

Michael Frankel B.A. LLB

R B Lea-Shannon B.A. LLB
Associate

**MICHAEL FRANKEL & CO.
SOLICITORS**

268 Devonshire Street
Surry Hills NSW Australia 2010

Telephone: (02) 9318 2900
Facsimile: (02) 9318 1690

e-mail@mfrankel.com.au
http://www.mfrankel.com.au

23 May 2005

ACCC
PO Box 1199
Dickson
ACT 2602

Adjudication Branch
Attn: Scott Gregson General Manager

Dear Sir,

RE: Application for Notification for The New South Wales Kashrut Authority Inc.

I refer to our discussion last week and with Sarah today.

Please find enclosed the following in respect of application for Notification under Section 93(1) of the TPA.

- Form G
- Submissions to follow Form G
- Cheque from the applicant for \$1,000

Thank you for your attention to this matter.
Please feel free to call this writer at any time to discuss.

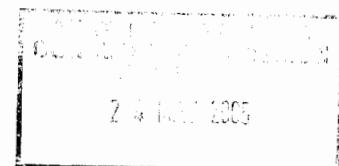
Yours faithfully

M. FRANKEL & CO

Solicitors

Per Michael Frankel
Email: michael@mfrankel.com.au

FILE No:
DCC:
MARS/PRISM:



Form G

N 91747

Commonwealth of Australia
Trade Practices Act 1974 --- Sub-section 93(1)
EXCLUSIVE DEALING
NOTIFICATION

To the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission:

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with sub-section 93(1) of the *Trade Practices Act 1974*, of particulars of conduct or of proposed conduct of a kind referred to in sub-section 47(2), (3), (4), (5), (6) or (7), or paragraph 47 (8) (a), (b) or (c) or (9) (a), (b) (c) or (d) of that Act in which the person giving notice engages or proposes to engage.

(PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS AND NOTICES ON BACK OF FORM)

1. (a) **Name of person giving notice:** THE NSW KASHRUT AUTHORITY INC
 (b) **Short description of business carried on by that person:** Oversight, administration and certification of products and services meeting *Halachic* (Jewish Law) requirements for Kosher food.
 (c) **Address in Australia for service of documents on that person:** Co Michael Frankel & Co. Solicitors, 268 Devonshire Street Surry Hills NSW 2010. Attention Mr. Michael Frankel

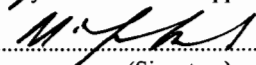
2. (a) **Description of the goods or services in relation to the supply or acquisition of which this notice relates**
 Licensing of kosher meat products to caterers and restaurants in New South Wales
 (b) **Description of the conduct or proposed conduct**
 Provision of certification of kosher meat products for consumption at Jewish public events and kosher restaurants in New South Wales, where the meat is approved under the religions supervision of the New South Wales Kashrut Authority Inc from sources supervised and/or approved by the NSW Kashrut Authority.
 (See Direction 4 on the back of this Form)

3. (a) **Class or classes of persons to which the conduct relates**
 Caterers, restaurants, butchers and any member of the Jewish community who wishes to supply kosher meat at Jewish public events and restaurants
 (b) **Number of those persons-**
 (i) At present time 1,200 families in New South Wales
 (ii) Estimated within the next year as above
 (c) Where number of persons stated in item 3 (b) (i) is less than 50, their names and addresses

3. **Names and address of person authorised by the person giving this notice to provide additional information in relation to the notice .** Mr. Michael Frankel, care of Michael Frankel & Co. Solicitors, 268 Devonshire Street Surry Hills NSW 2010. (Telephone (02) 9318 2900; Fax: (02) 9318 1690 Email: michael@mfrankel.com.au

Dated. 23 May.,2005.

Signed by/on behalf of the applicant giving notice


.....
(Signature)

Michael Frankel
(Full Name)

Solicitor for NSW Kashrut Authority Inc.
(Description)

DIRECTIONS

1. If there is insufficient space on this form for the required information, the information is to be shown on separate sheets, numbered consecutively and signed by or on behalf of the person giving the notice
2. If the notice is given by or on behalf of a corporation, the name of the corporation is to be inserted in item 1(a), not the name of the person signing the notice, and the notice is to be signed by a person authorised by the corporation to do so.
3. In item 1(b), describe that part of the business of the person giving the notice in the course of which the conduct is engaged in.
4. If particulars of a condition or of a reason of the type referred to in sub-section 47(2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8) or (9) of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* have been reduced in whole or in part to writing, a copy of the writing is to be provided with the notice.
5. In item 3 (a), describe the nature of the business carried on by the persons referred to in that item.
6. In item 3(b) (ii), state an estimate of the highest number of persons with whom the person giving

the notice is likely to deal in the course of engaging in the conduct at any time during the next year.

NOTICE

If this notification is in respect of conduct of a kind referred to in sub-section 47(6) or (7) or paragraph 47(8)(c) or (9) (d) of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* ("the Act"), it comes into force at the end of the period prescribed for the purposes of subsection 93(7a) of the Act ("the prescribed period") unless the Commission gives a notice under sub-section 93A(2) of the Act within the prescribed period, or this notification is withdrawn.

The prescribed period is 21 days (if this notification is given on or before 30 June 1996) or 14 days (if this notification is given after 30 June 1996), starting on the day when this notification is given.

If the Commission gives a notice under sub-section 93A(2) of the Act within the prescribed period, this notification will not come into force unless the Commission, after completing the procedures in section 93A of the Act, decides not to give a notice under subsection 93(3A) of the Act. The notification comes into force when that decision is made.

If this notification is in respect of conduct of a kind referred to in subsection 47(2), (3), (4) or (5), or paragraph 47(8)(a) or (b) or (9)(a), (b) or (c), of the Act, it comes into force when it is given.

SUBMISSION

On Kosher Meat Policy For Caterers And Restaurateurs

Executive summary

1. The NSW Kashrut Authority is of the view that it is not *engaged in Trade or Commerce* and therefore is not subject to the relevant provisions of the TPA. It is a religious body fulfilling religious tasks for the Jewish community, and thus reserves its position in that respect.
2. The NSW Kashrut Authority is of the view that it is not in breach of Sections 47(6) pr (7) of the TPA as its current licensees are free to trade in their field without a licence from the NSW Kashrut Authority. It is up to the relevant caterer or restaurateur to decide whether it requires certification from the Kashrut authority.

Glossary of Terms

- *Beth Din* means Jewish Ecclesiastical Court
- *Halacha, Halachic* means Jewish Law
- *Hechsher* means rabbinic license
- *Kashering* means preparing food, utensils or premises to be kosher
- *Mashgiach or Mashgichim (pl.)* means religious observer to maintain Kashrut standards.
- *Shecht, shechita* and *Schechting* means ritual slaughter of an animal for kosher purposes.
- *Shochtim* means religious Jewish trained ritual slaughterers

1. Background

1.1. Kashrut

Jewish Law requires Jews to observe Kashrut, being the observance of the kosher preparation and use of food. Jewish law requires a certain number of steps to be taken to ensure that a product is kosher. For example in the instance of meat, preparation includes correctly slaughtering the appropriate animal in accordance with Jewish law then treating it to various processes prior to sale, all in accordance with Jewish law.

As stated above, the Jewish community has specific religious needs in relation to the preparation of meat and poultry and meat and poultry products. The Community relies on the Kashrut Authority and on the manner in which it regulates this preparation of meat and poultry products. This reliance is based on the fact that the Jewish religion has very strict and specific guidelines, as outlined in the *Code of Jewish Law*, which must be followed prior to the Kashrut Authority giving its rabbinic certification for these meat and poultry products. Kosher meat, poultry and smallgoods therefore must be produced under strict rabbinical supervision.

Butcher shops and poultry processors licensed by the Kashrut Authority produce all their meat products under the exclusive supervision of the Kashrut Authority. Meat and poultry must be slaughtered by authorised Rabbiniically trained slaughtermen, who usually themselves are rabbis. The Kashrut Authority also supplies kosher supervisors at the abattoir. There are also religious requirements at the butcher shop that must be rabbinically supervised including special soaking and salting. Also all meat sold from these shops is purged from forbidden veins and forbidden fats. All meat sold in Kashrut Authority supervised butcher shops is either kashered within 72 hours of *Shechita* or soaked for half an hour within 72 hours of *Shechita*. The supervision of kosher meat and poultry is the most difficult type of supervision undertaken by Rabbinic bodies – and requires the highest compliance standards. It follows also that it can unfortunately be subject to abuse and variations of standard, thus risking a breach by kosher consumers in the observance of their religion.

The Kashrut Authority therefore operates under Jewish Law of Kashrut. The hands of the Rabbis are tied in this respect as they have to follow that comprehensive legal code.

1.2. The NSW Kashrut Authority

The Kashrut Authority is an incorporated association under the *Associations Incorporation Act* 1984. It is a not for profit organization working for the benefit of the Jewish community.

Prior to the establishment of the Kashrut Authority in 1991, Kashrut in NSW was controlled and administered directly by the *Beth Din*, and by the judges of the *Beth Din*. There was a minor Kosher authority administered by the *Yeshiva* (Jewish seminary college) by its Rabbis at its separate legal jurisdiction. Both the *Yeshiva* and the Sydney *Beth Din* decided to merge the Kosher functions for the benefit of the community so as to have one body which came under the “auspices of the Sydney *Beth Din* and the *Yeshiva* Rabbinate”. This was to unite a divided community and to enable all members of the Jewish community to eat together without the fear and problems of differing standards of Kashrut.

The membership of the Kashrut Authority for the purposes of administration is divided into the Rabbinic membership and lay membership.

The Rabbinic membership of the Kashrut Authority is constituted by all six judges of the *Beth Din* (*Jewish Ecclesiastical Court*), thus the Rabbis on the Kashrut Authority are the very same judges of the *Beth Din*. When they make determinations at Kashrut Authority, they are effectively acting as judges of the *Beth Din*. The president of the Kashrut Authority is also a judge and member of the *Beth Din*. One of the *Beth Din* judges is also the Rabbinic Administrator of the Kashrut Authority.

The Lay membership includes a vice president, a treasurer, and two other members. The Lay membership role is administrative only, not *Halachic*. The Lay members have nothing to do with the determination of what is or is not Kosher. Lay leaders give advice only on secular or financial matters.

Essentially therefore the Rabbinic membership of the Kashrut Authority is the NSW Jewish Ecclesiastical Court, known as the *Beth Din*.

The Rabbis on the Kashrut Authority acting in the capacity both of Kashrut Authority and *Beth Din*, train or approve and then appoint supervisors and ritual slaughterers to act on their behalf in order to guarantee Kosher supervision of food product and preparation.

The direct costs of the supervisors and ritual slaughterers are paid by the Kashrut Authority. The Kashrut Authority employs those people because the Kashrut Authority needs to direct and oversee those people as to the level of training and terms and conditions of their operation so as to warrant correct observance of Kashrut practice. The employees therefore have to be answerable directly to the Kashrut Authority judges.

2. Threshold Issue – not engaged in trade or commerce

The Kashrut Authority is of the view that it does not “engage in trade or commerce”, and thus does not meet the threshold test under section 47(1).

- 2.1. The Kashrut Authority is the religious regulatory and compliance arm of the *Beth Din* and rabbinic authorities, and its role is essential for the religious observance of Jewish Law and in particular the Kashrut (dietary) laws.
- 2.2. Thus the Kashrut Authority fulfils the religious certification and administrative function in order to assist practicing Jews follow the laws of Kashrut. It is therefore not engaged in trade or commerce, it is an arm of the Jewish ecclesiastical court the *Beit Din*.
- 2.3. The activities of the Kashrut Authority do not eschew the hallmarks of activities or transactions in trade or commerce such as commercial or business dealings for reward or with the dominant objective of profit-making or that derive substantial sums from such activities for profit
- 2.4. The Kashrut Authority is not engaged in trade or commerce for reasons including:
 - 2.4.1. the Kashrut Authority is a religious association whose Rabbinic membership is constituted by all six judges of the *Beth Din*;
 - 2.4.2. the lay membership is administrative only, not *Halachic* (religiously legal);
 - 2.4.3. the Rabbis on the Kashrut Authority act in the capacity of both Kashrut Authority and *Beth Din*;
 - 2.4.4. the Kashrut Authority is a not for profit entity;
 - 2.4.5. the Kashrut Authority does not make a profit but essentially breaks even;
 - 2.4.6. the Kashrut Authority is registered with the ATO as tax exempt and as a religious charitable entity;
 - 2.4.7. its function is to rule on religious matters.
 - 2.4.8. All of its functions are directly related to religious observance and compliance with religious law.

- 2.4.9. Its role is essential for the religious observance of Jewish Law and in particular the Kashrut (dietary) laws; and
 - 2.4.10. its only commercial aspects are those necessary to fund the staff necessary to fulfil its regulatory functions and compliance with Jewish Law.
- 2.5. This application for notification is thus submitted on the basis that the Kashrut Authority as a religious legal body does not come under Section 47(1) of the Act. Therefore no admission is made by the Kashrut Authority in this submission for Notification, such that this application is without prejudice to the Kashrut Authority's view that it is not engaging in trade or commerce.

3. PROPOSED POLICY/CONDUCT

Whilst this policy applies directly to butchers, caterers and restaurateurs in New South Wales, it affects directly the kosher consuming community of NSW, being approximately 1200 families. It indirectly affects those members of the Jewish Faith that while not being personally observant, have catered functions or buy products under the supervision of the Kashrut Authority with which to feed their kosher friends and family. This would be at least an additional 5000 families. Additionally there are numerous international air travelers who use Kashrut Authority certified meat products and rely on its supervision

3.1. Proposed Meat Policy

- 3.2. The Kashrut Authority is proposing the following guidelines, for kosher caterers and kosher restaurateurs wishing to supply Kosher meat and meat products to the community with the Kashrut Authority's approval:
- 3.2.1. All meat and poultry products used by Kashrut Authority's Licensees must be *Shechted* (slaughtered) and produced under the direct supervision of the NSW Kashrut Authority. This includes all butchers, caterers and restaurateurs.
 - 3.2.2. *Mashgichim* will be instructed that only meat bearing the official seal of the Kashrut authority will be allowed into licensed establishments. This includes small goods and manufactured meat.
 - 3.2.3. The Kashrut Authority will make its Supervisors and *Shochtim* (ritual slaughterers) available to prepare meat products at any abattoir, butchery or meat facility in Australia. This will be provided on the basis that the meat facility is prepared to accommodate the Kashrut supervisors and *Shochtim*, and where such a request is within the reasonable constraints of the Kashrut Authority.

The normal fixed Kashrut Authority *Shechita* charges, currently shared by the current supervised poultry and meat producers, would be further shared by any new producer entering the market

- 3.2.4. Licensees will be able to buy Kashrut Authority approved meat, poultry and meat products from the following places in New South Wales that already share the *Shechita* charges:
 - Eilat at Hadassah
 - M&M Poultry
 - M&M Meats
- 3.3. There is nothing in the policy of the Kashrut Authority that can physically or practically prevent or stop a caterer or restaurant from providing kosher meals to the community.
- 3.4. An enterprise may obtain Kashrut certification from any other certification authority that may be willing to give certification. They may even produce without certification reliant upon the trust the community has in them individually. People eat in people's homes even though those homes are not under rabbinic supervision. However the NSW Kashrut Authority can not give its individual certification unless it has the right to satisfy itself as to the level of kosher supervision over the meat used, due to its community obligations
- 3.5. It is up to the caterers and restaurants to decide whether they seek Kashrut Authority certification. It remains the choice of the consumer as to whether they will eat at a function not certified by the Kashrut Authority. Some may not eat unless there is Rabbinic supervision, others may eat even if there is no supervision.
- 3.6. The Kashrut Authority may from time to time wish to certify certain meat products not under the direct supervision of the Kashrut Authority in circumstances of community need, and when there are local meat shortages The Kashrut Authority can only do so when it is satisfied that minimum standards are met.
- 3.7. The principal purpose of Kashrut Authority in relation to public consumption of meat and poultry at public and catered events is to facilitate an environment where all people attending would be confident of the highest level of Kashrut and would be free to attend and eat without infringing the Jewish laws.
- 3.8. It must be noted, that other than the rabbinic administrator of the Kashrut Authority who derives a salary from the Kashrut Authority, none of the other five respected communal Rabbis or four prominent lay people who constitute the board of the Kashrut Authority, and who have developed this policy, have any pecuniary interest whatsoever in it. They all serve the Kashrut Authority on a voluntary basis. The only effect it would have on them is as being kosher consumers of kosher meat and poultry products or customers of licensed premises. As such the proposed meat and poultry policy was developed with only the best interests of the community and kosher consumer in mind.

None of their deliberations therefore could have been influenced by a desire for financial gain.

4. BENEFITS ARISING FROM THE POLICY

4.1. Security of Standards

The Jewish community and the Kashrut Authority wish to maintain the highest level of Kashrut, meeting the statutory requirements of religious law, that thereby allows each member of the Jewish community to feel comfortable (by complying with Jewish dietary law) eating at Kashrut Authority supervised functions and events. This allows a unity among all members of the community at public and private functions or catered events.

4.2. Community Cohesion

4.2.1. Prior to the establishment of the Kashrut Authority in New South Wales, catered events would be split among different attendees that would only eat meat supervised by the kosher authority aligned to their Rabbi or their way of thinking. People with different allegiances could not eat together.

4.2.2. Uncertainty as to the acceptability and standard of competing supervisions led to a damaging division within the kosher consuming community. Rabbis adhering to one standard could not (for Jewish Law reasons) allow their congregants to participate in functions bearing the standard of other Rabbis.

4.2.3. This is currently the situation in Melbourne where there are at least three different kosher supervising bodies, two of which allow only meat and poultry products produced under their own supervision. This is either because they have doubts as to the standards of the other supervising bodies or do not want to be put into a position where they would have to make public value judgements in relation to one supervision over the other, and one Rabbi over the other. They approve only product made under their supervision and do not enter into debate, nor are they forced to accept product over which they have no control. At events in Melbourne for example, there are often sections designated to cater for the various rabbinic groups within the community. The NSW Jewish community no longer has this problem as the community has a single united rabbinic supervisory body of the highest standard – The NSW Kashrut Authority.

4.2.4. In order to maintain that high standard the rabbinic authorities wish to license and supervise caterers and establishments conditional on them using only kosher meat prepared under rabbinic supervision thereby continuing to provide a single unified standard. In order to maintain that standard the rabbinic authorities do not want to be in a position where they will either

- have to make judgements over other rabbis' supervision
- allow meat for which they can not personally guarantee its compliance

- allow meat that is clearly not of an acceptable Kashrut standard.

4.2.5. To ensure the above they wish to encourage meat purchased by Kashrut Authority licensees be prepared under its direct supervision.

4.3. International common and best practice

4.3.1. It should be noted that the practice of Rabbinic Authorities requiring Kashrut Authority licensees to purchase meat and poultry produced under their supervision is a common standard practice. It is currently practiced by the two Kashrut bodies considered in Melbourne to be of the highest standard, and by the vast majority of Kashrut agencies in Israel, the UK and the USA. This is generally required in order to ensure the security of standard, and is so common in Kashrut observance that it has its own body of religious case law called "Shechutei Chutz". While Jewish law is highly consumer and competition oriented, special provision has been made in Jewish law for local rabbinic bodies to ensure the security of their preferred standard by not allowing product made under other supervisions over which they have no control.

4.3.2. As a general comment, the Kashrut Authority believes that it was never the intention of the anti third line forcing legislation to interfere with the maintenance of religious standards. The public benefit of allowing the appropriate enforcement of kosher standards would certainly outweigh any potential restriction in relation to third line forcing, for reasons as set out above.

4.4. Security of Service and Supply

4.4.1. Hands Tied for Religions Reasons

Whilst the Kashrut Authority acknowledges the need for good economic and competition policy, and whilst it believes it is attempting to enhance such policy, it must be understood that the hands of the Kashrut Authority are tied when it comes to application of Jewish religious legal matters.

4.5. Economic Benefits

The commercial and economic benefits are primarily to the consumer.

4.5.1. Maintain competition in the market

4.5.1.1. The economic advantage of the policy is that it will maintain kosher butchering in New South Wales. In the event that there is no requirement to buy meat from New South Wales, as well as the Kashrut Authority being in a position where it may be forced to compromise its religious standard, the Kashrut Authority believes the local community would lose the facility and ability to provide kosher meat in New South Wales.

4.5.1.2. This would have the effects of increasing price, reducing availability, losing skilled ritual slaughters, and losing the physical facilities required to complete the process of kosher slaughter.

4.5.1.3. The facilities required for kosher compliance are complex and expensive and require highly skilled labour. There is a significant capital cost in their establishment. Abattoirs and Poultry plants have to be specially fitted to enable kosher slaughtering. The re-fitting of such plants following any collapse could be as much as \$500,000 if not more. While these facilities currently exist, if they were to fail, the community would be forced to expend these monies in order to rebuild them should private sector investment be not available to do so.

4.5.1.4. Due to the small numbers of observant Jews in New South Wales (approximately 1200 families), and together with the availability of product from Melbourne Rabbinate at Coles and Franklins supermarkets, the total market can only bear one "a-la-carte" butchery and in practice the caterers primarily buy from the one butcher. The Kashrut Authority does not want to risk the kosher community losing its only remaining butcher in NSW.

4.6. Increase outlets and *Shechita*

The proposed policy intends to maintain the singular unified standard mentioned above, by requiring that only Kashrut Authority supervised product be used, while at the same time ensuring sufficient local demand to maintain the local butchery and *Shechita*. The new aspects of the policy, sending Kashrut Authority *Shochtim* anywhere to *Shecht*, will encourage more diversity, range and availability of Kosher meat products to the community via making its *Shochtim* available to *Shecht* at those other venues.

4.7. Guarantee supply of kosher meat

Should the NSW Kashrut Authority not be able to maintain this policy, then there is strong reason to believe that the local *Shechita*, poultry manufacturer and butchery will fail, leading to the community having to rely on long distance supply from Melbourne. This supply is subject to the tyranny of distance as evidenced by severe shortages and at times complete lack of product, at Coles and Franklins at various times during the year. Only the availability of a local *Shechita* can guarantee supply for the local community.

4.8. Pricing

The NSW Kashrut Authority further strongly believes that should the local *Shechita* fail, as well as leading to the above mentioned supply problems, it would also lead to pricing problems. The price of product coming from Melbourne would inevitably increase. Currently the price of Melbourne product in NSW is cheaper than the same product at similar venues in Melbourne, and there is some evidence of dumping from Melbourne to Sydney. Should Sydney not be able to

maintain its own competitive supply those prices would rise and the local community would be severely disadvantaged.

4.9. No Risk to consumers losing retail outlets

The ACCC should be aware that many supermarkets currently supply kosher meat from both the NSW Kashrut Authority and a Melbourne Kosher authority. The Kashrut Authority estimates that some 30% of local consumers currently purchase their meat products at supermarkets such as Coles, where meat product under Melbourne supervision is available.

4.10. Increase volume, economies of scale and lower prices

4.10.1. Limiting the usage of licensees to Kashrut Authority supervised product is likely to increase local usage volumes leading to resultant increases in economies of scale leading to lower prices. This will lead to the local butcher and poultry supplier being able to regain custom lost to Melbourne or other centres with the further increase in economies of scale. This could also lead to expansion of employment in NSW with more *shochtim* and hopefully a large enough market to enable the opening of a second retail outlet.

4.10.2. Conversely there is likely to be the prevention of unemployment as the policy encourages the maintenance of the existing butchery, *shochtim* and service providers.

4.10.3. There is the real risk that if kosher meat for licensees is bought outside of the licensed sources under the supervision of the Kashrut Authority, the existing *shochtim* and butcher and service providers will not survive.

4.10.4. In brief, while allowing licensees to purchase from Melbourne, where prices are cheaper, superficially appears to allow further competition, the real long term effect would be catastrophic if it led to the failure of the local *Shechita*. Prices would rise and supply would be curtailed. Maintaining the local *Shechita* maintains competition and is essential for the public benefit of the NSW Jewish community.

4.11. Increase of equitable dealings in the Market.

The aspect of the policy that allows Kashrut Authority *shochtim* to *Shecht* anywhere in Australia, but under Kashrut Authority supervision, will allow and encourage Kashrut Authority licensees to seek alternate sources and supply of kosher product with Kashrut Authority standard thus allowing for ongoing competitiveness with local suppliers without jeopardizing the whole *Shechita*. It also gives local butchers an additional amount of certain custom that enables them to effectively compete with the much larger and dominant Melbourne producers. The sharing of the fixed *Shechita* costs between more producers will enable a net reduction in unit cost.

5. Public Detriment

- 5.1. There will be no reduction in the number of effective competitors including buyers and sellers, as Melbourne suppliers will still supply to the local retail consumer segment of the community via Coles, Franklins and others.
- 5.2. While theoretically Kashrut Authority policy allows for its supervision at all venues of meat preparation it will be predicated on those venues allowing Kashrut Authority supervision. For all the reasons stated above, caterers and licensees wishing to have the Kashrut Authority certification will not be able to purchase from meat and poultry suppliers that will not allow Kashrut Authority supervision. To that extent, and that extent only, they will be disadvantaged. Clearly all the above listed benefits outweigh this single disadvantage.

6. FULL DISCLOSURE

The Kashrut Authority runs a website at www.ka.org.au and produces other extensive materials for the community and its licensees.

The Kashrut Authority will:

- fully disclose all of its policies;
- fully disclose its financial accounts within the limits of Privacy laws and good business practice;
- fully disclose all meat outlets addresses
- convene regular meetings with its licensees to liaise with and deal with their issues;
- convene regular public meetings with the community as above
- report to the Jewish Board of Deputies (the community roof body) by way of the permanent invitee of the Jewish Board of Deputies attending all Kashrut Authority meetings.