Procedure regarding Expiration of Permanent Residency

General

1. The expiration of permanent residency visas held by individuals under the Entry into Israel Law is set out in Regulation 11(c) of the Entry into Israel Regulations:

   1.1. If the Minister stipulates a certain condition for the validity of the visa and the condition is not met.

   1.2. If the travel document to which the visa is affixed is amended or altered by an unauthorized individual.

   1.3. If the visa holder has leaves Israel and settles in a country outside Israel, i.e.:

      ♦ If the individual remains outside Israel for period of at least seven years, or

      ♦ If the individuals receives a permanent residency visa in another country, or

      ♦ If the individual receives citizenship in said country – other than the citizenship of the country that issued the passport to which the original permanent residency visa is affixed – by way of naturalization – i.e. not automatically, but by way of a citizenship application.

   1.4. A person whose residency visa expires is considered to be present in Israel without a residency visa. Recall that under Section 13(a) of the Entry Law, the Minister of Interior may issue a removal order against a person who is present in Israel without a residency visa.

2. Below are the detailed instructions issued by the Minister of Interior in HCJ 2277/98 on March 15, 2000, relating to the manner in which the Ministry of Interior interprets the provisions of Sections 10(b), 11(c) and 11a(1) of the Entry into Israel Regulations 5734-1974 with respect to individuals registered in the population registry.
2.1. With respect to individuals who were deleted from the population registry beginning in 1995 – individuals who transferred their center-of-life outside Israel for more than seven years, and therefore, their visa for permanent residency in Israel expired as prescribed by law and they were notified by the Ministry of Interior of the expiration of their permanent residency visa, or were deleted from the population registry database as a result thereof and who visited Israel while the exit card in their possession was valid, and have lived in Israel for at least two years, will be considered by the Minister of Interior as having received a visa for permanent residency in Israel from the day of their return – inasmuch as such individuals request to be re-entered into the population registry.

2.2. Individuals who transferred their center-of-life outside Israel for more than seven years, and therefore, their visa for permanent residency in Israel expired as prescribed by law and for some reason the Ministry of Interior has not informed them and/or they have not been deleted from the population registry database to date, will be considered by the Minister of Interior as having a valid visa for permanent residency in Israel, inasmuch as they visited Israel while the exit card in their possession was valid.

2.3. The aforementioned does not detract from the provisions of the law on naturalization and obtaining a visa for permanent residency outside Israel or from the discretion the Ministry of Interior has with respect to the application thereof, given the personal circumstances and overall ties of the applicant.

2.4. With respect to persons who were minors at the time their parents transferred their center-of-life outside Israel, generally, the issue of their residency in Israel will be examined from the day on which they entered adulthood and the time preceding adulthood will not be taken into account for this purpose.

2.5. This procedure also applies, with the necessary adjustments, to individuals who have transferred their center-of-life as aforesaid, to the Judea and Samara Area and the Gaza Strip.

A. **Procedure purpose**

A.1 To establish the method for processing the expiration of visas for permanent residency in Israel

B. **Conditions and requirements**

The applicant must meet the following conditions:

B.1 In-person presence
B.2 Relevant application, according to the requested service.

B.4 [sic] Payment of fee – service requires payment of fee as set out in fee schedule.

C. Processing

C.1 The intake officer receiving the application form will check the details listed in the form, if the person in question has an Israeli ID number.

C.2 Will check whether the personal details match the records in the personal file and the registry database.

C.3 Will check if the person is entitled to the service.

C.3.1 If the database entry does not contain an expiration indication (relocated, ceased residency, precluded); If the individual remained outside Israel and maintained proper ties – s/he will receive the requested service.

C.3.2 If the applicant appears in the registry database as having an expired visa for permanent residency in Israel, his/her “proper ties” to Israel during the time spent abroad will be examined. If “proper ties” are found, the applicant will be required to prove center-of-life in Israel in the two years since returning. Upon such proof, the expiration entered into his/her record will be cancelled, and s/he will receive the requested service. See flowchart for service provision to Israeli permanent residency visa holders. See Document Production Request Form: Center-of-Life in Israel.

C.4 Enter individual file service inside Aviv system.

C.5 Make sure there is no preclusion against provision of the service. If there is a preclusion, follow Procedure for Processing Preclusion, No. [sic]

C.6 Make sure the citizenship code is not 14, 44, 12, 32. Where this is the case, follow Procedure for Processing Citizenship Code No. [sic]

C.7 Make sure the resident is not registered with the status deceased, ceased residency, relocated or registered as living abroad. Where this is the case, follow Procedure for Processing Status No. [sic]

D. The Law and Relevant Sections

D.1 Sections 10(b), 11(c) of the Name Law 5716-1966 [sic]