with the Registrar of a notice as may be prescribed.

(3) When a trust is converted into a foundation, the administrators of the foundation shall be bound to execute a public deed and register the foundation within thirty days of the receipt of all consents required by this article and this by the filing with the Registrar of the documents required by this Schedule.

Sub-Title III

Of Associations

48. (1) An association may be established:

- (a) for the purposes of promoting private interests;
- (b) for the purposes of promoting a trade or profession;
- (c) for the achievement of a social purpose; or
- (d) for the carrying on of any lawful activity on a non-profit making basis.

Types of associations and applicable law.

(2) When established for the promotion of a private interest an association of persons shall be regulated by -

- (a) the provisions of Title X of Part II of Book Second of this Code relating to civil partnerships;
- (b) the special laws relating to commercial partnerships;
- (c) the special laws relating to particular professions;
- (d) the special laws relating to unions and employer associations; and
- (e) the special laws relating to co-operatives,

as the case may be.

(3) When a private association is established for other purposes which are identified in any special law applicable to the form or purpose chosen by the promoters of such association, such

private association will be regulated by the provisions of such special law.

(4) When established for the achievement of a social purpose or as a non-profit making organisation, an association shall be regulated by the provisions of this Title and the provisions of any special law relating to voluntary organisations.

(5) Subject to article 10 of this Schedule, all associations shall be eligible to register under the provisions of this Title.

Form and
contents of the
statute.

49. (1) An agreement establishing an association shall be in writing, on pain of nullity.

(2) The statute shall state the following for the association to be eligible for registration:

(a) the name;

(b) the registered address, in Malta;

(c) the purposes or objects;

(d) the method or process by which membership of the association is granted to applicants;

(e) the mode of procedure during general meetings;

(f) the composition of the board of administration and the names of the first administrators;

(g) the manner in which administrators are elected to and removed from office;

(h) the legal representation;

(i) in case of an association, the administrators of which are non-residents of Malta, the name and address of a person resident in Malta who has been appointed to act as the local representative of the association in Malta; and

(j) the term for which it is established, if any.

(3) The statute shall be signed by the associating persons and any person subscribing to the statute after an association is established shall be deemed to have consented to all the provisions of the statute and all rules which may have been validly promulgated by the association until such date. In the event that more than three persons wish to establish an association, a statement may be made of

this fact in the statute and the signature of three persons on behalf of all associating members stated in a schedule to the statute shall be sufficient to indicate the consent of all stated persons.

(4) The written consent of the administrators named in the statute to act as administrators of the association must be delivered to the Registrar prior to registration of any association.

50. (1) The statute of an association must clearly specify a purpose. Purposes.

(2) The assets of an association may originate from any lawful business or activity and may consist of present or future assets of any nature.

(3) Failure to specify a purpose shall result in the nullity of the agreement and the Registrar shall not accept to register such an association until such time as the purpose is clear and unambiguous.

(4) The members of an association may add to the purpose for the achievement of which the association was originally created, by extending it to cover such other purposes of a similar nature as are clearly set down in a second written instrument consented to by such number of members as is necessary to amend the statute.

(5) A social purpose association may not have its purpose changed or extended to other purposes which are not also social purposes and a non-profit-making association cannot change its statute to a private organisation.

(6) A restriction on the number of members which is proportionate to the physical and other resources of an association from time to time or the existence of a membership committee with the power to accept or refuse new members in an association, shall not, on its own, imply that such association is one for private benefit.

51. (1) For the purpose of registration of an association an authentic copy of the constitutive instrument is to be delivered to and filed with the Registrar by the administrators. Registration of associations.

(2) Where the association is created by a public deed an authentic copy thereof may be delivered by the administrators provided for in the said deed (when they have accepted to act as such) or the Notary publishing the said deed and the delivery by any one of them shall suffice.

(3) On receipt of the documents mentioned in subarticle (1), the Registrar shall register the association on being satisfied that all

the provisions of this Sub-Title have been complied with.

General meetings.

52. (1) A general meeting for all members shall be convened at least once every year. At this meeting the annual report and the accounts of the association as approved by the administrators, as well as the report of the auditors or reviewers, shall be presented and discussed.

(2) Other meetings may be convened by the administrators whenever they consider it necessary or when they have a request in writing signed by at least ten per cent of the members. If the administrators fail to convene a meeting when so requisitioned, the Court can order the meeting to be held and shall state the time and place of the meeting which shall be binding on the administrators.

(3) In the absence of specific provisions in the statute, at meetings of the members, decisions shall be taken by the majority of those present at the meeting except that:

(a) when decisions are taken on the amendment of the statute such decisions must be supported by at least fifty-one per cent of all the registered members on the basis of one vote per member;

(b) when decisions are taken to terminate the association or to donate to another organisation all of its assets, such decision must be supported by at least seventy-five per cent of all the members; and

(c) when decisions are taken on the approval of accounts or matters involving the role or responsibilities of the administrators, the administrators shall not be entitled to vote.

(4) Members may appoint proxies to attend a general meeting on their behalf and such proxy shall have the right to vote in addition to his own if he is a member.

(5) When any members use their right to request a meeting in terms of this article, it shall not be lawful for the administrators or the association to dismiss, retire or otherwise limit or reduce the rights of those members until after the holding of the requested meeting.

Administrators.

53. (1) Unless otherwise stated or implied by the statute it shall be presumed that the administrators must be members of the organisation except in the case where the administrators are engaged under a contract of employment.

(2) The provisions of article 35 of this Schedule shall *mutatis*

mutandis apply to administrators of associations.

54. (1) Members of associations are those persons who: Members.

- (a) subscribe to the purposes of the association;
- (b) meet the personal status or qualifications for membership as set out in the statute;
- (c) provide the necessary membership details;
- (d) pay such membership fee as may be applicable or otherwise fulfil such conditions on participation as may be required by the statute or rules of the organisation; and
- (e) are otherwise admitted by the membership committee or a committee authorised by the general meeting of members to admit new members, if any.

(2) Every person who is a member of an association shall be free to leave the association and such member cannot be subjected to any liability, other than for unpaid fees, on leaving an association.

(3) If the number of paid up members of an association falls below three, the administrators are bound to proceed with a written call for payment of dues to the members informing them that non-payment will lead to termination under this provision and on the lapse of the said period, with the termination of the registration of such association in terms of this Title.

(4) Any expulsion procedure in a statute, except for failure to pay membership fees or to comply with other purely formal conditions of membership, should cater for:

- (a) the non-participation of persons with an interest in a dispute, in the decision to expel;
- (b) the right of the member whose expulsion is sought to make submissions to the persons who are empowered to decide.

(5) If the statute of an association does not provide for the procedures mentioned in subarticle (4), the administrators shall be bound to implement a procedure which respects the rules stated in the previous subarticle:

Provided that when an organisation's administrators are involved in the dispute and cannot find independent members to

adjudge a motion of dismissal, reference shall be made to the Court on such issue.

(6) The membership of a person in an association established for a social purpose or as non-profit making is not transferable or subject to inheritance.

(7) Members may not have patrimonial rights to the assets of an association established for a social purpose or as non-profit making and are not entitled to any compensation on retirement or expulsion or on winding up of the association.

Endowments.

55. (1) The provisions of article 34 of this Schedule shall apply to endowments to associations.

(2) Membership fees are not endowments and shall not be treated as such nor shall they be refundable except as expressly stated in the statute.

Termination.

56. (1) An association shall exist until it is terminated in accordance with the provisions of its statute or in terms of this Title unless the members, upon being given thirty days' written notice of termination by the administrators, amend the statute to establish other purposes to which the property of the association may be dedicated.

(2) The termination of an association shall not affect or invalidate lawful acts already carried out nor interrupt lawful acts in progress. Nor shall termination affect lawful commitments made and not yet fulfilled. Termination shall be suspended until such time as the administrators certify to the Registrar that all lawful commitments have been fulfilled.

(3) In the case of associations established for a social purpose or as non-profit making, any assets on termination must be donated by the administrators to another organisation with similar purposes and failing such action, subject to the power of the Court to give directions, they shall be disposed of in favour of such organisation as may be designated by the Minister responsible for social policy by notice published in the Gazette which shall apply the same to a similar purpose or as may be provided in applicable law.

Sub-Title IV

Of Winding up of Organisations

Termination of registration.

57. (1) An organisation may request the termination of its registration by means of a written request signed by all its administrators or as otherwise required by its statute, and rendering a

statement of accounts, declaring the assets and liabilities of the organisation and stating how they are to be dealt with on termination of registration.

(2) The termination of registration shall not imply the winding up of an organisation. Organisations may continue as unregistered organisations subject to the application of the relevant rules of this Schedule.

(3) Any interested party or any competent authority may, in accordance with the provisions of this Title, apply to the Court for the termination of registration and, or the cessation of an organisation.

(4) The termination of registration of an organisation on the order of the Court, on the basis of grounds which imply that the organisation may no longer operate, shall include an order by the Court requiring the cessation of such organisation as a legal person and as an organisation. In such a case such organisation may not continue to exist as an unregistered organisation.

58. (1) An organisation may be wound up voluntarily or by order of the Court. Winding up.

(2) In this Sub-Title, the term "organisation" includes both those organisations which are registered and those which are not.

59. (1) An organisation is wound up voluntarily by following the procedures laid down in the statute of the organisation. Unless otherwise stated, the winding up of an organisation shall require the support of a majority of all members, in case of an association, or a majority of all administrators, in case of a foundation. Winding up voluntarily.

(2) A certified copy of a winding up resolution shall be delivered to the Registrar within fourteen days from when it is passed.

(3) An organisation may be wound up voluntarily only if its assets exceed its liabilities and all its debts have been paid. The administrators shall prepare a scheme of distribution of the remaining assets of the organisation which shall be notified to the Registrar and all interested parties. It shall require approval by members, or in case of foundations, by the founder or the beneficiaries, as the case may be, or in their absence the Registrar, before being implemented.

60. (1) In the absence of a clear statement in the statute of a purpose organisation, as to how assets are to be disposed of on termination of the organisation, the administrators may apply for directions and shall dispose of the assets as ordered by the Court. Assets to be disposed in favour of the voluntary organisations fund.

(2) In case of dissolution and winding up of any private organisation and in the absence of an indication in the constitutive act how assets are to be distributed in case of winding up, the assets shall be paid to the beneficiaries or returned to the founder's estate, after payment of all expenses, as may be determined by the Court after hearing the proposals of the administrators, the beneficiaries and any other interested persons, keeping in view the intentions of the founder. Unless the Court is satisfied that the founder intended the assets to be available to the beneficiaries, the assets shall be returned to the founder or his heirs at law.

Dissolution and winding up when term expires, etc.

61. The administrators of an organisation shall be bound to dissolve and wind up an organisation when the term for which it has been created, if any, has expired or if its purpose has been achieved or becomes impossible. The founder or members may amend the statute at any time, even after such event, to remove the reason for dissolution as stated by this article, in which case any determination of the administrators and any dissolution proceedings shall be terminated and shall have no effect.

Winding up by order of the court.

62. (1) An organisation shall be wound up on order of the Court, upon the application from any interested party, for reasons valid at law in terms of its statute or this Schedule.

(2) The Court may order the winding up of an organisation on an application to this effect if it considers it necessary in the public interest or if the provisions of this Schedule or any other laws are not being observed by the organisation and the Court considers the situation to be so grave as to merit such an order, the ordinary remedies for breach of laws not being sufficient in the circumstances.

(3) In the case of a private foundation, the power to request its winding up in terms of this article shall be exercisable also by the Malta Financial Services Authority.

(4) In the case of a purpose foundation which makes public collections, the power to request its winding up in terms of this article shall be exercisable by any member of the public.

Appeal.

63. The Court shall outline the reasons for any order given under the preceding article and steps to be taken in relation to all assets of any relevant organisation, including the appointment of a liquidator for such organisation. The administrators and any person interested shall be entitled to appeal to the Court of Appeal within fifteen days of any such order.

64. (1) If an organisation becomes insolvent or is undergoing serious difficulties which impede the organisation from operating and achieving its aims, the administrators shall cease operations and notify the Registrar who shall immediately co-operate with the administrators to appoint a liquidator to wind up the affairs in the interest of creditors, the promoters or beneficiaries of the organisation and the organisation itself.

Winding up due to insolvency or other serious difficulties.

(2) In this Title "insolvency" shall mean the inability to pay its debts when due and for three months after a debt is judicially acknowledged or admitted or if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the organisation is unable to pay its debts, account being taken of its assets and liabilities, including contingent and prospective liabilities.

(3) If the organisation does not have any administrators for more than six months and suitable persons are not appointed by the Court on the application of any interested person, the Registrar shall proceed to demand from the Court an order for the winding up of the organisation and the appointment of a liquidator. In the case of a private foundation such power to apply to the Court shall also be vested in the Malta Financial Services Authority.

(4) Upon such order, the liquidator shall take over all assets of the organisation and shall notify all creditors, if necessary by means of public notices, and shall seek appropriate solutions to any issue which may arise. The liquidator shall have the power to dispose of all assets and pay all debts, observing the ranking order of creditors as provided by law in making payments to creditors.

(5) The liquidator shall consult the Court which shall give directions from time to time for the resolution of disputes and the distribution of assets. The liquidator and any creditor may apply to the Court at any time for orders in the liquidation. The Court shall have the power to give any orders it deems appropriate.

(6) The same rules shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in cases where organisations have been found to be operating illegally or are abandoned and the Registrar is unable to obtain the co-operation of the administrators or other interested persons for the formal winding up of the organisation.

65. On receipt of a declaration by the administrators or liquidators or on otherwise being satisfied that all assets have been appropriately exhausted as required by law and that all assets have been distributed in accordance with the approved scheme of distribution, the Registrar shall cancel the registration of the

Cancellation of registration.

organisation which shall thereby be struck off the Register and the organisation shall thereafter cease to exist.

Revival of registration.

66. Should it result that the assets or liabilities of an organisation which has been cancelled were not determined or dealt with, distributed, paid out or otherwise liquidated, the Court shall have all necessary powers to revive the organisation, and any cell thereof, only for the purpose of determining and dealing with or distributing or liquidating such assets or liabilities.

Effects of winding up on groups of organisations and cells.

67. The winding up of an organisation shall not affect the continuing validity or effect of another organisation established by it. In such a case the role of the founding organisation, if any, shall be carried out by the successor in title of the organisation or by such person or persons as may be appointed by the Court. For an organisation to be wound up any segregated cells which may be in existence must be wound up prior to the winding up of the organisation.

Objects and Reasons

The purposes of this Bill are to regulate legal persons, their registration, their administration as well as outline the relevant legal norms and to regulate foundations and associations in detail.
