

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

Israel

Gazette

The Book of Laws

17 Kislev 5774

2419

December 11, 2013

Law for the Prevention of Infiltration (Offenses and Jurisdictions) (Amendment No. 4 and Temporary Order), 2013

Addition of section heading – Chapter A

1. In the Prevention of Infiltration Law (Offences and Jurisdiction), 5714-1954 (henceforth – the main law), the following will come before section 1:

“Chapter A: Definitions”

Addition of section heading – Chapter B

2. The following will come after section 1 of the main law:

“Chapter B: Offenses”

Amendment of section 9A – Temporary Order

3. At the beginning of section 9A of the main law, in place of “for the period stated in section 9” will come “for the periods stated in sections 9 and 10.”

Adding the title Chapter C:

4. The following will come before section 30 of the main law:

“Chapter C: Deportation and Holding in Custody”

Replacement of section 30A – Temporary Order

5. The following will replace section 30A in the main law:

Bringing before the Head of Border Control and his authorities:

30(A) (a) An infiltrator located in custody will be brought before the Head of Border Control no later than five working days from the day he detainment commenced.

(b) The Head of Border Control is authorized to release an infiltrator with a monetary guarantee, with a bank guarantee or another suitable guarantee or under other suitable conditions (in this law – guarantee), if he is convinced that one of the following applies:

- (1) Due to the infiltrator's age or to his physical condition, his custody may harm his health and there is no other way to prevent this stated harm;
- (2) There are other special humanitarian grounds from those stated in paragraph (i) justifying the release of the infiltrator with a guarantee, including if as a result of the detention, a minor will be left unaccompanied;
- (3) The infiltrator is a minor who is unaccompanied by a family member or a guardian.
- (4) The release with guarantee of the infiltrator may assist in the infiltrator's deportation proceedings.
- (5) The infiltrator submitted a request for a permit and license for residency in Israel and the processing of his requests has not begun despite the fact that three months have passed;
- (6) Six months have passed since the date on which the infiltrator submitted a request as stated in section (5) and a decision has not yet been rendered on his request;

(c) The Head of Border Control shall release an infiltrator with guarantee if one year has passed since the beginning of the infiltrator's detention.

(d) Notwithstanding the instructions in section (b)(2) or (4), (5) or (6) or section (c), an infiltrator will not be released with guarantee if the Head of Border Control is convinced of one of the following:

- (1) His deportation from Israel is prevented or delayed due to a lack of full cooperation on his part, including with regard to clarifying his identity or arranging for the proceedings for his deportation from Israel;
- (2) His release would endanger national security, public order or public health; for this matter, the Head of Border Control is allowed to rely on an opinion from authorized security officials according to which in the infiltrator's country of origin or region of residence activities are taking place which are liable to endanger the security of the State of Israel or its citizens.

All the above unless the Head of Border Control is convinced that due to the age or health of the infiltrator, holding him in custody is liable to cause harm to his health and there is no other way to prevent the stated harm.

(e) His release with guarantee from custody will be contingent on conditions determined by the Head of Border Control, to ensure that the infiltrator will report in order to be deported from Israel at a determined time or for any other legal proceedings; the Head of Border Control is allowed at any time to review the

guarantee conditions, if new facts have been discovered or if the circumstances have changed after the decision to release with guarantee was rendered.

(f) With regard to an infiltrator released from custody with guarantee according to this section, the decision granting his release with guarantee will be regarded as the legal attestation of his stay in Israel for the period of his release with guarantee; the validity of this decision regarding release with guarantee is contingent on the fulfillment of the conditions for release described above.

(g) If a guarantor requested to cancel the guarantee which he gave, the Head of Border Control may grant the request or deny it, as long as his decision will ensure the reporting of the infiltrator by supplying a different guarantor; if it is not possible to ensure the reporting of the infiltrator by means of a different guarantor, the infiltrator will be returned to detention.

(h) If an infiltrator is deported from Israel at the time determined, he and his guarantors will be exempt from their guarantee and the monetary guarantee will be returned, according to the matter.

(i) If the Head of Border Control realizes that an infiltrator who has been released with guarantee violated or is about to violate one of the conditions of his release on guarantee, he may instruct, by issuing an order, that the infiltrator is returned to custody and he may also instruct that the guarantee is confiscated or realized.

(j) No instruction will be given to confiscate or realize the guarantee as mentioned in section (i) until the infiltrator or guarantor has been given an opportunity to state their claims, according to the issue at hand, to the extent that it is reasonably possible to locate them.

Amendment to Section 30D – Temporary Order

6. In section 30D(A)(1) of the main law, instead of “sixty days” it will state “thirty days”.

Amendment to Section 30E – Temporary Order

7. In section 30E(1)(a) of the main law, instead of “from 14 days” it will state “from ten days”.

Addition of Chapter D – Temporary Order

8. The following will come after section 32 of the main law:

“Chapter D: Residency Center for Infiltrators – Temporary Order”

Definitions

32A In this chapter –

“Authorities for the Protection of Public Security Law” – The Authorities for the Protection of Public Security Law, 5765-2005;

“Authorized Soldier” – a soldier authorized as defined in the Authorities for the Protection of Public Security Law who has received appropriate training in the field of the authorities delivered to him in accordance with this chapter;

“Prohibited Object” – one of the following:

- (1) An object whose possession is prohibited by law;
 - (2) An object whose possession is prohibited in accordance with the instructions established by the center manager in accordance with section 32J(A)(2);
- “Residency Center,” “The Center” – a residency center for infiltrators declared in accordance with section 32B;
- “The Commissioner,” “warden,” “senior warden” – as defined in the Prisons Ordinance [Revised], 5732-1971;
- “Maintenance Work and Routine Services” – works and services related to the operation of the residency center, including cleaning works, maintenance works, kitchen works, gardening services, and laundry services;
- “Detention and Search Ordinance” – the Criminal Law Proceedings Ordinance (Detention and Search) [Revised], 5729-1969;
- “Resident in the center,” “resident” – an infiltrator concerning whom a residency instruction has been granted in accordance with section 32D.

Declaration of a Residency Center – 32B

The Minister of Internal Security may declare by order a certain place as a residency center for the purpose of this chapter;

Training and Appointing the Center Manager and the Center Employees – 32C

Once the Minister of Internal Security declared a center as stated in section 32B, the Commissioner will appoint for the purpose of managing and operating the center a senior warden who shall be the Manager of the Center and wardens who shall be the employees of the center, provided they have undergone appropriate training as he has instructed.

Order for Residency in the Center – 32D

- a. If the Head of Border Control has found that there is a difficulty in carrying out the deportation of an infiltrator according to section 30A of the Law, he may order decide that the infiltrator will reside in the Center until his deportation or departure from Israel or until a date that he will determine (in this chapter – residency order); a residency order will be granted in writing and will be considered lawful qualification for the infiltrator’s residency in Israel, subject to the conditions determined therein.
- b. The Head of Border Control may issue a residency order in accordance with sub-section (a) whether the infiltrator is held in custody by virtue of a custody order according to the Law of Entry into Israel or by virtue of a deportation order according to this Law, or whether the infiltrator is not held in custody as stated;
- c. The Interior Minister is entitled to establish regulations regarding the conditions to be included in a residency order in accordance with sub-section (A), and the Head of Border Control is entitled to establish additional conditions in the residency order;
- d. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2(A)(5) of the Entry to Israel Law, an infiltrator to whom a residency order applies shall not receive a visa and permit for residency in Israel in accordance with the Entry to Israel Law.

Conditions of Residency in the Center and Medical Examination – 32E

- a. Appropriate living conditions will be provided for the residents in the residency center, including health and welfare services.
- b. The manager of the center is allowed to instruct as close as possible following the beginning of residency of a resident that he will be examined by a doctor; a resident who is required to do so will undergo a medical examination and the examination will be done separately; until he is examined, the doctor may separate him to the extent possible from other residents.

Prohibition on Working – 32F

A resident in the center is not permitted to work in Israel.

Employing a resident in maintenance works and routine services – 32G

- a. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 32F, the manager of the center is permitted, with the consent of the resident at the center, to employ the resident in maintenance works and routine services within the area of the center, provided that the details of the employment have been explained to the resident prior to the granting of consent in a language understood to him.
- b. If a resident at the center was employed as stated in sub-section (A), he will receive reasonable remuneration for his employment as shall be determined in regulations by the Minister of Internal Security, with the agreement of the Minister of Finance; the provisions of the Minimum Wages Law, 5747-1987 will not apply to the remuneration in accordance with this sub-section and the remuneration according to this section will not be considered as income for the purposes of the Income Tax Ordinance¹ or for the purpose of another law, and will not be charged tax according to the above-stated Ordinance
- c. There will be no employer-employee relationship between the State and the resident.
- d. For the purpose of this section, the obligation incumbent on the resident to act to maintain order and cleanliness in and around his place of residence, in accordance with the instructions established by the center manager in accordance with section 32J(A)(2) will not be considered as employment in maintenance works and routine services.

Presence in and Exiting the Center – 32H

- a. A resident will report in the center three times a day at such times as will be determined in the regulations in accordance with sub-section (d) for the purpose of registration of presence.

¹ The Laws of the State of Israel, New Version 6, Page 120.

- b. The residency center will be closed between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.; a resident will not be present outside the area of the center during the said hours.
- c. Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-sections (a) and (b) the Head of Border Control may, according to his discretion and for special reasons, exempt a resident from reporting for registration at the Center or from the prohibition against presence outside the area of a center, as stated in these sub-sections; exemption in accordance with this sub-section will be granted for a period of time not exceeding 48 hours, and if the exemption was granted for the purpose of the medical hospitalization of the resident or of his first-degree relative – the Head is entitled to grant an exemption as stated for a longer period; the Tribunal for the Review of Custody of Infiltrators is entitled to examine the decision of the Head of Border Control in accordance with this sub-section, if a request to do so was submitted to it by the resident within 14 days from the date on which the decision was granted.
- d. The Minister of the Interior, with the agreement of the Minister of Internal Security, will establish instructions regarding the residents' presence at the residency center, including regarding their exit from and return to the center and regarding the times of reporting in the center for the purpose of registration of presence and the manner of registration; the times of reporting as stated will be determined in such a manner as not to permit the resident to work in Israel.

Carrying and Presentation of the Residency Order – 32I

A resident must carry with him at all times the residency order granted in accordance with section 32D and must present it, when requested, to an employee of the center, a police officer, an authorized soldier, a supervisor appointed in accordance with section 13D of the Entry to Israel Law, or any other body empowered therefore by the center manager.

Instructions for the Operation of the Center and for Maintaining Security, Safety, Order, and Discipline– 32J

- a. The center manager, with the approval of the Commissioner, will establish the necessary instructions for the operation and management of the center and for maintaining security, safety, order and discipline in the center, inter alia on the matters as detailed below:
 - 1. Placement in the accommodation of the Center, including separation between types of populations;
 - 2. Rules of behavior for the residents in the Center, including prohibition of possession of certain objects and the resident's obligation to act to maintain order and cleanliness in and around his place of residence;
 - 3. The employment of residents at the Center in maintenance works and routine services;
 - 4. Holding and depositing of objects;
 - 5. Entry of visitors to the Center;
 - 6. The closure of the Center during the hours stated in section 32H(b) and for the purpose of maintaining security, safety, order, and discipline in the Center.

- b. A resident will observe the instructors determined in the matters stated in sub-section (a) and will obey the instructions of a Center's employee in these matters.
- c. The instructions determined in accordance with this section will be published in a prominent place in the residency center in a language understood by the residents.

Pocket Money – 32K

The Minister of Internal Security, with the agreement of the Minister of Finance, is entitled to establish instructions regarding the payment of pocket money or the granting of another benefit to a resident at the Center, in such rates and on such dates as he shall determine. He is further entitled to establish the conditions for the granting of these and circumstances in which any or all of the pocket money or benefit will be withdrawn; pocket money or a benefit according to this section will not be considered as income for the purposes of the Income Tax Ordinance² or for the purpose of another law, and will not be charged tax according to the above-stated Ordinance.

Authorities of Search without a Warrant – 32L

- a. For the purpose of preserving public security and the safety of the residents in the Center and for the purpose of preserving order in the Center, an authorized Center employee, a police officer, or an authorized soldier is empowered to conduct a search without a judge warrant –
 - 1. On the body of a person, in a vehicle, in a cargo and other goods – at the time of entrance into the Center or at the time of exiting the Center;
 - 2. On the body of a person, in a cargo and other goods – at the time of entering a public vehicle, while in the vehicle or at the time of exiting the vehicle, provided that the public vehicle is situated in the close vicinity of the Center.
- b. If an authorized Center employee, a police officer, or an authorized soldier has reasonable suspicion that a person is carrying a weapon illegally or is about to use a weapon illegally, or is holding a prohibited object, or that an illegally held weapon is inside a vehicle within the area of the Residency Center, he may conduct a search on the body of the person or in the vehicle.
- c. The provisions of section 3(C) of the Protection of Public Security Law will apply regarding a search on the body of a person in accordance with this section.
- d. In this section, “a search on the body of a person” – as defined in section 3(D) of the Protection of Public Security Law.

Authority to Search a Place – 32M

A police officer may, without a search warrant, to enter and search any place in the Center, if he has a basis to assume that an offense is being or has recently been committed there;

² The Laws of the State of Israel, New Version 6, Page 120.

The above-stated is not to derogate from the powers of a police officer under section 25 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinances (arrest and search) (new version) – 1969.

Demanding Identification and Seizure Authority– 32N

A person authorized to conduct a search according to this Law may, for the purpose of preserving public safety and the safety of the residents in the Center, and for the purpose of preserving order in the Center:

1. Demand a person, regarding whom he has the authority to search, to provide his name and address and to present him with an identity card, residency order, or other official document which proves his identity and that he is required to carry in accordance with any law;
2. Seize an object which is liable to harm the public safety, which was discovered through the search or a prohibited object; an object which was seized according to this paragraph will be sent as soon as possible to the Israeli Police and Chapter Four from the Search Ordinance with apply to it, with the necessary changes. However, concerning a prohibited object as stated in paragraph (2) of the definition of “Prohibited object” in section 32A, the center manager is entitled to order its depositing in accordance with such provisions as he has established in accordance with section 32J(a)(4).

Preventing Entry and Authority of Removal – Section 32O

- a. If a person refuses a demand to identify himself, to search or to seize in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, a person empowered to perform a search as stated may act in the following manners, and may also use reasonable force to this end:
 - (1) To prevent that person from entering the Center or a section thereof, or from entering a public vehicle, as well as to prevent the introduction of a prohibited object, cargo or other goods into the Center or into a public vehicle, or to prevent the entry of a vehicle, all as the case may be;
 - (2) To remove from the Center or from a particular place therein the person, the prohibited object, the cargo or other goods, or to remove the vehicle from the center, all as the case may be.
- b. If a person refuses to be searched and there is reasonable suspicion that he is carrying illegally a weapon or is about to make illegal use of a weapon or is carrying a prohibited object, a person who is authorized to conduct a search may conduct the search, despite the refusal, and also to use reasonable force to this end.
- c. A person who is authorized to conduct a search in accordance with this chapter is also entitled to exercise the authorities detailed in sub-section (a) toward the following:
 - (1) A person who is not authorized to stay in the Center or in a particular place therein at that time, and who refused the demand of an employee of the Center to refrain from entering that place or to leave the said place;

(2) A person who is not a resident who is present in the Residency Center and who is disrupting order in the Center, and who refused the demand of an employee of the Center to desist from the disruption.

Authority to Delay – 32P

- a. If an authorized Center employee or an authorized soldier has reasonable suspicion that a person present in the area of the Residency Center is illegally carrying a weapon or an object of which possession is prohibited by law or is about to use a weapon illegally or to commit an offense liable to endanger the security of a person, public security, or state security, he may delay the person pending the arrival of a police officer.
- b. Delaying in accordance with this section will be subject to the provisions of sections 72-74 of the Detentions Law, with the necessary changes.
- c. If a person as stated in sub-section (a) refuses to be delayed, the delaying person may use reasonable force in order to delay him.

Obligation to Identify Oneself – Section 32Q

An employee of the Center will only use the authorities granted to him in accordance with this chapter while performing his function and in the presence of the following two conditions:

1. He is visibly wearing a tag which identifies himself and his role and is wearing a uniform of the color and the shape as instructed by the Prisons Commissioner for this purpose, provided that the above uniform cannot be perceived to be a police uniform;
2. He is carrying a document proving his position and authorities, which he will present upon demand.

Assistance to the Police – 32R

A Center employee may also exercise the authorities granted to him in this chapter in order to assist the Israel Police in its actions within the Center, while on duty, provided that the Center employee will not exercise his authorities as stated in this section except in an incident when a police officer is present or in accordance with the instructions of the police officer commanding the incident.

Preserving Order and Discipline – Section 32S

- a. An employee of the Center may use reasonable measures, including the use of force, against a resident where there is fear that he is about to cause harm to person or property, in order to prevent the said harm or to preserve the order in the Center.
- b. The Center manager or his deputy may take disciplinary measures against a resident who has not fulfilled an obligation he is obliged to fulfill in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or instructions issued in accordance therewith, after granting him an opportunity to state his claims; in this sub-section, “disciplinary measures” – one or more of the following only, after an opportunity has been given to the resident to state his claims: reprimand, warning, or restriction on exiting the Center, provided that

during a period of seven days exiting will not be restricted for a cumulative period greater than 48 hours, or taking away pocket money or a benefit, all of some of them, as stated in section 32K.

(1) If the Center manager or his deputy find that a resident violated an obligation as stated in sub-section (b) and that damage to property was caused as a result, he may, in addition to any disciplinary measure, charge him with damages to the Israel Prison Service, to cover the damage caused as a result of the offense, provided that he will not be charged with payment of compensation in a sum exceeding such amount as determined by an order of the Minister of Internal Security, and with the confirmation of the Knesset's Interior and Environmental Protection Committee.

(2) Where a resident has been charged with payment of compensation as stated in paragraph (1), the Center manager may, if he sees a special reason warranting doing so, cancel the charge or reduce it.

- c. The Tribunal for the Review of Custody of Infiltrators is entitled, in accordance with a request by the resident, to examine the decision of the Center's manager or his deputy to restrict the resident's exiting from the Center, granted in accordance with the provisions of this section; the instructions from sections 30E and F will apply to this matter with the necessary changes.

Transfer to Custody– 32T

- a. If the Head of Border Control becomes aware of the fact that a resident in the Center violated or is about to violate one of the following, he may order his transfer to custody for such period as will be established by order, subject to the provisions of sub-section (b):
1. He was repeatedly late reporting for registration of presence at the reporting times established in accordance with section 32H(d) or he failed to report for registration at such times, without receiving authorization therefore in accordance with section 32H(c).
 2. He repeatedly and systematically disobeyed the behavioral rules established by the Center manager in accordance with section 32J(a)(2) in a manner liable to cause tangible damage to order in the Center;
 3. He caused tangible damage to property;
 4. He caused bodily harm;
 5. He worked contrary to the provisions of section 32F;
 6. He failed to report to the Center at such date as established for his reporting in the residency order; and, if he was forwarded to custody in accordance with this section – he failed to report at the Center at the end of the period of his holding in custody;
 7. He left the Residency Center and failed to return to it within 48 hours from the time at which he was

due to return in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and instructions given in accordance therewith, without receiving authorization therefore in accordance with section 32H(c).

- b. The period of holding in custody to be ordered by the Head of Border Control in an order in accordance with sub-section (a) will not exceed the period as detailed below, according to the instance:
 1. If the order was granted on grounds as stated in sub-section (a)(1) to (3) – 30 days;
 2. If the order was granted on grounds as stated in sub-section (a)(4) –
 - a. Regarding an order granted to the resident for the first time on account of the same grounds – 30 days;
 - b. Regarding an order granted to the resident for the second time on account of the same grounds – 60 days;
 - c. Regarding an addition order granted to a resident on account of the same grounds – 90 days;
 3. If the order was granted on grounds as stated in sub-section (a)(5) –
 - a. Regarding an order granted to the resident for the first time on account of the same grounds – 60 days;
 - b. Regarding an order granted to the resident for the second time on account of the same grounds – 120 days;
 - c. Regarding an addition order granted to a resident on account of the same grounds – one year;
 4. If the order was granted on grounds as stated in sub-section (a)(6) or (7) –
 - a. If the resident was absent from the Center for a period not exceeding 30 days from the date on which he was due to report to the Center or to return thereto, as the case may be (in this paragraph – the reporting date) –
 1. Regarding an order granted to a resident for the first time for absence for a period as stated – 90 days;
 2. Regarding an order granted to a resident for the second time for a period of absence as stated – 180 days;
 3. Regarding an additional order granted to a resident for a period of absence as stated – one year;
 - b. If the resident was absent from the Center for a period exceeding 30 days from the

reporting date and not exceeding 90 days from the said date –

1. Regarding an order granted to a resident for the first time for absence for a period as stated – 120 days;
 2. Regarding an order granted to a resident for the second time for a period of absence as stated – 240 days;
 3. Regarding an additional order granted to a resident for a period of absence as stated – one year;
- c. If the resident was absent from the Center for a period exceeding 90 days from the reporting date – one year.
- c. If the Head of Border Control found that an infiltrator who received a temporary permit for a visit residency in accordance with section 2(a)(5) of the Entry to Israel Law failed to report for its renewal within 30 days from the date on which the permit expired (in this sub-section – the expiry date), he is entitled to instruct in an order that he be held for such period as will be determined in the order, and which will not exceed the period as detailed below, as the case may be:
1. If the infiltrator failed to report for the renewal of the permit within a period exceeding 30 days from the expiry date and not exceeding 60 days from the expiry date – 90 days;
 2. If the infiltrator failed to report for the renewal of the permit within a period exceeding 60 days from the expiry date and not exceeding 120 days from the expiry date – 180 days;
 3. If the infiltrator failed to report for the renewal of the permit within a period exceeding 120 days from the expiry date – one year;
- d. The Head of Border Control will not grant an order to a resident in accordance with sub-sections (a) and (b) or an order to an infiltrator in accordance with sub-section (c) until after he has been given an opportunity to state his claims before him. If it is not possible to locate him, the Head of Border Control may order, in absentia, that he is to be returned to detention, provided that he is granted an opportunity to state his claims no later than 24 hours after being returned to detention;
- e. A resident or infiltrator transferred to custody in accordance with this section will be brought before the Head of Border Control no later than five days from the date of commencement of his holding in custody; the Head of Border Control is entitled to order the resident's release from custody and his transfer to the Residency Center if he has been convinced that the content of section 30A(b) exists, subject to the restrictions stipulated in section 30A(d), all with the necessary changes.
- f. An order according to this section will not be given against the resident after a year has passed from the day on which carrying out the act for which it is possible to issue an order was finished.

- g. The Head of Border Control shall not instruct on the transfer to detention for a period which is greater than the maximum length out of the periods listed in this section for every violation of the instructions in sections (1) to (7) of section (a), as a result of one act which constitutes a violation of more than one of the stated sections.
- h. The provisions of sections 30B through 30F will apply to a person who transferred to custody in accordance with this section, with the necessary changes and with this change: in section 30E(1)(a), in place of “not later than ten days” it will read “not later than 7 days.”
- i. At the end of the period of custody in accordance with this section, the resident will return to the Residency Center.

Person in charge of handling complaints from the Residents in the Center – 32U

- a. The Minister of Interior, with the agreement of the Minister of Internal Security, will appoint a person qualified to be a magistrate court judge, whether amongst employees from the Ministry of Interior or amongst the public (in this section – the Head), to be in charge of handling complaints from residents regarding the conditions of their residency in the Center.
- b. The Minister of Interior will establish provisions regarding the manner of referring to the Head and the manner of clarifying referrals by him and the ways of handling referrals.
- c. The Head will report to the Minister of Interior once every six months on his activities regarding handling the referrals as stated in section (a); the Minister of Interior will submit the report as stated to the Knesset’s Interior and Environmental Protection Committee immediately after receiving it.

Residency of Families, Women and Children in the Residency Center – 32V

The Minister of Internal Security, with the approval of the Knesset’s Interior and Environmental Protection Committee, will establish special provisions regarding the residency of families, women and children in the Residency Center; pending the establishment of regulations as stated, families, women and children will not reside in the Residency Center.

- 9. The following will come before section 33 in the main law:

Addition of Chapter E

“Chapter E: Miscellaneous”

Amendment of the Criminal Law Proceedings Law (Enforcement Authorities – Bodily Search and Taking of Means of Identification) – Temporary Order

- 10. In the Criminal Law Proceedings Law (Enforcement Authorities – Bodily Search and Taking of Means of Identification), 5756-1996, in section 1, in the definition of “special place of custody” and “person held in custody,” at the end will come – “including a place of custody as stated in paragraph (2) of the definition of “place of custody” in section 30B(a) of the Prevention of Infiltration Law (Offenses and

Jurisdiction), 5714-1954 and a person held in custody as stated, and including a Residency Center as defined in section 32A of the same law and the resident in a Residency Center as stated.”

11. In the Prevention of Infiltration Law (Offenses and Jurisdiction) (Amendment No. 3 and Temporary Order), 5772-2012, after section 9, the following will come:

“Extension of Validity

10. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9, sections 2, 4, and 6 of this law, and sections 30B through 30F of the main law as worded in section 5 of this law, will continue to be valid until the end of three years from the date of coming into force of the Prevention of Infiltration Law (Offenses and Jurisdictions) (Amendment No. 4 and Temporary Order), 5774-2013.”

Amendment of the Prevention of Infiltration Law (Offenses and Jurisdiction) (Amendment No. 3 and Temporary Order)

12. In the Prevention of Infiltration Law (Offenses and Jurisdiction) (Temporary Order), 5773-2013, at the beginning of section 1, in place of “through the date established in section 9” will come “through the end of the period stated in section 10.”

Amendment of the Prohibition of Money Laundering Law (Temporary Order)

13. In the Prohibition of Money Laundering Law (Temporary Order), 5773-2013, at the beginning of section 1, in place of “until the end of one year from the said date” will come “until the end of eighteen months from the day of the implementation of the Prevention of Infiltration Law (Offenses and Jurisdiction) (Amendment No. 4 and Temporary Order), 5772-2013.”

Validity

14. Sections 3, 5, 6, and 8 of this law will be valid for three years from the date of its coming into force.

Applicability

15. The provisions of sections 30A of the main law, as worded in section 5 of this law, will apply to an infiltrator who entered Israel after the coming into force of this law.