**Analyzing Immigration Laws Evolution, its Economic and Legal Implications**

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**Abstract.** This article examines illegal immigration, particularly Eritrea and Sudan, to Israel from 2007 to 2018. Unlike European and North American countries, Israel's immigration policy is fundamentally shaped by its identity as a national home for the Jewish people. Jews view themselves as not only a religion but also an ethnic group with a shared history and culture, which influences immigration criteria that favor those of Jewish descent. Since the mid-1990s, a significant influx of illegal African immigrants has occurred, primarily entering through the border with Egypt. Most claim refugee status rather than that of migrant workers, pushing Israel to consider humanitarian asylum. This large-scale immigration was a novel challenge for the country, prompting the government to devise a policy for handling these individuals while respecting human rights. Key questions arise around whether these immigrants primarily flee government persecution or seek better economic opportunities. Additionally, the role of Israeli civil society in shaping policy responses and the challenges it posed to the government merits exploration. Overall, this phenomenon has necessitated a reevaluation of Israel's immigration policy framework in light of humanitarian and ethical considerations. Do the reasons for the immigration of illegal immigrants from Africa stem from a high level of governmental persecution, or do the reasons stem from a high level of economic and occupational motives? If so, what solutions did the Israeli government offer to solve the problem of illegal immigration? How did Israeli civil society influence the policymakers? Moreover, what were the difficulties the civil organizations posed to the government?

**Keywords:** Immigration Policy, Illegal Immigration, Economic Implications, Working Hands.

1. Introduction

### This paper analyzes the Immigration Laws Evolution in Israel, and its Economic and Legal Implications. It focuses on the evolution of illegal immigration from Africa, mainly from Eritrea and Sudan to Israel between the years 2007-2018. And its checks its influence on the construction and design of immigration policy in Israel. In this context, it is important to clarify that Israel's immigration policy is different from the immigration policies of European and North American countries [1, 2, 3, 4]. This difference stems from the reason that Israel is a country whose existence and national identity derive mainly from the necessity for most Jews in the population. The Jews see themselves not only as a religion but also as an ethnic group with a common history and language that formed into a modern national movement (Zionism) during the 19th century. Therefore, Israel, as a country that was created as a "national home" for the Jewish people, accepts in most cases only immigrants who have proven Jewish origin and thus prove that they belong to the Jewish ethnic group [1, 5, 6]. With the economic development of the State of Israel, in the mid-90s of the 20th century, a phenomenon arose of illegal immigration of African immigrants without proof of Jewish origin, mostly from Sudan and Eritrea [2, 4, 5], who often entered Israel through Israel's border with Egypt without stopping at the border crossing [7]. Most of the illegal immigrants claimed to be refugees and not migrant workers. Therefore, Israel must give them humanitarian asylum [2]. The phenomenon of illegal immigration on a large scale was considered a new phenomenon in Israel and required the Israeli government to formulate a policy to remove immigrants from Israel without violating their human rights [8].

1. First Section
	1. A Subsection Sample

Please note that the first paragraph of a section or subsection is not indented. The first paragraphs that follows a table, figure, equation etc. does not have an indent, either.

### Sample Heading (Third Level). Only two levels of headings should be numbered. Lower level headings remain unnumbered; they are formatted as run-in headings.

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**Table 1.** Table captions should be placed above the tables.

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| Heading level | Example | Font size and style |
| Title (centered) | **Lecture Notes** | 14 point, bold |
| 1st-level heading | **1 Introduction** | 12 point, bold |
| 2nd-level heading | **2.1 Printing Area** | 10 point, bold |
| 3rd-level heading | **Run-in Heading in Bold.** Text follows | 10 point, bold |
| 4th-level heading | *Lowest Level Heading.* Text follows | 10 point, italic |

Displayed equations are centered and set on a separate line.

 *x* + *y* = *z* (1)

Please try to avoid rasterized images for line-art diagrams and schemas. Whenever possible, use vector graphics instead (see Fig. 1).

**Fig. 1.** A figure caption is always placed below the illustration. Short captions are centered, while long ones are justified. The macro button chooses the correct format automatically.

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