

## Indirect Damages

**Ref: Sefer Nezikin, Hilchot Chovel Umazik, Chapters 7–8**

When a person causes damage not visible to the eye, he is not liable according to Scriptural Law.



However *Derabanan* he is liable and he has to pay entire damages from his best property. If damage was done unintentionally, then there are no penalties.

If someone causes damage to a colleague's property indirectly, he is still liable for the damages.

Extends even to preventing a colleague from performing a positive *mitzvah*.



The *Rabanim* imposed a fixed fine of 10 gold pieces for preventing a colleague from performing a positive *mitzvah*.

### Reminder

Pack on Fines



If extent of damage not known to the one who damaged, then person whose property was damaged takes a Rabbinic oath to justify the amount of his claim.

### Reminder

Pack on Oaths



### MOSER (INFORMER)

Damages caused by a person informing on a colleague to a Gentile or a lawless Jew.

If done voluntarily, the *moser* has to reimburse the full loss to the owner from his best property.

If forced, he is not liable.

A *moser* is not allowed to take an oath. He is classified as wicked.

An informer will not receive a portion in *Olam Haba* (the World to Come). If this person develops a habit of informing it is even permissible to kill him.

This applies even if the person i.e. the victim is a wicked Jew. One may even kill the *moser* informer before he informs, if he makes it clear that he intends to inform, after warning him.

A *rodef* is someone pursuing another Jew to kill or rape.



If a person tries to prevent the *rodef* from injuring the pursued, the laws of damaging property are more lenient for him (i.e. the one who tries to save his fellow) – *Derabanan*.

The *rodef* himself would be subject to punishment of execution.

### Reminder

Pack on Punishment for *Sefer Nezikin*

