



Enforcement and Foreigners Administration
Saharonim and Ketsiot Custody
Facilities

Know Your Rights and Obligations

1. In accordance with article 30b(g) of the Prevention of Infiltration Law, 5714-1954 (hereinafter: "**the Prevention of Infiltration Law**,") as recently amended, we wish to detail below your rights and obligations.
2. Your entry to Israel was undertaken by way of infiltration, and you thereby committed an offense under the Prevention of Infiltration Law, 5714-1954. Accordingly, an order has been issued against you for deportation from Israel.
3. In accordance with this law, you will remain in custody pending your deportation from Israel, insofar as it is decided not to release you in accordance with one of the grounds established in the law. In general terms, the law empowers the State of Israel to hold you in custody at its discretion for a period that may extend to several years.
4. Your deportation from Israel will take place only after a senior civil servant has determined that this is possible, in consideration of your personal circumstances and the intended destination country for deportation.
5. During your stay in the custody facility, the State of Israel is obliged to provide you with appropriate conditions preventing injury to your health or dignity.
6. During your stay in custody, you are required to cooperate with the authorities in any proceeding necessary for the purpose of clarifying your identity and the need for your deportation from Israel.
7. The government of Israel is empowered to implement the Prevention of Infiltration Law against any infiltrator who infiltrated Israel at any date. A deportation order will be issued against these infiltrators and they will be transferred to a custody facility. Their rights and obligations will be similar to those of a person who was placed in custody at the point of infiltrating Israel.
8. An infiltrator who entered the territory of the State of Israel unlawfully does not hold legal status in Israel, is not entitled to be present in Israel, and is prohibited from working within the territory of the State of Israel.
9. At present, the State of Israel does not enforce the prohibition on employment against the employers of persons present in Israel on the basis of the policy of temporary non-removal. However, the government of Israel is currently reexamining this policy and considering the enforcement of the prohibition against the employment of infiltrators



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who do not hold a work visa, as well as the possibility that these subjects will be transferred to custody facilities. In accordance with the state's commitment to the court, prior notification will be given of any change in this respect.

10. You may submit an application to receive a visa and permit to stay in Israel in accordance with the Entry to Israel Law; this application will be examined during your stay in custody. Details of the manner of submission of the application are published in the wing in which you will stay.
11. Over the coming weeks, a new law is expected to come into force in the State of Israel preventing the citizens of foreign countries who have infiltrated into Israel from sending money outside the State of Israel.
12. The removal from the State of Israel by another person of money received by an infiltrator to Israel will be considered a criminal offense, unless special permission has been granted therefore.
13. An infiltrator may only remove money from the State of Israel on leaving the State of Israel. The sum of money which an infiltrator may remove will be extremely limited. Money removed unlawfully is liable to seizure by the state in accordance with the law.