

## **Entry into Israel Law (Amendment No. 30) of 2018<sup>1</sup> [5778]**

**An addition to Article 11 (a)** 1. The following will be added after Article 11 of the Entry into Israel Law of 1952<sup>2</sup> [5712], (hereby referred to as the “Main Law”):

**“Cancellation of Permanent** 11a. (a) Without undermining the provisions of Article 11(a)(2), the **Residence Permits due to a** Minister of Interior is entitled to cancel a permanent residence permit **Breach of Loyalty** which was given according to this law (in this law– Permit), among

other things, if it was proven, based on his opinion, that the holder of the permit has committed an act which is considered a breach of loyalty to the State of Israel, provided that this permit

would not be cancelled for those who meet one of the below-mentioned conditions except with the approval of the Minister of Justice after consulting with the committee which was established according to Article 11(h) of the Citizenship Law of 1952 [5712]:

(1) At the time of committing that act, a period of more than 15 years has passed since receiving the permit.

(2) At the time of his/her birth, one of his/her parents were carrying a permanent residence permit.

(b) If the Minister of Interior decides to cancel a [permanent residence] permit according to this article’s provisions and sees that, after the revocation of the permit, that person will remain without a permanent residence permit outside of Israel and without being entitled to any citizenship or permanent residence outside of Israel s/he will be given (parallel to the decision of cancelling the permit) a residence permit in Israel whereas, according to this subsection, whoever resides permanently outside of Israel is not considered without the right to obtain a permanent residence outside of Israel and is not considered without a citizenship.

(c) If a person whose permit was cancelled based on this article filed an administrative petition at the Administrative Affairs Court regarding the decision of the Minister of Interior, the Minister will

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<sup>1</sup> Approved by the Knesset on the 7<sup>th</sup> of March 2018 [20 Adar 5778]; the bill and the explanations were published under the bills of governmental law 1204 on the 26<sup>th</sup> of February 2018 [11 Adar 5778], page 684.

<sup>2</sup> Statutes Book of 5712 [extends from 1 October 1951 – 19 September 1952], page 354; and 5778 [from 10 September 2017 – 9 September 2018], page 220.

allow him/her to enter Israel until the final examination of the procedures which emanated from the Minister's decision, except if was proven that his/her entry into Israel poses a real danger to the security of the state or the well-being of the public.

(d) In this article, a "Breach of Loyalty to the State of Israel" can mean any of the following:-

(1) A terrorist act as defined in the Counter-Terrorism Law of 2016<sup>3</sup> [5776], or the assistance or incitement of terrorism, or the active participation in a terrorist group or a group which fits the definition of a terrorist group according to the aforementioned law;

(2) An act which constitutes Treason as mentioned in articles 97 to 99 of the Israeli Penal Law of 1977 [5737], or an Aggravated Espionage according to Article 113(b) of this law".

**Amendment of the 2.** In the Addition to the main law, at the end of clause (1) shall come the

**Addition** words "except for a decision made in accordance with Article 11(a)".

**Benjamin Netanyahu**                      **Aryeh Makhoul Deri**  
**Prime Minister**                      **Minister of the Interior**

**Reuven Rivlin**                      **Yuli-Yoel Edelstein**  
**President of the State**                      **Speaker of the Knesset**

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<sup>3</sup>Statutes Book of the [Hebrew] year 5776 [extends from 14 September 2015 until 2 October 2016], page. 898.