

The Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law (Temporary Order), 5782-2022

(Unofficial Translation)

- Purpose 1. The purpose of this law is to establish restrictions on citizenship and residence in Israel by citizens or residents of hostile countries or from the area, alongside irregular arrangements for residence licenses or permits to stay in Israel—all while taking into consideration the fact that Israel is a Jewish and democratic state, and in a manner that will ensure safeguarding of vital interests for the state's national security.
- Definitions 2. In this law –
"area" - any one of the following: Judea and Samaria [the West Bank], and the Gaza Strip;
"Citizenship Law" - The Citizenship Law, 5712 - 1952;
"Entry into Israel Law" - Entry into Israel Law, 5712 - 1952;
"Area Commander" – with regards to Judea and Samaria – the Commander of the Israel Defense Forces in Judea and Samaria, and with regards to the Gaza Strip – a person authorized by the Interior Minister, with the consent of the Defense Minister;
"inhabitant of an area" - anyone registered in the population register of the area and anyone residing in the area, even though he is not registered in the population register of the area, excluding an inhabitant of an Israeli settlement in the area.
- Limitation of citizenship and stay in Israel 3. During the period in which this Law shall remain in force, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including article 7 of the Citizenship Law, the Interior Minister shall not grant an inhabitant of an area, or a citizen or a resident of a country listed in the Appendix, citizenship on the basis of the Citizenship Law, and shall not give him a license to reside [residence permit for two years according to this Law] in Israel on the basis of the Entry into Israel Law, and the Area Commander shall not grant a said inhabitant, a permit to stay in Israel, on the basis with the security legislation in the area.
- Permit to stay in Israel for spouses 4. Notwithstanding the instructions of section 3, the Interior Minister may, at his discretion, approve the application of inhabitant of an area for a license to reside in Israel by the Area Commander –

(1) In the case of a [male] inhabitant of an area who is over 35 years of age – in order to prevent his separation from his spouse who is legally residing in Israel;
(2) In the case of a [female] inhabitant of an area who is over 25 years of age – in order to prevent her separation from her spouse who is legally residing in Israel.

- License to reside in Israel for spouses
5. Notwithstanding the instructions of section 3, the Interior Minister may, at his discretion, grant a temporary license to reside in Israel to an inhabitant of an area whose spouse is an Israeli citizen or resident, if he [the inhabitant] was granted a permit to stay in Israel by the Area Commander, and he is legally residing in Israel by virtue of the same permit, and the following two conditions were met:
- (1) He is at least 50 years old;
 - (2) He has resided in Israel legally for at least ten years.
- Permits and licenses for minors
6. Notwithstanding the instructions of section 3, the Interior Minister may, at his discretion –
- (1) Grant a minor inhabitant of an area aged up to 14 years a license to reside to prevent his separation from his custodial parent who is legally residing in Israel;
 - (2) Approve an application for a permit to stay in Israel by the Area Commander for a minor who is over 14 years old to prevent his separation from his custodial parent who is legally residing in Israel, provided that such permit is not extended if the minor is not permanently residing in Israel.
- Permits and licenses in special humanitarian cases
7. A. Notwithstanding the instructions of section 3, the Interior Minister may, for special humanitarian reasons, on the recommendation of a professional committee appointed for such purpose (in this section - the Committee) –
- (1) Grant a temporary license to reside in Israel to an inhabitant of an area or to a citizen or a resident of a country listed in the Appendix;
 - (2) Approve an application for a permit to stay in Israel by the Area Commander, for an inhabitant of an area whose family member is legally residing in Israel.
- B. The Interior Minister may decide on the establishment of several committees for the purposes of this provision, the composition of which shall be in accordance with subsection (C); One of the committees will be a committee dedicated to examine requests for reasons of domestic violence or abuse of a spouse or parent.
- C. The composition of the Committee shall be -
- (1) A person qualified to be appointed as a district court judge, who shall be appointed by the Interior Minister and shall be the chairman;
 - (2) A representative appointed by the Defense Minister
 - (3) A representative appointed by the Director of the Israeli Security Agency, chosen from among the agency's employees;
 - (4) A representative appointed by the Interior Minister from among the employees of his office;
 - (5) A public representative appointed by the Justice Minister and the Interior Minister.

- D. The Committee may consult with welfare officials.
 - E. The Interior Minister shall deliver a decision, in writing, whether to grant a permit or approve an application, as the case may be, as stated in subsection (A), within six months from the date of the submission of all the required documents to the Committee, and in the case of the dedicated committee according to provision (B) within three months of the said date; The Minister's decision will be reasoned.
 - F. For the purposes of this section –
 - (1) The fact that a family member of the applicant for a permit or license, who legally resides in Israel, is his spouse, or that the spouses have joint children, will not in itself constitute a special humanitarian reason;
 - (2) If the license applicant is a resident of Syria, and his spouse is a member of the Druze community legally residing in Israel and resides in the Golan Heights territory to which the law, jurisdiction and administration of the State of Israel applies, according to the Golan Heights Law 1981, the Interior Minister may consider it a special humanitarian reason.
 - G. The Interior Minister may determine, by order, with the approval of the Government and the Knesset, after receiving the recommendation of a committee allocated for this matter by the Knesset Committee, a maximum annual quota of licenses or permits to be issued or approved under this section; Until such a quota is determined, the annual quota will be the number of applications approved in 2019 under section 3A1 of the Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law (Temporary Order), 5763-2003, as worded when the Law entered into force.
 - H. In this section, "family member" - a spouse, parent or child.
- Additional permits 8. Notwithstanding the instructions of section 3, the Area Commander may grant a license to stay in Israel for the purpose set forth below:
- (1) Medical treatment;
 - (2) Work in Israel;
 - (3) For a temporary purpose, provided that the permit to stay for such purpose will be granted for a cumulative period not exceeding six months.
- Special permit 9. Notwithstanding the instructions of section 3, the Interior Minister is entitled to grant citizenship, or provide a residence license to an inhabitant of an area or a citizen or a resident of a country listed in the Appendix, and the Area Commander is entitled to grant to an inhabitant of an area a permit to stay in Israel, if he is convinced that the aforementioned inhabitant or citizen identifies with the State of Israel and its goals, and that he or a family member performed a significant act to promote the security, economy or some other important matter of the State, or that the granting of citizenship or provision of the license

to reside in Israel or provision of the residency permit are of special interest to the State; In this paragraph, "family member" - spouse, parent, child.

Validity of a temporary residence license 10. A temporary residence license granted under this Law shall be granted for a period of two years.

Security considerations 11. No permit to stay in Israel or license to reside in Israel shall be granted an inhabitant of an area, according to sections 4, 5, 6(2), 7, 8(2), (3) and 15(a)(2), and no permit to stay be granted to any other applicant who is not an inhabitant of the area, if the Interior Minister or the Area Commander, as the case may be, determines, in accordance with an expert opinion from the competent security officials, that an inhabitant of the area or another applicant or their family member may pose a security threat to the State of Israel; In this section, "family member" - a spouse, parent, child, brother and sister and their spouses; In this regard, the Interior Minister may determine that an inhabitant of an area or another applicant may pose a security threat to the State of Israel, inter alia based on an expert opinion from the competent security officials, according to which in the country of residence or residence of the area or its citizens activity is being carried out that could endanger the security of the State of Israel or its citizens.

Revocation of license or permit 12. Without diminishing from the authority of the Interior Minister under any law, the Interior Minister shall revoke a license to reside in Israel or a permit to stay in Israel granted under this Law, if it has been proven to his satisfaction that the person holding the permit or license has committed an act which constitutes a breach of allegiance to the State of Israel as defined under section 11A of the Entry into Israel Law.

Reporting to the Knesset 13. The Interior Minister shall report, at the beginning of each quarter, to the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and the Knesset's Internal Affairs and Environmental Committee on all the following:
(1) The number of applications submitted in the quarter preceding the reporting date, for permits to reside in Israel according to each of sections 5, 6 (1), 7 (a) (1) and 9, broken down according to the number of applications approved and the number of applications rejected according to each of the abovementioned sections, and the number of applications denied due to security grounds under section 11.
(2) The number of applications submitted in the quarter preceding the reporting date, for licenses to stay in Israel according to each of the sections 4(1),2, 6(2), 7 (a) (2) and 9, broken down according to the number of applications approved and the number of applications rejected

according to each of the abovementioned sections, and the number of applications denied due to security grounds under section 11.

- (3) The number of deliberations in the humanitarian committees under section 7.

Amendment to the Appendix 14. The Government, with the approval of a committee to be determined by the Knesset Committee, may, by order, amend the Appendix.

Transition regulations

15. A. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Law –
- (1) The Interior Minister or the Area Commander, as the case may be, may extend the validity of a permit to reside in Israel, or of a license to stay in Israel, that was in the possession of the inhabitant of an area, when this law entered into force, taking into account, inter alia, the existence of a security consideration as stated in section 11;
 - (2) The Area Commander is entitled to grant a permit for a temporary stay in Israel to an inhabitant of an area, who applied for citizenship, in accordance with the Citizenship Law, or made a request for a license to reside in Israel, in accordance with the Entry into Israel Law, before Sunday, 12 May 2002, and a decision was not yet delivered on the day that this Law went into force, as long as the said inhabitant shall not be granted, on the basis of the instructions of this paragraph, citizenship in accordance with the Citizenship Law, and shall not be given a license to stay temporarily, or to stay permanently, in accordance with the Entry into Israel Law.
- B. An application submitted in accordance with the provisions of the Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law (Temporary Order) - 2003, before the said law expired, shall be deemed to have been submitted in accordance with this Law.
- C. The provisions of this Law shall apply to an application for a license to stay in Israel or a residence permit in Israel submitted during the period of the 6 July 2021 until the entry into force of this Law
- D. A license to reside in Israel or a permit to stay in Israel issued in the period from 6 July 2021 until the entry into force of this Law shall be deemed to be granted under this Law.

Validity

16. This law shall remain in force until the 16th day of Cheshvan 5784 (October 31, 2023), however, the Government may, with the approval of the Knesset, after receiving the recommendation of the committee that the Knesset committee allocated to this matter, extend the validity of the Law, by order, for a period that shall not exceed one year at a time.

Amendment to 17. In the Entry into Israel Law, in the Appendix, after paragraph (4), the following shall be inserted:
the Entry into Israel Law “(5) The Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law (Temporary Order) 5722-2022, except for decisions under sections 7, 8, and 9. ”

Amendment to 18. In the Administrative Affairs Court Law 5760-2000, in the first Appendix, the following shall be inserted in item 12 after paragraph (3):
the Administrative Affairs Court Law “(4) The Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law (Temporary Order), 5722-2022.”

Appendix
(provisions 3 ,7, 9, and 14)
Iran, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq