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- The following data is collected from site visitors:
- The address and other details of the IP through which you accessed the site.
- The time and date of your visit.
- A list of the WebPages you browsed.
- The site address through which you accessed the Mossad site.
- The site address of the search engine through which you arrived, and the words used to define your search.
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CONFIDENTIALITY

Personal information given to the Office through this Service will be kept confidential in accordance with the Privacy Law of 1981.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

In the event of a discrepancy between the material provided on this Service and material published in the official printed publications of the State of Israel, only the latter shall be deemed correct.
The Institute for Intelligence and Special Operations, otherwise known as the Mossad, has been appointed by the State of Israel to collect information, analyze intelligence, and perform special covert operations beyond its borders.

"Where no counsel is, the people fall, but in the multitude of counselors there is safety" Proverbs XI/14.

Over the years, the Mossad has expanded into many fields, the most prominent of which are:

- Covert intelligence gathering beyond Israel's borders.
- Preventing the development and procurement of non-conventional weapons by hostile countries.
- Preventing terrorist acts against Israeli targets abroad.
- Developing and maintaining special diplomatic and other covert relations.
- Bringing Jews home from countries where official Aliya agencies are not allowed to operate.
- Producing strategic, political and operational intelligence.
- Planning and carrying out special operations beyond Israel's borders.
The Israel Secret Intelligence Service (Mossad) is a national organization that carries out special covert activity outside Israel’s borders.

The purpose of its activity is to maintain the State of Israel’s security, and promote its foreign relations and national objectives as determined by the Prime Minister and Israel’s government in accordance with the State of Israel’s laws.

The organization’s success and the fulfillment of its complex tasks depend on the quality of the people who serve it, form its core, and are its driving force. Mossad staff see their work as a vocation and contribution to the fortification of the State of Israel’s security, for the sake of which they dedicate their skills and talents, determination and persistence and values.

I see it as a great privilege to serve the Mossad and stand at its head. I invite you to join the ranks of men and women combatants and intelligence personnel who have served the organization since its very inception.

We do our utmost to ensure that only the finest and most suitable people join our organization.

We invite you to submit your candidacy to the Mossad by filling out the CV form on this website.

You will find information on the website explaining the spirit and values that motivate the Mossad and instructions on how to submit your candidacy.
The website describes the spirit and values motivating the Mossad. You will also find information on how to apply to become one of us. I wish you every success.

Tamir Pardo
Director, Mossad

Conditions of use | Privacy Statement
The Mossad Charter

We, who serve in the Mossad, share the belief that service in the Mossad is a national calling. Our service reflects identification with the values of the nation and state, and with the mission of the Mossad. We uphold the values of justice, integrity, morality, humility, personal responsibility, reliability, discipline, and discretion. We nurture excellence, dedication to task, and determination. We encourage initiative, creativity, resourcefulness, and daring, and are open to different opinions and to criticism. Those who serve in the Mossad are the source of its strength, and the Mossad strives to cultivate them, and develop their skills and team spirit. The Mossad's leadership is dedicated to leading and motivating, accepting full command responsibility, implementing it constructively, providing backing, delegating authority, and serving as a role model and an inspiration.
The 29 November 1947 United Nations Partition Plan plunged the Land of Israel (Eretz Yisrael) into into a maelstrom of war. The first wave of attacks came from local Arabs. When the British Mandate officially ended and the State of Israel was declared on 15 May 1948, the local Arabs were joined by Arab states, which sent their armies to invade Israel from the south, the north and the east.

Before the State was declared, there were several underground and semi-underground organizations in the Jewish Community (Yishuv) which, naturally, required information for their operation. These included rescuing Jews, “illegal” immigration, deterring Arab mobs, and anti-Mandate operations. The Hagana, the Yishuv’s main military force, established Shai – Sherut Yediot, or Information Service. Shai’s job was to collect information for Hagana operations and to provide information to the Yishuv leadership for its political and military dealing with the Israeli Arabs, the Arab countries, and the mandate authorities. Shai became well established before the state was declared and its chiefs included Isser Harel (Halperin, or ”little Isser”), who later headed both the Security Service (Shin-Bet) and Mossad. Other organizations had their own intelligence services to serve their individual needs.

The declaration of the State and the onslaught of the Arab armies dictated new needs: the need to create an intelligence infrastructure, the need to establish an official framework, and the need to define specific spheres of responsibility. These needs were both clear and urgent.

**The First Intelligence Services**

On 7 June 1948, Prime Minister David Ben Gurion summoned Jewish Agency Political Department staffer Reuven Shiloah and acting head of Shai, Isser Beeri (Bierenzweig,
or "big Isser"), who had recently replaced David Shaltiel. The meeting led to preliminary definitions of the nascent state's intelligence services. Following is the decision quoted from David Ben Gurion's diary:

A military information service is to be established by the Staff (the General Staff), headed by Isser (Beeri) and Vivian (Haim Hertzog). Shai will be responsible for safety (Security), censorship and counterintelligence.

An internal information service under (little) Isser and Yosef Y. [Yosef Yizraeli, a Hagana national staff member who, in 1948, was appointed the Defence Ministry's general secretary].

An external political information service – to be headed by Reuven Shiloah. Until the end of the war it will be subordinate to the Defense Ministry and later, possibly, to the Foreign Ministry.

The decision was the start of a long process. In keeping with Ben Gurion's decision, Reuven Shiloah was appointed head of the Foreign Ministry's political department, which was to provide an external political information service. He also became the Foreign Minister's adviser for special tasks.

Reuven Shiloah concentrated mainly on foreign political matters, such as efforts to form alliances with non-Arab Islamic states, e.g. Turkey, and salvaging Jewish assets abroad and bringing them to Israel.

A small Shai station, headed by Haim Ben Menahem, started operating abroad in the summer of 1947. In June 1948, when the political department was established, Arthur Ben Natan was sent to Paris to take over Ben Menahem's contacts. This operational department, which was by now taking shape, was called Da'at (knowledge).

Things were still not clear-cut. Ben Gurion objected in principle to public acknowledgement of the existence of a security and intelligence service. Thus the political department, defined as an 'external political information service', indeed became an independent, covert intelligence agency, but it was still lodged in the Foreign Ministry. This meant that the service's objectives, tasks, powers, budgets, and inter-service relations could not be legislated. Inter-service delineation was often blurred and forays into each other's territory were not uncommon.

In April 1949, the supreme inter-ordination committee was formed and headed by Reuven Shiloah. Its members, who later became known as VARASH or the Service Chief's Committee, included the Shin-Bet, which emerged from Shai, the political department, the military intelligence department and the Israeli Police.
The Israeli Secret Intelligence Service

In July 1949, Reuven Shiloah, a close associate of David Ben Gurion, proposed establishing a central institution for organizing and co-ordinating intelligence and security service. The object was to enhance inter-service co-ordination and co-operation. On 13 December 1949, Ben Gurion authorized the establishment of the 'Institution for Co-ordination' to oversee the political department and to co-ordinate the internal security and military intelligence organizations. The institution, or Mossad, was born on that day.

The Mossad started out under Foreign Ministry auspices. In March 1951, with a view to enhancing its operational capabilities and to unifying all overseas intelligence gathering, Ben Gurion authorized its final reorganization. An independent, centralized authority was set up to handle all overseas intelligence tasks. This was called the 'Authority' and formed the major part of the Mossad. It included representatives of the other two services at HQ and field echelons. The Mossad broke free of the Foreign Ministry and reported directly to the Prime Minister, thus becoming part of the Prime Minister's Office.

The Mossad eventually adopted the following verse from the Book of Proverbs as its motto, guide, creative awakener and ideology, but also was as a dire warning:

"WITHOUT GUIDANCE DO A PEOPLE FALL, AND DELIVERANCE IS IN A MULTITUDE OF COUNSELLORS."
Proverbs XI/14

SECRET

To: The Foreign Ministry
From: The Prime Minister

Upon my instructions, an institute is being established to co-ordinate state intelligence agencies (the Military Intelligence Department, the Foreign Ministry, the State Department, the General Security Agency, etc.)

I have charged Reuben Shiloah, Foreign Ministry adviser for special projects, to organize and head the institute. Reuben Shiloah will report to me.
He will act upon my instructions and will submit regular working reports to me.

For administrative purposes, his office will be part of the foreign ministry.

I have instructed R. Shiloah to submit a manpower and budget proposal for 1950-51 for approximately IL20,000, IL5,000 of which will be used for special operations, contingent on my prior authorization.

You are hereby requested to add this sum to the foreign ministry budget for 1950-51.

Signed

(-)

D. Ben Gurion

Ben Gurion's letter
Directors

- Reuven Shiloah 1949-1952
- Isser Harel 1953-1963
- Meir Amit 1963-1968
- Zvi Zamir 1968-1974
- Itzhak Hofi 1974-1982
- Nahum Admoni 1982-1989
- Shabtai Shavit 1989-1996
- Dani Yatom 1996-1998
- Efraim Halevi 1998-2002
- Meir Dagan 2002-2011
The form on this website is for responding to website related topics and for matters you think might affect state security.

To apply for a job, please use the application form in our job offer website.

Our resources are limited and we cannot promise to reply to every single submission. However, we will read everything you send us.

ISIS does not have a press officer. All media applications are handled by the Prime Minister's Bureau.

If you feel you have information that could be useful to ISIS, please use the form on this page. We undertake to protect the information and to maintain the sender's anonymity.

ISIS does not handle information pertaining to domestic law enforcement.

**Contact us**

Last name:  Phone  Email:  
First name:  Cellular:  
Country:  
Select country  Other:  
Address  

* Subject:

Suggestions, questions and
What code is in the Image?

If you can't read the code number in the image, refresh the page in order to generate a new number.

Please note:
The form will only recognise letters, digits and the following characters: comma (,) full stop (.) and dash (-).
Instructions for Completing the Application Form

Below, please find the job application form for the Mossad.

Before completing the form, please read the job application instructions.

Your accurate and complete personal details will assist us in evaluating your suitability for our organization.

You may apply for several different positions on the same form.

It will take about one hour to complete the Job Application Form.

Note: Once the form has been sent, it will not be possible to make any changes.

The forms will undergo an initial computerized screening and your application will be assessed according to available positions.

Suitable applicants will be contacted by telephone for further interviews. Your particulars will be used to assess suitability alone and will not be given to anyone else without your permission.

Your particulars are protected. This site is stored in the highly secured databases of the State of Israel.
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The Knesset
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