



Sefer HaMitzvot for Noahides

The Book of Commandments
The Noahide Academy of Israel

Compiled by Rabbi Moshe Perets from the Divine Code for the Daily Study and the Unity of Humanity.

List of Torah Laws for Noahides:

1. The belief in the One True G-d
 2. The obligation to recognize and believe in the One G-d.
 3. The obligation for a person to obey what he is commanded by G-d.
 4. The belief and knowledge of Creation Ex-Nihilo
 5. The belief and knowledge of Divine Providence
 6. The obligation to fear G-d.
 7. Contemplation of G-d
 8. Belief in the existence of the Creator, who is perfect in every manner of existence and is the Primary Cause of all that exists.
 9. The belief in G-d's absolute and unparalleled unity.
 10. The belief in G-d's non-corporeality, nor that He will be affected by any physical occurrences, such as movement, or rest, or dwelling.
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11. The belief in G-d's eternity.
 12. The imperative to worship G-d exclusively and no foreign false gods.
 13. The belief that G-d communicates with man through prophecy.
 14. The belief in the primacy of the prophecy of Moses our teacher.
 15. The belief in the divine origin of the Torah.
 16. The belief in the immutability of the Torah.
 17. The belief in G-d's omniscience and providence.
 18. The belief in divine reward and retribution.
 19. The belief in the arrival of the Messiah and the messianic era.
 20. The belief in the resurrection of the dead.
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21. The prohibition of serving idols, either instead of or in combination with G-d.
 22. The prohibition of making, owning, or selling an idol.
 23. One may not swear in a name of an idol.
 24. The prohibition of making up a new religion
 25. The prohibition of adding a Jewish commandment which is purely spiritual.
 26. The prohibition of following the idolatrous customs of those who serve idols. Soothsaying, divination, sorcery and necromancy are included in this prohibition.
 27. Noahide Torah Study
 28. The obligation for a person to pray to G-d. (At the very least, this applies in times of need.)
 29. Good Deeds and Proper Charity
 30. To return lost objects to the proper owners
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31. To look for the proper owners
 32. To honor and old person or a Sage
 33. To give a tithing for charity
 34. Send a mother bird before taking it's young
 35. Obligation to escort guests
 36. Forbidden to embarrass one's parents
 37. Effort to dress up in a modest way
 38. Inspire others to understand and observe the divine laws
 39. Parents are obligated to educate their children in general and in particular in the Divine Laws
 40. To give charity
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41. Return to G-d
 42. Joy
 43. Honoring One's Father and Mother
 44. Not to Deceive Others
 45. To Honor G-d
 46. To use one's words wisely.
 47. To use one's speech in a positive constructive way.
 48. The obligation to respect G-d's Name.
 49. The prohibition of cursing G-d (Heaven forbid).
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50. It is forbidden to swear in vain (as in taking a vain oath, or swearing to a false promise or statement).

 51. Which vows may be annulled, and the justifications and methods for doing so.
 52. The prohibition of murder; abortion; euthanasia; causing mortal injury, and partners in murder.
 53. The prohibition of suicide.
 54. When it is permitted to sacrifice one's life for one of the Seven Noahide Commandments.
 55. The laws of a pursuer and self defense.
 56. The laws of intentional and unintentional killing, and killing through negligence or under duress.
 57. The prohibition of causing personal injury or damage.
 58. The prohibition of endangering oneself or another.
 59. The obligation to save a person's life.
 60. The prohibitions of embarrassing another person; evil gossip, and tale-bearing.

 61. The laws of reproductive sterilization and contraception.
 62. The Responsibility of Human Dominion Over the Animal Kingdom
 63. The Prohibition of Eating Meat that was Removed from a Living Animal
 64. The prohibition applies to land mammals and birds.
 65. The prohibition of separating meat from an animal that is living or in the process of dying.
 66. Consuming such meat before or after the animal's death.
 67. Deriving benefit from meat separated from a living animal.
 68. Restrictions on causing suffering to a living creature.
 69. The prohibition of mating different species of animals.
 70. The prohibition of grafting different species of fruit trees.

 71. The Prohibition of Forbidden Sexual Relations
 72. Defining the Boundaries of Intimacy
 73. Categories of forbidden sexual partners and sexual acts.
 74. The prohibitions of homosexual and bestial relations.
 75. The prohibition of relations with other men's wives.
 76. Partners with whom there can be no status of marriage.
 77. Precepts related to marriage, fornication, and divorce.
 78. Precepts related to spilling semen and contraception.
 79. Guarding against forbidden relations, and following ways of modesty.
 80. Prohibitions related to being alone with a forbidden partner.

 81. The Obligation for Laws and Courts
 82. The Foundation of a Peaceful and Just Society
 83. The ruling power must institute oversight over the courts to be sure that only proper and expert judges are appointed, and that the judges do not act corruptly or unrighteously. The ruling power also has the authority to institute a structure of "appeals" or "referral" courts.
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84. Every individual must abide by a properly rendered legal decision he has received. It is forbidden for an individual to carry out judgments and punishments against others (vigilante justice). One must pursue a legal case within the legal system that has jurisdiction over the matter.
 85. Standard types of evidence are admissible in Noahide courts.
 86. Anyone who is known to transgress any of the Noahide Commandments is not to be considered as a reliable witness in capital cases.
 87. All judges must deliver righteous judgments, and opposing claimants must be treated equally in all ways.
 88. Bribing a judge is forbidden, and judges may not take bribes.
 89. In civil cases, one should seek arbitration, mediation or other means of finding an amicable settlement or compromise.
 90. If the majority of the society is not G-d fearing and does not observe all of the Seven Noahide Commandments, a court may only use capital punishment as a decree of the government to protect the society from very dangerous criminals, such as murderers.
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