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**Israel
and
Brazil**

Treaty on extradition between the Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil. Brasília, 11 December 2009

Entry into force: *4 July 2018, in accordance with article XXIV*

Authentic texts: *English, Hebrew and Portuguese*

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**Israël
et
Brésil**

Traité d'extradition entre le Gouvernement de l'État d'Israël et le Gouvernement de la République fédérative du Brésil. Brasília, 11 décembre 2009

Entrée en vigueur : *4 juillet 2018, conformément à l'article XXIV*

Textes authentiques : *anglais, hébreu et portugais*

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Treaty on Extradition
Between
The Government of the State of Israel
and
The Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL (hereinafter the "Parties");

RECOGNIZING the close bilateral relationship which exists between them;

COMMITTED to strengthening legal cooperation in the fight against crime;

WISHING to make more effective the cooperation of the two States in the repression of crime;

DESIRING to make provision for the reciprocal extradition of persons convicted or accused of criminal offences between the two States;

RECOGNIZING that concrete steps are necessary to combat crime;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article I Duty to Extradite

Each Party agrees, under the conditions and circumstances established by the present Treaty, reciprocally to deliver up persons found in its territory who are sought for prosecution or convicted of any of the offenses set forth in Article II committed within the criminal jurisdiction of the other.

Article II Extraditable Offenses

1. An offence shall be an extraditable offense if it is punishable under the laws in both Parties by deprivation of liberty for a period of one year or by a more severe penalty.
2. An offense shall also be an extraditable offense if it consists of an attempt to commit an offense, participation in an offense, aiding and abetting, counseling, causing or procuring the commission of an offense, or being an accessory before or after the fact, provided that such attempt, participation, aiding and abetting, counseling, causing or procuring, or being an accessory is punishable under the laws of both Parties by deprivation of liberty for a period of one year or by a more severe penalty.

3. For the purposes of this Article, an offense shall be an extraditable offense whether or not the laws in the Requesting and Requested Parties place the offense within the same category of offenses or describe the offense by the same terminology.
4. Where an offense has been committed entirely outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Requesting Party, the Requested Party may refuse extradition unless it would have been able to exercise criminal jurisdiction over such an offense under corresponding circumstances.
5. If extradition has been granted for an extraditable offense, it may also be granted for any other connected offense specified in the request, even if the latter offense is punishable by deprivation of liberty for a period of less than one year, provided that all other requirements for extradition are fulfilled.

Article III **Extradition of Nationals**

1. The Requested Party may refuse extradition of its nationals.
2. If the Requested Party refuses extradition solely on the basis of nationality, the Requested Party, at the request of the Requesting Party, shall submit the case to its competent authorities for purposes of considering prosecution. In the case of a convicted person, the Requested Party may, if its laws permit, enforce, according to its laws, the conviction and sentence imposed on the person in the Requesting Party.

Article IV **Evidence**

If the law of the Requested Party so requires, extradition may be conditioned on the submission of evidence and information sufficient, according to the laws of the Requested Party to have justified the wanted person's committal to trial in the Requested Party had the offence been committed within its jurisdiction.

Article V
Political and Military Offenses and Discriminatory Requests

1. Extradition shall not be granted if the Requested Party determines that the offense for which the extradition is requested is a political offense.
2. The following offenses shall not be considered political offenses:
 - (a) an offense for which both States have an obligation to extradite in accordance with a multilateral treaty;
 - (b) murder, manslaughter or causing grievous harm;
 - (c) false imprisonment, abduction or hostage-taking;
 - (d) rape or other violent and coercive sexual offenses;
 - (e) preparation or possession of a weapon, an explosive substance or other destructive substance, or use of any such weapon or substance, all with the intent to endanger human life or to cause serious damage to property;
 - (f) causing damage to property with the intention of endangering life;
3. Extradition may be refused if the Requested Party determines that the request is for a military offense that is not an offense under ordinary criminal law.
4. Extradition may be refused if the Requested Party has substantial grounds for believing that the request for extradition, though purporting to be made for an offense for which extradition may be granted:
 - (a) was in fact made for the primary purpose of prosecuting or punishing the person sought on account of that person's race, religion or sex;
or
 - (b) was primarily politically motivated.