

אנגלית

עורכי דין

עיצוב: סודיו הראל



קליטת  
עלייה

הופק על ידי  
אגף מידע ופרסום  
המשרד לקליטת העלייה  
רח' הלל 15, ירושלים 94581  
כל הזכויות שמורות ©  
ירושלים

Publications Department, English Section,  
Ministry of Immigrant Absorption  
15 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem 94581  
All Rights Reserved ©

[www.moia.gov.il](http://www.moia.gov.il)  
e-mail: [info@moia.gov.il](mailto:info@moia.gov.il)



ENGLISH

עורכי דין



קליטת  
עלייה



Lawyers |

# Lawyers

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

Special thanks to Rachel Ofir of the Israel Bar for her assistance in preparing this booklet.

**Produced by the Publications Department**

**Ida Ben Shetreet** - Director, Publications Department

**Laura L. Woolf** - Chief Editor, English Publications

Jerusalem 2004

Catalogue Number: 0102804020

## Table of Contents

---

The Basis of Israeli Law	5	יסודות החוק הישראלי
Working Conditions for Lawyers in Israel	6	תנאי העסקה
The Israel Bar	7	לשכת עורכי הדין
Examinations	9	בחינות
Finding a Job	12	חיפוש עבודה
Hebrew	15	השפה העברית
Income	16	רמת הכנסה
Legal Studies	17	לימודי משפטים
Useful Addresses	18	כתובות וטלפונים



---

## The Basis of Israeli Law

---

Israeli law has four principle origins:

- Ottoman law from the period of Turkish rule.
- British common law introduced during the period of the Mandate (1917-1948).
- Traditional Jewish Law - *Halachah*.
- Legislation adopted by the Knesset since the establishment of the State (1948).

Today, Turkish law is not influential and is seldom referred to. British common law is also becoming less important, although many British legal concepts have remained very influential.

Traditional Jewish law exercises a double influence: on issues of personal status and in the investiture of authority in rabbinical courts, and on new legislation, which refers to Jewish law whenever it is appropriate.

The main body of Israeli law is that legislation which has been instituted by the Knesset since the establishment of the State. It constitutes a system based on the needs of Israeli society and inspired by Western legal systems. In 1986, the government set up a Public Commission of Codification, made up of judges, academics, and others.

---

**Note:** this is the second edition of this booklet, and hereby nullifies any previous editions. The information contained in this booklet is based on dated provided by various official sources. Details are subject to change. In case of any discrepancy, the regulations of the Israel Bar Association, Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, the Ministry of Labor, and other official bodies will prevail.

---

## Working Conditions for Lawyers in Israel

There are thousands of qualified lawyers in Israel today, referred to as advocates (*orchei din* [plural], *orech din* [singular] in Hebrew). Every year the number increases as more advocates qualify for the Israel Bar.

Many transactions in Israel require the services of a lawyer as a matter of course; these are often procedures that in other countries are dealt with by other types of professions or that individuals can handle themselves.

Israel's legal system is based on common law, and lawyers from common law countries are respected and generally adapt well to the Israeli legal system. Although law is a crowded profession in Israel, once you are proficient in Hebrew, your chances of success, as a lawyer from an Anglo Saxon country, are as good as those of your Israeli-born counterparts.

In Israel, lawyers practice in both secular and rabbinical courts. Practices tend to be much smaller than in other Western countries, with a one- or two-person firm being the norm, rather than the exception.

Specialization has become more common in recent years.

Income depends a great deal on your responsibilities, the type of firm employing you, geographic location and other factors. Generally speaking, it may realistically take up to three years after qualifying to achieve a reasonable salary even by Israeli standards. Once you succeed in Israel, however, there is no limit to how well you can do, and many Anglo-Saxon lawyers have successfully continued their professional careers either independently or as employees in the public or private sectors.



## The Israel Bar

---

The Israel Bar has three main functions:

1. To register and examine trainee advocates and supervise their training.
2. To qualify new advocates.
3. To exercise discipline over its member and trainees.

The Bar also offers legal aid to persons with limited means, protects its members' professional interests, offers insurance and pension funds, and publishes legal material.

The Bar can assist members in finding employment.

Check the Bar Association Web site for news and updates: [www.israelbar.org.il](http://www.israelbar.org.il)



### Admission to the Israel Bar

There are four main requirements new immigrants must meet in order to be admitted to the Israel Bar:

- Recognition of Legal Credentials
- Examinations
- Period of Articles (Internship)
- Residency in Israel

Career possibilities are usually extremely limited for lawyers who remain licensed only in their country of origin, without becoming an Israeli advocate. Firms in Israel very rarely employ foreign lawyers who have not qualified to practice in Israel. Israeli law places certain restrictions in practicing Israeli law on lawyers who have not qualified in Israel.

## Recognition of Legal Credentials

Recognition may be granted on the basis of any of the following credentials:

- A. A law degree from a university, or other certificate of higher education, recognized by the Faculty of Law of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.
- B. At least two years of practical experience as an advocate, solicitor, barrister, or judge, holding a license to practice in your country of origin.
- C. Two years' experience in judicial functions for which only persons with legal education are qualified.

Certificates of recognition of past legal experience must be obtained from the Law Society or other official judicial authorities in your country of origin, or in which you were licensed to practice law.

All certificates, degrees, diplomas, etc. must be submitted to the Israel Bar (*Lishkat Orchei HaDin*); see Useful Addresses.



---

**Note:** Original documents should be used for display purposes only. Make sure to have notarized copies of all documents that you must submit. Always retain the original documents.

---

## Examinations

New immigrants are required to take a series of written examinations in Hebrew language and legal topics.

Hebrew language examinations are held four times a year. Law examinations are held in January and August. The examinations are held in Jerusalem. Questions on all examinations appear in Hebrew only, however answers may be written in English.

Examination Subjects Include:

- Hebrew Language
- Obligations (Torts and Contracts) and Labor Law
- Property Law
- Family and Succession Law
- Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure
- Commercial Law A (Corporations, Partnerships and other Associations)
- Commercial Law B (Bankruptcy, Liquidations, Bills of Exchange and Tax Law)
- Civil Procedure and Professional Ethics
- Constitutional and Administrative Law

It is advisable to complete the qualifying examinations as soon as possible.

## Preparing for Examinations

The Israel Bar, together with the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, has instituted an intensive study program for immigrant lawyers. Its aim is to provide the in-depth understanding of the Israeli legal system necessary to practice law in Israel.

Classes in the legal subjects — but not for the Hebrew language examination — are conducted in easy



Hebrew. This program is open to immigrants only. The Ministry of Immigrant Absorption may provide some reimbursement of travel expenses for the duration of the course. Contact an absorption coordinator (*racaz/et klita*) at Ministry branch offices for details.

A Bar Review Course, organized by an immigrant advocate, is held twice a year, in August and December, immediately before examinations. The courses, conducted in English, are specifically geared to the requirements of lawyers from English-speaking countries. The lectures and seminars are given by lawyers who originally practiced law in those countries and are now successful advocates in Israel. It should be noted, however, that this course is geared towards preparing lawyers for the examination only and does not provide extensive in-depth knowledge of the Israeli legal system. There is a fee for the course. For more information, contact the course organizer, Advocate David Saville, 24 Rehov Ben Maimon, Jerusalem, Tel: (02) 5669263.

### **Articles (Internship)**

Immigrant lawyers generally serve a period of articles of up to 12 months. In certain cases, this period may be reduced at the discretion of the Israel Bar based on the candidate's previous legal experience. However, the policy of the Israel Bar is to require 12 months.

### **Final Examinations**

After completing articles, you will be required to take a multiple choice written examination, and if successful, a further oral examination in the following subjects:

- Fundamental laws.
- Court procedures.
- Procedure of registering lands and rights in real estate.

- Procedure of registering companies, and liquidation.
- Interpretations of laws and judicial documents.
- Professional ethics.

Candidates who have at least five years of previous legal experience from the time of legally qualifying in their country of origin, and who begin their articles within ten years of arrival in Israel, are generally exempt from this exam.



---

**Note:** Residence in Israel is a condition for admission to the Israel Bar.

---



## Finding a Job

---



The first step in your job search is finding a suitable law office in which to serve articles (internship), for a period of up to 12 months. As the salary for an articulated clerk is minimal, finding suitable employment is not usually too difficult, provided that your Hebrew is on a high enough level.

District offices of the Bar may list firms requiring articulated clerks, and sometimes notices appear on the notice boards in local law courts. However, there is no centralized system for articulated clerks to find a position, and very often you will have to rely on various connections, e.g., by participating in a Bar Review Course and meeting others, in order to hear about openings.

Once you obtain an Israel Law license, finding suitable employment can become more difficult. However, having served articles, you will have a much better appreciation of working conditions. As stated above, law is a crowded profession in Israel, which means that you will have to be assertive about finding a job.

There are a number of steps you can take to facilitate your job search. You can limit yourself to one or two, but the more avenues that you pursue, the more effective your search is likely to be.

## The Israel National Employment Service

Employment regulations in Israel distinguish between three separate categories of job-seekers:

- Non-college graduates
- College graduates and professionals (*acadama'im*)
- Self-employed (*atzma'im*)

The Israel National Employment Service, under the auspices of the Minister of Labor, refers job seekers to available jobs or to vocational training or retraining. It maintains two employment centers: the Labor Exchange (*Lishkat HaAvodah*) that serves non-academics and those without a profession, and the Center for the Placement of Professionals (*Mercaz LeTa'asukat Acadamai'im*).

The Center for the Placement of Professionals acts as an intermediary for academics, professionals, and potential employers. There are branch offices throughout the country.

Job seekers are required by law to register with either the Labor Exchange or the Center for the Placement of Professionals in order to receive unemployment benefits. However, it not necessary for academics to register exclusively for the purpose of finding work.

The clerk at the Center for the Placement of Professionals will assign you to the appropriate coordinator.

The National Employment Service also runs Vocational Guidance Centers (*Mercazim LeYutz VeLeMeida Ta'asukati*) that offer individual guidance and job-seeking workshops. The centers feature vocational libraries, computerized information systems, and assistance in preparing a curriculum vitae (resume). You may be able to receive a referral from the clerk at

the Center for the Placement of Professionals. Note that some services may be for a fee. For more information, contact one of the counseling centers (see Useful Addresses).

### **Assistance from the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption**

The Ministry of Immigrant Absorption offers a number of sources of assistance to new immigrants during your search for employment, including participation in salaries and tuition fees, and professional ulpan and courses. Consult with a *racaz/et klita* for details.

### **Finding Work on Your Own**

Beyond the official sources of assistance, you may also have to look for work on your own.

To begin with, the newspaper help-wanted sections may sometimes have jobs for lawyers advertised. While the English-language newspapers carry some ads, the majority is to be found in the Hebrew press.

There are a number of personnel companies and head-hunting agencies throughout the country. You can find them on the Internet and listed in the *Dapei Zahav* (Yellow Pages) telephone directory.

Numerous companies and businesses in Israel have web sites, which often include listings of job openings or links to their personnel or legal departments. Even if no specific openings for lawyers are posted, it can often be worthwhile to research company sites in order to probe any niches you might fit into.

The English-speaking immigrant associations (AACI, UJIA, the South African Zionist Federation) can help to link you to immigrant lawyers who have established themselves as Israeli advocates, and to possible job openings. You can also consult the AACI's on-line

Jobnet site ([www.jobnet.co.il](http://www.jobnet.co.il)) which contains listings for a variety of professions.

The Israel Bar may sometimes be able to assist members in finding employment.

Many Israeli lawyers find that specializing in an area of law increases their likelihood of securing work. At the time of publication, some of the more promising areas include public law, maritime law, fiscal law, patent law, aviation law and insurance law.

Some employment possibilities are to be found in the public sector. Almost every government ministry (such as the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Trade, the Foreign Ministry), as well as public organizations, has legal departments. Other possibilities include the growing field of international and commercial law, as Israel strengthens its relations and trade ties with the United States, the European Union, Eastern Europe and the Far East.

Finally, as in many other aspects of Israel life, the best source of job leads is often word-of-mouth. Let everyone you can know that you are looking for work, and follow up on any leads they might offer. Many positions are filled without ever being advertised.

**NOTE:** for more information on finding employment in Israel, consult the booklet entitled 'Employment,' available from the Publications Department (see the order form at the back of this booklet).

## Self Employment

Many lawyers in Israel find that the optimum employment solution is to go into business for themselves and work privately. While self-employment does offer the benefits of professional and financial independence, the drawbacks include the lack of guaranteed work-flow and income.

If your plans are to ultimately set up your own practice, you will probably still find it necessary to work with other lawyers for your first years in Israel, until you have completely familiarized yourself with the Israeli legal scene and have the potential for building a client base.

The Ministry of Immigrant Absorption Entrepreneurs Division may be able to provide advice and some forms of assistance to those eligible. Consult with a *racaz/et klita* for more information.



## Hebrew

---

The importance of Hebrew ulpan as part of the absorption process cannot be overemphasized. The language skills you acquire in ulpan will benefit you through every phase of your absorption, including finding a place to live, looking for employment, and building relationships with veteran Israelis. During ulpan you will learn about and experience Israeli society, politics, and culture, while getting to know those institutions, authorities, and agencies that you will be dealing with in the future.

In any country, language is the basic tool of lawyers. Therefore a high level knowledge of Hebrew is essential. Further, immigrant lawyers must pass the Hebrew Language Examination in order to start their period of articles.

When looking for a job, you must be able to negotiate effectively with prospective employers, and, in many cases, employers will demand at least a working knowledge of Hebrew. Once you are employed, the ability to communicate easily with co-workers will facilitate your integration in the workplace. Furthermore, lectures, seminars, and workshops are usually conducted in Hebrew.

It is important to register at a Hebrew ulpan as soon as possible after obtaining new immigrant status in Israel. New immigrants are usually eligible to receive a subsidy of their ulpan study only within the initial 18 months following the date of aliyah.

In order to find out about ulpan options, consult your *rakaz/rakezet klita* at a local office of the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption. The *rakaz/et klita* will confirm your eligibility for a subsidy of your ulpan study and refer you to non-residential, Ministry-approved ulpanim in your area.





**Note:** for more information, consult the booklet entitled 'Guide to Ulpan Study,' available from the Publications Department. See the order form at the back of this booklet.



## Legal Studies in Israel

Legal studies are offered at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv University, and Bar Ilan University. Programs last approximately 3.5 years and lead to an LLB degree. LLM programs take two years. There are also studies on the Ph.D level. Graduates from an Israeli university with an LLB degree can register with the Israel Bar.

Anyone wishing to study law in Israel must pass matriculation exams or their overseas equivalents, as well as pass psychometric tests, and meet all other entrance requirements of the institution in which they wish to study.

New immigrants who wish to pursue legal studies in Israeli universities may be entitled to assistance from the Student Authority. It is necessary to meet all Student Authority criteria for assistance.

For more information, see the flyer entitled 'Higher Education in Israel,' available from the Publications Department. See the order form at the back. You can also consult with the Student Authority (located at branch offices of the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Beer Sheva). See Useful Addresses.

You can also choose to study law at a number of regional colleges. However, not all colleges are within the framework of assistance from the Student Authority, and not all study programs are recognized by the Israel Bar. Check with the Israel Bar and the Student Authority for more details.

## A Brief Glossary

### People

Absorption Coordinator	<i>racaz/racazet klita</i>	רכז/ת קליטה
Articled Clerk	<i>mitmache</i>	מתמחה
Attorney General	<i>praklit hamedina</i>	פרקליט המדינה
Bailiff	<i>sadran beit hamishpat</i>	סדרן בית המשפט
Defendant	<i>neasham</i>	נאשם
Defense Attorney	<i>sanegor</i>	סנגור
Chief Justice	<i>nasi beit hamishpat haelyon</i>	נשיא בית המשפט העליון
Judge	<i>shofet</i>	שופט
Lawyer/solicitor	<i>oreh/et din</i>	עורך/כת דין
New immigrant	<i>oleh hadash/olah hadasha</i>	עולה חדש/ה
Public Defender	<i>sanegor tziburi</i>	סנגור ציבורי
Prosecuting Attorney	<i>toveiya</i>	תובע
Rabbinical Court Judge	<i>dayan</i>	דיין
Rabbinical solicitor	<i>to'en/to'enet rabbani</i>	טוען/ת רבני/ת
Witness	<i>aid</i>	עד/ה

### Places

Appellate Court	<i>Beit Din LeErurim</i>	בית דין לערעורים
Court	<i>Beit Mishpat</i>	בית משפט
Court of First Instance	<i>Beit Mishpat Mechozi</i>	בית משפט מחוזי
Courtroom	<i>Olam Beit HaMishpat</i>	אולם בית המשפט
District Court	<i>Beit Din Azori</i>	בית דין אזורי

The Israel Bar	<i>Lishkat Orchei HaDin</i>	לשכת עורכי הדין
Juvenile Court	<i>Beit Mishpat LeNoar</i>	בית משפט לנוער
Magistrate's Court	<i>Beit Mishpat HaShalom</i>	בית משפט השלום
The Ministry of Immigrant Absorption	<i>HaMisrad LeKlitat HaAliyah</i>	המשרד לקליטת העלייה
The Ministry of Justice	<i>Misrad HaMishpatim</i>	משרד המשפטים
Office	<i>misrad</i>	משרד
Rabbinical court	<i>Beit din rabbani</i>	בית דין רבני
The Supreme Court	<i>Beit Mishpat HaElyon</i>	בית המשפט העליון

## Things

Acquittal	<i>zikuie</i>	זיכוי
Appeal	<i>erur</i>	ערעור
Authorization	<i>ishur</i>	אישור
Brief	<i>taktsir</i>	תקציר
Case	<i>tik</i>	תיק
Charge	<i>ishum</i>	אישום
Civil Legislation	<i>hakika ezrachit</i>	חקיקה אזרחית
Claim	<i>tviah</i>	תביעה
Contract	<i>hozeh</i>	חוזה
Damages	<i>pitzuim</i>	פיצויים
File	<i>tik</i>	תיק
Guilty	<i>asham</i>	אשמה
Identity Card	<i>te'udat zehut</i>	תעודת זהות
Immigrant's Certificate	<i>te'udat oleh</i>	תעודת עולה
Innocent	<i>chaf mipesha</i>	חף מפשע

Law	<i>din/hok</i>	דין/חוק
Lawsuit	<i>tviya mishpatit</i>	תביעה משפטית
Legislation	<i>hakika</i>	חקיקה
Procedure	<i>halich</i>	הליך
Ruling	<i>psika</i>	פסיקה
Sentence	<i>gzar din</i>	גזר דין
Trial	<i>mishpat</i>	משפט
Verdict	<i>psak din</i>	פסק דין

## Useful Addresses and Telephone Numbers



Telephone numbers and some addresses change frequently in Israel. Consult the latest telephone directory or the information operator if you do not reach the number listed here. When a number has been changed there may not be a recorded message noting the change. Thus, if the number continues to be unanswered, check whether it is still in use.

Address	Telephone/Fax
---------	---------------

### Ministry of Immigrant Absorption

[www.moia.gov.il](http://www.moia.gov.il)

E-mail: [info@moia.gov.il](mailto:info@moia.gov.il)

<b>National Telephone Information Center</b>	(03) 9733333
--	--------------

#### Main Office

2 Rehov Kaplan  
Kiryat Ben Gurion  
POB 13061  
Jerusalem 91130

Public Inquiries	(02) 6752765
------------------	--------------

#### Jerusalem and Southern District

##### Headquarters

(Also the Student Authority)

15 Rehov Hillel	(02) 6214555
Jerusalem 94581	Fax: (02) 6222807



Address	Tel./Fax
<b>Publications Department</b>	
15 Rehov Hillel Jerusalem 94581	Tel/Fax: (02) 6241585
<b>Haifa and Northern District Headquarters</b>	
(Also the Student Authority)	
15 Sderot HaPalyam Haifa 33095	(04) 8631111 Fax: (04) 8622587
<b>Tel Aviv District Headquarters</b>	
(Also the Student Authority)	
6 Rehov Esther HaMalka Tel Aviv 64398	(03) 5209113 Fax: (03) 5270262
<b>Central District Headquarters</b>	
5 Rehov HaTachana, First Floor Kfar Saba 44350	(09) 7752800 Fax: (09) 7424264
<b>Beer Sheva and Negev District Headquarters</b>	
Beit Oshira 31 Rehov Zalman Shazar Beer Sheva 84105	(08) 6261217/8 Fax: (08) 6261216



Address

Tel./Fax

## Central Committee of the Israel Bar

[www.israelbar.org.il](http://www.israelbar.org.il)

1 Rehov Chopin  
Jerusalem 92190

(02) 5660271

## Centers for the Placement of Professionals

*(Mercazim LeTa'asukat Academai'im)*

E-mail: [priot@molsa.gov.il](mailto:priot@molsa.gov.il)

Central Bus Station  
5th Floor  
Rehov Yaffo  
Jerusalem 94141

(02) 5013111

19 Rehov Brenner  
Tel Aviv 63826

(03) 5280131

17 Rehov Tzahal  
Kiryat Eliezer  
Haifa 35156

(04) 8514822

1 Rehov Shazar  
Beer Sheva

(08) 6234394

Address

Tel./Fax

---

## **National Employment Service— Vocational Guidance Centers**

42 Rehov Agrippas (02) 6249146  
Jerusalem 94310

74 Derech Menachem Begin (03) 6251300  
Tel Aviv 67215

2 Rehov Devorah (04) 8643832  
Haifa 31451 Fax: (04) 8620398

Kiryat Hamemshela (08) 6264130  
POB 5232  
Beer Sheva 84151

## **English-Speaking Immigrant Organizations**

Association of Americans and  
Canadians in Israel (AACI)

[www.aaci.org.il](http://www.aaci.org.il)

E-mail: [info@aaci.org.il](mailto:info@aaci.org.il)

6 Rehov Mane (02) 5617151  
Jerusalem 92227 Fax: (02) 5661186

198 Rehov HaYarkon (03) 5291707  
Tel Aviv 63405 Fax: (03) 5291706

28 Rehov Shmuel HaNatziv (09) 8330950  
Netanya 42281 Fax: (09) 8629183



Address	Tel./Fax
Matnas 'Yud Aleph'	(08) 6433953
Rehov Mordechai Namir	(08) 6434461
Beer Sheva 84483	

UJIA Israel (Incorporating Olim  
from Britain, Australia,  
and New Zealand)  
[www.ujia.org.il](http://www.ujia.org.il)

76 Rehov Ibn Gvirol	(03) 6965244/65/6/7
POB 16266	Fax: (03) 6967049
Tel Aviv 61162	
E-mail: <a href="mailto:Israel@UJIA.org.il">Israel@UJIA.org.il</a>	

13 Sderot Ben Maimon	(02) 5634822
Jerusalem 92262	Fax: (02) 5663193
E-mail: <a href="mailto:jerusalem@ujia.org.il">jerusalem@ujia.org.il</a>	

Mercaz Klita	(04) 9904232
P.O.B. 348	
Carmiel	
E-mail: <a href="mailto:karmiel@ujia.org.il">karmiel@ujia.org.il</a>	

South African Zionist Federation  
[www.telfed.org.il](http://www.telfed.org.il)  
E-mail: [telfed@inter.net.il](mailto:telfed@inter.net.il)

Head Office	(09) 7446110
19/3 Rehov Schwartz	Fax: (09) 7446112
First Floor	
Ra'ananna 43212	

13 Sderot Ben Maimon	(02) 5634822
Jerusalem 92223	Fax: (02) 5663193

Address

Tel./Fax

ESRA English Speaking  
Residents Association

E-mail: [esra@trendline.co.il](mailto:esra@trendline.co.il)

[www.esra.org.il](http://www.esra.org.il)

POB 3132

(09) 9580632

Herzliya 46104

Fax: (09) 9581583



## Other Available Publications

The following publications are available from the Publications Department. To order, simply fill out the attached form and indicate the booklets you wish to receive. Return the form to the Publications Department, 15 Rehov Hillel Jerusalem 94581. The publications will be mailed to you free of charge.

- Guide for the New Immigrant
- The Absorption Basket
- Employment
- Employment Guidance Centers
- Education
- Guarding Your Health in Israel
- A Guide to Services for the Disabled
- A Guide to Transportation in Israel
- A Guide to Ulpan Study
- Health Services in Israel
- Housing
- The Life Cycle in Israel
- Military Service
- National Insurance Institute
- Retirees
- Accountants
- Artists, Writers, and Athletes
- Computer and Hi-Tech Professionals
- Engineers and Architects
- Lawyers
- Nurses
- Psychologists
- Scientists and Researchers
- Social Workers
- Teachers
- Assistance to Victims of Enemy Actions
- Registering for a Health Fund
- ConsumerFocus Magazine
- Information for Olim Newspaper
- Shiluv Magazine

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address in Full \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_





## *A moment of your time!*

In order to improve the level and usefulness of the material presented in this booklet, we would appreciate it if you would answer the following questions:

1. Where did you get the brochure "Lawyers?"  
 Airport  Ministry of Immigrant Absorption  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

2. To what extent did this booklet provide you with the information that you needed? (1 is the lowest rating, 5 is the highest rating)

1 2 3 4 5 Comments \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did this booklet assist you during your absorption period?

Yes No (please explain) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Was the information in this brochure presented in a clear and understandable fashion? Yes No (please explain)

5. Please rate the following areas from 1 to 5 (5 being the highest rating)

Clarity of the Text 1 2 3 4 5

Sufficiency of Details 1 2 3 4 5

Design of the Brochure 1 2 3 4 5

Usefulness of the Brochure 1 2 3 4 5

We would appreciate the following information for statistical purposes:

Profession \_\_\_\_\_ Gender  M  F Age \_\_\_\_\_

Country of Origin \_\_\_\_\_ Year of Aliyah \_\_\_\_\_

Place of Residence \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Please send the completed questionnaire to the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, Publications Department, English Section, 15 Rehov Hillel, Jerusalem, 94581, or by fax to (02) 6241518. You can also place this questionnaire in the public suggestions box at an office of the Ministry of Absorption nearest you.

Thank you for your cooperation. Best wishes for an easy and successful absorption!



