

DIVISION II.

JURISTIC PERSONS.

TITLE I.

General Provisions.

96. — There are no juristic persons except those created by law and those formed in accordance with the provisions of a law.

97. — A juristic person enjoys the same rights and is subjected to the same liabilities as a natural person.

98. — Rights and liabilities which, by reason of their nature, may be enjoyed or incurred by natural persons only cannot be enjoyed or incurred by juristic persons.

99. — The following are juristic persons:

- 1) Public bodies,
- 2) Monasteries,
- 3) Registered partnerships,
- 4) Limited companies,
- 5) Associations,
- 6) Authorized foundations.

100. — The Ministries, Government Departments, Local Administration and Municipal bodies are Public bodies.

101. — The organization of Public bodies is governed by the Laws and Regulations relating thereto.

102. — In its relations with third persons, a Public body is represented by its Head. The Head of every

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Public body may sue and be sued in such capacity, except that actions by or against a Ministry shall be entered in the name of the Ministry.

103. — The organization of the monasteries is governed by the Laws and Regulations relating thereto.

The organization of registered partnerships, limited companies and associations is governed by the Book on Obligations.

TITLE II. Foundations.

104. — A "foundation" consists of property appropriated to charitable, religious, scientific, literary or other object for public benefit.

105. — The person who institutes the foundation and provides the property is called the "founder".

106. — No foundation shall exist as a juristic person unless :

- 1) it be created by an instrument in writing :
- 2) it be authorized by the Government.

107. — The instrument creating a foundation must contain the following particulars :

- 1) The name of the foundation,
- 2) Its object,
- 3) The address, if possible, of its principal office,
- 4) The rules for its management,
- 5) The appointment of its first managers.

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