

Israel – national procedures for transfer of sentenced persons  
14/04/2015

The information contained in this table should be updated on a yearly basis.

The Central Authority (name of the institution, address, telephone, fax and e-mail where available) responsible for the transfer of sentenced persons:	Department of International Affairs Ministry of Justice 7 Mahal St., Ma'alot Dafna P.O.B 49123 Jerusalem ISRAEL Tel: +972-(0)2-541-9614 Fax: +972-(0)2-541-9644 / +972-(0)2-646-7044 E-mail: <a href="mailto:DIA@justice.gov.il">DIA@justice.gov.il</a> ; AviadEl@justice.gov.il
If different from the Central Authority, the authority to which the request should be sent (name of the institution, address, telephone, fax and e-mail where available):	
If different from the Central Authority, the Authority/ies in charge of coordinating and/or implementing the physical transfer of the person concerned (name of the institutions, address, telephone, fax and e-mail where available):	While actual surrender of the prisoner is performed by officials of the Israeli Prison Service, communication should be handled through the Central Authority.
Channels of communication for the request for the transfer of sentenced persons (directly, through diplomatic channels or other):	Directly to the Central Authority; however, requests sent through diplomatic channels are of course acceptable.
Means of communication (e.g. by	By Mail, Phone, Fax or e-mail. Encryption or electronic signature is

post, fax, e-mail <sup>1</sup> ):	not required.

Language requirements:	The State of Israel requests that official documents be translated into Hebrew or English.

Documentation required:	<p>As per ETS 112.</p> <p>While considering the application of art. 10.2. of ETS 112 as the administering state, the Israeli court is bound by the findings as to the facts insofar as they appear from the judgment imposed in the sentencing State, or from any document which was submitted to the judging court and approved by it. Therefore, factual parts of the judicial decision, and related pre-sentence documents, are required.</p>

Continued enforcement or conversion of the sentence <sup>2</sup> :	Continued enforcement

General rules on early release:	<p>(a) Israeli parole regulations specify that a prisoner may be entitled, after serving two thirds of his sentence, to the status of a "licensed prisoner", which in turn grants him conditional release from prison. In order to receive a license, the parole board must believe that the prisoner's conditional release would facilitate his rehabilitation and that he presents no danger to the public. Moreover, the parole board takes into consideration the prisoner's good behaviour when</p>
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<sup>1</sup> Please indicate if encryption or electronic signature is required.

<sup>2</sup> In case the sentence is converted, please specify whether this is done before or after the transfer has taken place.

	<p>evaluating each case. It is important to note that heavy restrictions might be levied on licensed prisoners and they might be under strict supervision during their licensed period even after their release, until the completion of the full original period. In a case of a breach of one of the license conditions, the Israeli Prison Authorities might consider revoking the prisoner's license and sending him back to prison.</p> <p>In addition, in extreme cases of sickness and when the prisoner is on his death bed the parole board has in its discretion the right to release him.</p> <p>(b) Please note that an additional administrative reduction of might be applied. According to the Prison Ordinance-1971, this "additional administrative reduction" given by the Prison Services, has been calculated in accordance with a chart appended to the law. This reduction only applies to prisoners whose sentences are 4 years or less or in the case of a prisoner who carries a longer sentence than 4 years and receives an early release under parole.</p>
<p>Scope of application with regard to transfer of mentally disordered persons:</p>	<p>Israeli law permits the transfer of mentally disabled persons, who are hospitalized in a psychiatric institute as the result of an Israeli judicial decision finalizing a criminal procedure, or due to an order of a foreign authority, authorised to determine criminal matters.</p>
<p>Scope of application with regard to nationals and/or residents:</p>	<p>Requests for transfer to Israel can be made by prisoners who were Israeli citizens and residents at the time of the commission of the offense. In special circumstances, Israeli authorities may exempt the applicant from these two conditions.</p>
<p>Other particularly relevant information (such as practice</p>	<p>A prisoner whose request for transfer was denied by Israeli authorities may reapply after two years, or after shorter period of</p>

<p>regarding time limits or revocation of consent):</p>	<p>time, if he or she can point a fundamental factual change;</p> <p>It should be noted that formal correspondence with foreign authorities, regarding the conditions of the transfer, requirements and commitments made, may be disclosed to the prisoner during the judicial process, after the transfer or after the request is denied.</p>

<p>Links to national legislation, national guides on procedure:</p>	
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<p>Link to information about the Convention (according to Article 4) in the official language(s) of the State Party (see also Rec. R (84) 11 of the Committee of Ministers concerning information about ETS°112 and PC-OC INF 12):</p>	
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<p><b>For Parties to the Additional Protocol</b></p>	
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<p>Information on the implementation of Article 2 (e.g. interpretation of “by fleeing to”):</p>	
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<p>Information on the implementation of Article 3 (e.g. interpretation of the requirement of a consequential link between the decision on expulsion and the sentence):</p>	
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Documentation required:	
Other relevant information:	