

## **Nationality and Entry into Israel Law (Temporary Order) – 2003**

[Passed by the Knesset (Israeli Parliament) on 31 July 2003]

### **Definitions**

1. In this Law –

“region” – each of these: Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip;

“Nationality Law” – Nationality Law, 5712 – 1952;<sup>1</sup>

“Entry into Israel Law” – Entry into Israel Law, 5712- 1952;<sup>2</sup>

“regional commander” – the commander of forces of the Israel Defense Force in the region;

“resident of the region” – including a person who lives in the region but is not registered in the region’s Population Registry, excluding a resident of an Israeli community in the region.

### **Restriction on nationality and residence in Israel**

2. During the period in which this Law shall be in effect, notwithstanding the provisions of any law, including section 7 of the Nationality Law, the Minister of Interior shall not grant a resident of the region nationality pursuant to the Nationality Law and shall not give a resident of the region a permit to reside in Israeli pursuant to the Entry into Israel Law. The regional commander shall not give such resident a permit to stay in Israel pursuant to the defense legislation in the region.

### **Reservations**

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 –

(1) The Interior Minister or the regional commander, as the case may be, may give a resident of the region a permit to reside in Israel or a permit to stay in Israel, for purposes of work or medical treatment, for a fixed period of time, and also for other temporary purposes – for a cumulative period that shall not exceed six months. A residency permit or a permit to stay in Israel [may also be given] in order to prevent separation of a child under the age of 12 from his parent who is legally staying in Israel.

(2) The Interior Minister may grant nationality or give a permit to reside in Israel to a resident of the region if he is convinced that the said resident identifies with the State of Israel and its goals, and that the resident or his family members performed a meaningful act to

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<sup>1</sup> Book of Laws 5712 [1952], p. 146.

<sup>2</sup> Book of Laws 5712 [1952], p. 354.

advance the security, economy, or another matter important to the state, or that granting nationality or giving the permit to reside in Israel are of special interest to the state. In this paragraph, “family members” means spouse, parent, child.

#### **Transition provisions**

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Law –

(1) The Interior Minister or the regional commander, as the case may be, may extend the validity of a permit to reside in Israel or a permit to stay in Israel that was held by a resident of the region prior to the commencement of this Law.

(2) The regional commander may give a permit allowing temporary stay in Israel to a resident of the region who submitted an application to become a national pursuant to the Nationality Law, or an application for a permit to reside in Israel pursuant to the Entry into Israel Law, prior to 12 May 2002 and who, on the day of the commencement of this Law, has not yet been given a decision in his matter, provided that the said resident shall not be given, pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph, nationality pursuant to the Nationality Law or a permit for temporary or permanent residency pursuant to the Entry into Israel Law.

#### **Validity**

5. This Law shall remain in effect until the expiration of one year from the day of its publication. However, the government may, in an order, with the approval of the Knesset, extend the validity of the Law, from time to time, for a period that will not exceed one year each time.