

Law No. (27) of 2019
on the Issuance of Counter–Terrorism Law

We, Tamim Bin Hamad Al Thani Emir of the State of Qatar;

Having perused the Constitution;

Law No. (14) of 1999 on Weapons, Ammunition and Explosives, as amended;

Law No. (10) of 2002 on the Public Prosecution, as amended;

Law No. (17) of 2002 on Protection of Community, as amended by Law No. (2) of 2018;

Judicial Authority Law promulgated by Law No. (10) of 2003, as amended;

Law No. (3) of 2004 on Counter– Terrorism, as amended by Decree–Law No. (11) of 2017;

The Penal Code promulgated by Law No. (11) of 2004, as amended;

The Criminal Procedure Code promulgated by Law No. (23) of 2004 as amended by Law No. (24) of 2009;

Law of Anti–Money Laundering and Counter–Financing of Terrorism promulgated by Law No. (20) of 2019;

The proposal of the Minister of Interior;

The draft law submitted by the Council of Ministers; and

Having referred to the Advisory Council, “Shoura”;

Have promulgated the following Law:

Article (1)

The provisions of the attached Counter–Terrorism Law shall come into force.

Article (2)

The provisions of the attached law shall not prejudice the international conventions and treaties related to counter-terrorism to which the state is a party.

Issuance of the attached law shall not prejudice the resolutions, measures and procedures currently in force, without contradicting provisions hereof.

Article (3)

Law No. (3) of 2004 referred to shall be repealed.

Article (4)

All competent authorities, each within its respective competence, shall implement this Law. It shall enter into force as of its date of issuance, and shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Tamim Bin Hamad
Al Thani
Emir of Qatar

Promulgated in the Emiri Diwan on: 29/04/1441 H.

Corresponding to: 26/12/2019 AD

Counter–Terrorism Law

Article (1)

In application of the provisions hereof, the following words and phrases wherever mentioned herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto hereunder unless the context indicates otherwise:

Terrorist: every crime stipulated herein,

Crime

and every felony stipulated in the Penal Code, or in another law, committed with the intent to do or carry out a terrorist act, or with the intention of calling for the commission of any crime of the foregoing or threatening thereby.

Terrorist Act:

1– Any act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act.

2– Any act constituting a crime in accordance with any of the following conventions: the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970), the Convention for the Suppression of unlawful acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971), the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (1973), the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (1979), the Convention for the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (1980), the Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation (1988), the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

(1988), the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (1988) as amended by the Protocol (2005), the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (1997), and the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999).

3– Any act constituting a crime, in accordance with the provisions of other international conventions related to counter-terrorism to which the State is a party.

Terrorist: Every natural person intentionally commits any of the following acts:

1– Unlawfully Committing or attempting to commit terrorist acts, by whatsoever mean, in a direct or indirect way.

2– Contributing as an accomplice in terrorist acts.

3– Organizing terrorist acts, or directing other people to commit the same.

4– Participating with a group of people, working with a common intention to commit terrorist acts, with the aim of expanding terrorist activity, or knowing the intention of the group to commit a terrorist act.

Terrorist entity: Any group of terrorists intentionally carrying out any of the following acts:

1– Unlawfully Committing or attempting to commit terrorist acts, by whatsoever mean, in a direct or indirect way.

2– Contributing as an accomplice in terrorist acts.

3– Organizing terrorist acts or directing other people to commit the same.

4- Participating with a group of persons, working with a common intention to commit terrorist acts, with the aim of expanding terrorist activity, or knowing the intention of the group to commit a terrorist act.

List of Sanctions:

The list of sanctions established under Article (31) hereof.

Funds:

Assets or properties, of any type whatsoever, tangible or intangible, material or immaterial, movable or immovable, including financial assets and economic resources such as oil and other natural resources and all rights related thereto, whatever their value and method of obtaining them, in addition to all legal documents or papers of any form whatsoever, including digital or electronic photos, by which the ownership of these assets or any share therein is proven. This also includes profits, interest, rent, any other revenues resulting, or any other assets that may be used to obtain financing, goods, or services.

Freezing:

Prohibition of any transfer, disposal or movement of assets, equipment, or other instruments, based on a resolution taken by a competent authority, during the validity period of such resolution, or until a resolution to lift the freezing is issued or a confiscation order is issued by the competent court.

Similarly, the prohibition of any transfer, disposal or movement of assets within the scope of application of the targeted financial sanctions for the persons or entities included in the List of Sanctions, throughout the validity period of the inclusion resolution.

Conventional weapons: cold steel, firearms, ammunition, explosives, and legally prescribed gelatinous materials.

Non-conventional weapons:

Any nuclear, chemical, biological, radiological, or bacteriological weapons and materials, or any other natural or artificial materials, whether solid, liquid, gas, or steam, whatever their source or method of production, which have the ability and power to cause loss of life, serious physical or psychological injuries, or damage to the environment, buildings and facilities, or any materials or equipment used in its manufacture.

Committee:

The National Counter–Terrorism Committee established under Article (28) hereof.

Sanctions Committee:

One of the Security Council committees established to administer United Nations sanctions in accordance with any of the following resolutions issued in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter:

1– Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), and any existing, subsequent, or future resolutions.

2– Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2231 (2015), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), and any existing, subsequent, or future resolutions.

3– Any future Security Council resolutions that impose targeted financial sanctions within the context of counter–terrorism, counter–financing thereof, and counter–financing of mass destruction weapons proliferation.

4– Any other Security Council resolutions determined by the Committee.

Inclusion:

Inclusion in the List of Sanctions.

Regulatory Bodies:

Bodies competent to license or supervise financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses and professions and non-profit organizations, or to ensure their compliance with the requirements of the law regulating counter-money laundering, counter-financing of terrorism, and counter-financing of mass destruction weapons proliferation.

Financial Institutions.

Any person engages, as a business, in one or more of the activities or operations for or on behalf of the client, according to the law regulating anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism.

Direct Trust Fund:

A legal relationship that does not result in a legal personality, created by a written document whereby a person places assets under the direction of the trustee for the benefit of one or more beneficiaries or for a specific purpose.

Legal Arrangement:

Direct trust funds or similar arrangements.

Non-profit Organisations.

Any entity, legal person, legal arrangement, or organization that collects or disburses funds for charitable, religious, cultural, educational, social, or solidarity purposes, or for one or more public benefit purposes.

Designated non-financial business and professions.

This includes the following businesses, activities or professions:

- 1– Real estate brokers, whenever they initiate transactions related to buying or selling real estate, or both, for the benefit of the clients.
- 2– Merchants of precious metals or stones, whenever they participate with their clients in cash transactions equal to or greater than the minimum

value established in accordance with the law regulating anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism.

3- Authorized notaries, attorneys, and chartered auditors, whether they are practising their profession individually or jointly, or owners of professions working in professional companies, when preparing, implementing, or performing transactions on behalf of their clients or for their benefit in relation to any of the following activities:

A- Buying or selling real estate.

B- Managing the client's funds, securities, or other assets.

C- Managing bank accounts, savings accounts, or securities accounts.

D- Organizing contributions with the aim of establishing, managing or operating companies or other entities.

E- Establishing, managing or operating legal persons or legal arrangements, and selling or buying commercial entities.

4- Trust fund and corporate service providers, when they prepare or carry out transactions on behalf of clients in relation to any of the following activities:

A- Acting as an agent for legal persons in establishing corporate.

B- Working or arranging for another person to work as a manager or secretary for a corporate or as a partner in a partnership or a similar position, in relation to other legal persons.

C- Providing a registered office, a place of business, a correspondence address, or an administrative address to one of the investment companies, partnerships, or any other legal persons or arrangements.

D- Working or arranging for another person, to act as a trustee for a trust fund, or performing a function similar to another legal arrangement.

E– Working or arranging for another person to act as a shareholder on behalf of another person.

5– Any other business, activity, or profession determined under a resolution by the Council of Ministers, in accordance with the law regulating anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism.

Person: a natural or a legal person.

Legal Person:

Any entity other than the natural person that can establish a permanent business relationship with a financial institution, or own assets. This includes a company, an institution, an association, or any similar entity.

Entity: Any legal person, group or parties undertaking a common purpose and having no legal personality.

Included Person or Entity:

Any person or entity that is included under a resolution issued by the public prosecutor, the United Nations Security Council or the Sanctions Committee, as being subject to sanctions under the following resolutions:

1– Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), and any existing, subsequent, or future resolutions.

2– Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2231 (2015), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2356 (2017), and any existing, subsequent, or future resolutions.

3– Any future Security Council resolutions that impose targeted financial sanctions within the context of counter-terrorism and counter-financing thereof, in addition to counter-financing of mass destruction weapons proliferation.

4– Any other Security Council resolutions determined by the Committee.

Assets of the Included Person or Entity:

- 1- All assets owned or controlled by the Included Persons or Entities, and not only those whose use can be limited to a terrorist act, a specific scheme, or a threat of mass destruction weapons proliferation.
- 2- Funds wholly or jointly owned by the Included Persons or Entities or controlled thereby directly or indirectly.
- 3- Any other funds acquired or gained from funds owned by the Included Persons or Entities, or controlled thereby directly or indirectly.
- 4- Funds of persons and entities acting on behalf of or on the direction of Included Persons or Entities.

Article (2)

Notwithstanding provisions of the competence set out in the aforementioned Penal Code, the provisions hereof shall apply in the following cases:

- 1- If the crime is directed against a government or a public facility affiliated to the state and located outside its territory, including diplomatic and consulate buildings and headquarters.
- 2- If the crime is committed abroad by a stateless person with a habitual residence in the state.
- 3- Every person found in the state after committing abroad, either as a perpetrator or an accomplice, any of the crimes stipulated herein.

The Public Prosecutor shall have the exclusive competence to investigate, accuse, and initiate a case regarding the crimes stipulated in the previous paragraph. The state courts shall have jurisdiction over these crimes.

Article (3)

The following punishments shall be applied to the terrorist crimes instead of the punishments prescribed therefore in other applicable laws:

- 1– Death penalty, if the sentence prescribed for the crime is life imprisonment.
- 2– Life imprisonment, if the sentence prescribed for the crime is imprisonment for a period not less than fifteen years.
- 3– Imprisonment for a period not less than fifteen years, if the sentence prescribed for the crime is not less than ten years.
- 4– The maximum sentence prescribed for the crime, if that sentence is imprisonment for a period less than ten years.

Article (4)

Every person who founds, establishes, organizes, or manages a terrorist entity, or recruits persons for the purpose of committing terrorist crimes, by any means whatsoever, including using the International Information Network or any other means of information technology, shall be punished with the death penalty or life imprisonment.

Every person who joins one of terrorist entities, participates in their work in any manner, knowing of their purpose, or helps to commit any of the acts stipulated in the previous paragraph shall be punished with life imprisonment.

Article (5)

Every person who provides a terrorist or a terrorist entity with the explosive materials listed in Table No. (4) or with the weapons listed in the second section of Table No. (2) attached to Law No. (14) of 1999 referred to, or with weapons, ammunition, technical information, missions, machinery, or other facilities related to the use of explosive materials or weapons, knowing the real purposes thereof, shall be punished with life imprisonment.

Article (6)

Every person who coerces another person into joining any of the terrorist entities, or prevents the same from dissociating himself therefrom, shall be punished with life imprisonment.

Article (7)

Every person who exploits its management of an entity, or a legal person established in accordance with law, to call for the commission of a terrorist crime, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than ten years and no more than twenty years.

Article (8)

Every person who, in any way, directly or indirectly, with the intention of committing a terrorist crime at home or abroad, prepares or trains individuals to make or use conventional or non-conventional weapons, wired, wireless, or electronic means, or any other technical means, or trains individuals on martial arts, techniques, skills, tricks, or other means, of any form whatsoever, for using them in committing a terrorist crime, shall be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for a period of no less than fifteen years.

Every person who receives the training or preparation stipulated in the aforementioned paragraph or is found in these places, with the intent to commit one of the crimes stipulated therein or in preparation to commit it, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than five years and no more than fifteen years.

Article (9)

Every person who makes, designs, possesses, acquires, provides, or facilitates access to a conventional weapon for using it or preparing it for use in committing a terrorist crime, shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than five years and no more than fifteen years.

The penalty shall be life imprisonment, if the weapon of crime set forth in the previous paragraph is a non-conventional one.

The penalty shall be death if the use of conventional or non-conventional weapons results in the death of a person.

Article (10)

A period of no less than three years and no more than ten years' imprisonment shall be imposed on every person who:

- 1- Deliberately destroys, misappropriates, or conceals a written or an electronic document or paper that would facilitate the revealing of a terrorist crime, the establishment of evidence against its perpetrator, or its punishment.
- 2- Releases or attempts to release information to any of the persons or entities included or intended to be included, with the aim of withdrawing, transferring or disposing of their funds.
- 3- Any Person who assists a person, involved in the commission of a Terrorist Crime, to escape punishment. If any Person assists an arrested person to escape, such person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not less than ten years and not more than fifteen years.

Article (11)

Any Person who cooperates with or joins Terrorist Entities based outside the State even if the acts thereof are not directed against the State shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not less than three years and not more than ten years.

The same punishment, provided for in the preceding paragraph, shall be imposed on anyone facilitating the commission of the above-mentioned crime.

Any Person who commits the crime mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not less than ten years and not more than fifteen years if any kind of military trainings, martial arts, fighting or technical methods or any other tactics, stratagems or skills was received from the Terrorist Entities mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article.

Article (12)

Any Person who imports, makes, produces, possesses, sells, trades or wears any uniform made especially for the armed forces, police or any other militaries bodies, unjustly possesses any military cards, badges or insignias or any badges that are considered a distinguishing mark for a certain job or position or impersonates, by any means, a law enforcement officer or administrative officer in order to collect information to commit a Terrorist Crime shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not less than three years and not more than fifteen years.

Article (13)

Any Person who knowingly conceals or destroys objects, Assets, weapons or instruments collected, used or designed be used in Terrorist Crimes shall be punished with life imprisonment or with imprisonment for a term not less than fifteen years.

Article (14)

Any Person who assaults any person(s) entrusted with enforcing the present Law, resists such person(s) by using force, violence or threat during the performance of their duties or by reason thereof, shall be sentenced to not less than five years' and not more than fifteen years' imprisonment.

The sentence shall be life imprisonment if the assault or resistance causes permanent disability or if the offender carries weapons or kidnaps or

detains any of the persons entrusted with enforcing the provisions of the present Law, or their spouse, any of their ascendants, or descendants.

Should the assault or resistance result in the death of a person, the sentence shall be the death penalty.

Article (15)

The same penalty shall be imposed on any Person committing the following crimes as a partner therein:

- 1– Facilitates or assist a Terrorist or a Terrorist Entity, by any means, directly or indirectly, in committing or preparing for any Terrorist Crime even if no crime is committed due to such assistance.
- 2– Incites the commission of any Terrorist Crime, by any means, directly or indirectly, whether such incitement is aimed at a specific Person or group or it is public or non–public, even if such incitement does not result in any harm.
- 3– Provides any terrorist offender with an accommodation, lodging or a place in which it hides or holds meetings or provides the same with supplies, any material aid or facilitations of any kinds.

Article (16)

Any Person who violates the Inclusion decision shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding (10.000.000) ten million Qatari riyal or with either of these penalties.

Article (17)

The provisions of Articles No. (29) and (46) of the above–mentioned Penal Code shall be applied to the crimes mentioned herein.

Article (18)

In the cases stipulated herein, one or more of the following measures may be applied in addition to ruling for the prescribed penalty:

1– Prohibition of residence in a designated place or specified area.

2– Obligation of residence in a certain place.

3– Prohibition from frequenting designated places or premises.

In all cases, the duration of such measures shall not exceed five years.

Any Person violating the terms of such measures shall be sentenced to a period of imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Article (19)

If any of the perpetrators voluntarily informs the authorities of the planned crime, before it has been committed and prior to starting the investigation of the crime by the said authorities, the same shall be exempted from the punishments set forth in the present Law. If this happens after the investigation of the crime by the authorities, such person shall not be exempted from the punishment unless such reporting results in arresting of any of the perpetrators.

The court may exempt the perpetrator from the punishment if the same informs of the crime after it has been committed but such reporting results in arresting of the perpetrators.

Also, the court may mitigate the sentence if the accused provide any assistance in the investigations and prosecution proceedings.

Article (20)

Without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties, impounded objects, Assets, weapons, and instruments, which are obtained, used or were intended to be used in any of the Terrorist Crimes shall be confiscated.

Article (21)

The criminal case with respect to the Terrorist Crimes and the sentences passed thereon shall not abate by collapse of the period.

Article (22)

In conducting an investigation and opening a criminal case with respect to Terrorist Crimes, the Public Prosecutor shall not be bound to register complaint or request set forth in the procedural requirements of the Code of Criminal Procedures.

Article (23)

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedures, orders for precautionary detention issued by the public prosecutor after interrogating a suspect with respect to Terrorist Crimes may be extended for similar periods, where this is required for the interest of the investigation, provided that such extensions shall not exceed one hundred and eighty days in total. Further extensions shall be made by order from a competent court.

Article (24)

The public prosecution has the right to order the use of special investigative techniques during the investigations it carries out with respect to the terrorist crimes mentioned herein. These techniques may include the following:

- 1– Undercover operations.
- 2– Audio and visual surveillance.
- 3– Access to information systems.
- 4– Interception of communications.
- 5– Controlled Delivery.

Article (25)

The public prosecutor or whoever public attorney appointed as his deputy, may order interception of communications, the confiscation of parcels and telegrams and the recording of all events taking place in public and private places, whenever such order is useful for the purpose of establishing the truth with respect to the Terrorist Crimes.

In all cases, the confiscation, interception or recording order shall be reasoned and applied for a period of not more than one hundred and eighty days, and shall not be extended except by order from the competent court.

Article (26)

The public prosecutor, or whoever public attorney appointed as his deputy, may order the review or collection of any data or information relating to accounts, deposits, trusts, safes or any other transaction with banks or other financial institutions, if such order is necessary to establish the truth with respect to the Terrorist Crimes.

Article (27)

If there is prima facie evidence of the seriousness of any accusation concerning the Terrorist Crimes, the Public Prosecutor may issue a temporary order preventing an accused person from disposing or running property, or taking any other provisional measures without prejudice to the rights of bona fide third parties.

The order may include the property of the spouse and minor children of the accused person if such property is proved to have been passed to the latter from the accused person.

Property management, subject to a provisional measure order and any grievance arising therefrom, shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Code of Criminal Procedures.

Article (28)

A committee entitled "National Counter Terrorism Committee" shall be established within the Ministry of Interior. The Council of Ministers shall issue a decision forming the Committee and determining the scope of work and remuneration thereof.

The Minister of Interior shall issue a resolution to nominate the Committee's chairman, deputy chairman and members.

The Committee shall assign a secretary to be assisted by a number of the Ministry's employees, and the Minister shall issue a decision to nominate them and determine their competencies and remuneration.

Article (29)

The Committee shall have the competences assigned thereto herein, specifically the following:

- 1- To coordinate the efforts among all the concerned bodies within the State in order to implement international commitments related to its scope of work.
- 2- To strive for the achievement of the objectives contained in the international counter-terrorism conventions to which the State is a party or which the State approved.
- 3- To raise awareness of the risks of terrorism and enhancing participation of the society in addressing them.
- 4- To take part in delegations representing the State in conferences and in the United Nations committees dealing with countering terrorism.
- 5- To prepare, oversee and follow the proceedings of the implementation of a national strategy to counter terrorism and violent extremism and to prevent financing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in coordination with different bodies related to the State.
- 6- To follow the decisions issued by the public prosecutor concerning application of the targeted financial sanctions related to combating terrorism, its financing and to prevent financing the proliferation of

weapons of mass destruction issued in accordance with the provisions hereof and to ensure the implementation of such decisions in coordination with the ministries, competent authorities and Regulatory Bodies.

7- To propose everything related to application of the targeted financial sanctions, including the names of individuals and Terrorist Entities in order to include them in the List of Sanctions and the Security Council's list or remove them from the List of Sanctions, and to submit such proposals to the public prosecutor for appropriate decisions.

8- To propose the amounts allocated for basic and extraordinary expenses of the included persons or their dependants, and to submit such proposals to the public prosecutor for appropriate decisions.

The competences of the Committee set forth in this Article may be amended by a decision of the Council of Ministers, upon proposal by the Minister of Interior.

Article (30)

The public prosecutor or his representative shall be competent to oversee implementation of the targeted financial sanctions related to combating terrorism, its financing and preventing finance of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to issue the enforcement mechanisms thereof. Such mechanisms shall be published and announced as determined by the public prosecutor.

The Committee shall follow the decisions issued by the public prosecutor concerning the application of the sanctions set forth in the previous paragraph and to ensure the implementation of such decisions in

coordination with the ministries, competent authorities and Regulatory Bodies.

Article (31)

A list entitled "List of Sanctions" shall be developed.

Taking into account the international standards and requirements, the List of Sanctions and the Inclusion mechanism and how to notify the concerned bodies of implementation of the Inclusion requirements shall be governed by a decision of the public prosecutor.

Article (32)

the following shall be included in the List of Sanctions:

- 1– Any Person or Entity included by the public prosecutor upon decision of the Security Council or the Sanctions Committee pursuant to the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
- 2– Any Person or Entity on which the public prosecutor has taken a decision, at the suggestion of the Committee, without the need for initiating criminal proceedings, in any of the following cases:
 - a. If there are reasonable grounds and rationales for believing that a Person or an Entity carrying out, financing, threatening to commit, planning, promoting, inciting, facilitating or participating in such terrorist acts or any other related acts, providing training for individuals or facilitating their travel to another state in order to carry out, organize, prepare or participate in terrorist acts.

The Inclusion shall contain any entity that is owned or controlled by any of the persons or entities defined in accordance with this Clause or any Person or Entity acting on behalf or under the direction of them, both directly or indirectly.

- b. If the Person or Entity carries out armed or non–armed terrorist acts directed against the State or its interests abroad.
- c. If the Person or Entity confesses that it has carried out, supported, threatened of, incited or publicly promoted a terrorist act.

In all cases, inclusion in the List of Sanctions shall be made without sending a prior notification to any of the Persons or Entities referred to in this Article.

The Committee shall announce, via its website, on the world wide web, the Inclusion decisions immediately after the same issued by the public prosecutor.

Article (33)

The public prosecutor shall submit, at the proposal of the Committee, the applications to the Security Council or to foreign states in order to include the persons or entities in its terrorist lists. The public prosecutor shall also consider the requests, in coordination with the Committee, submitted by the foreign states for Inclusion in the List of Sanctions.

Submission or consideration of the requests mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be based on reasonable grounds and rationales.

Article (34)

The public prosecutor shall annul the Inclusion decision and remove the name of the Included Person or Entity from the List of Sanctions immediately after removing its name from the Security Council or Sanctions Committee lists.

The removal of the name of the Included Person or Entity from the Security Council or Sanctions Committee lists does not prevent the State from proceeding with including it in the List of Sanctions by decision of the public prosecutor, at the suggestion of the Committee.

The Inclusion and the consequences thereof shall not be subject to any form of appeal before the State courts by decision of the Security Council and Sanctions Committee. Those who are concerned has the right to submit a grievance in accordance with rules and procedures established by the Security Council in this regard.

In case the competent court in the State has delivered a judgement that annuls the Inclusion decision issued by the public prosecutor at the suggestion of the Committee, the public prosecutor shall immediately remove the name of the Included Person or Entity Committee from the List of Sanctions.

The public prosecutor shall receive the grievances submitted by the concerned persons in order to annul the decisions issued thereby upon the proposal of the Committee. The public prosecutor shall refer these grievances to the Committee to submit its recommendations in this regard to enable the public prosecutor to consider such grievances in accordance with the appointments and procedures determined by the public prosecutor's decision. The public prosecutor shall annul the Inclusion decision and remove the name of the Included Person or Entity from the List of Sanctions if it is estimated that there are no grounds to maintain the Inclusion of the Person or Entity in the List of Sanctions.

The public prosecutor may, proprio motu or upon the proposal of the Committee, annul the Inclusion decision and remove the name of the Included Person or Entity from the List of Sanctions if it is estimated that there are no grounds to maintain the Inclusion of the Person or Entity in the List of Sanctions in accordance with the Committee's recommendations in this regard.

The annulment of the Inclusion decision leads to the annulment of all relevant consequences thereof.

The public prosecutor shall issue the necessary rules and procedures in order to implement the provisions set out in this Article.

Article (35)

The Committee shall coordinate with the Government and Regulatory Bodies to issue instructions and circulars to the Financial Institutions, Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions and Non-Profit Organizations regarding implementation and cancellation of the Inclusion decisions and consequences thereof and inform the Public Prosecutor of the coordination outcomes.

Article (36)

All concerned bodies addressed by the provisions hereof, especially the Financial Institutions, Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions and Non-Profit Organizations, shall provide the Regulatory Bodies or the Committee, as the case may be, with the periodic reports, any updates on the cases included in the List of Sanctions and any other reports needed.

Article (37)

Except for the Inclusion cases issued under decisions by the Security Council or the Sanctions Committee, the concerned parties may contest the decision issued concerning the inclusion in the List of Sanctions, extend the term thereof and request for cancellation of the inclusion decision and removal of a name from the List of Sanctions before the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal within sixty days from the date of announcement.

Article (38)

Throughout term of the inclusion decision, the following sanctions shall be executed:

First: For the Included Natural Person:

- 1- Including these people in the travel ban and arrest-on-arrival lists.
- 2- Preventing non-Qatari citizens from entering the State except for the cases determined by the Public Prosecutor or in which the Included Person is wanted by the public entities or bodies.

The Public Prosecutor shall coordinate with the competent entity to determine the excluded cases and issue the instructions related to organization of entry of the persons, that are considered heads, leaders, members or employees of any entity, group, organization or facility included, to the State's territories or transiting the same.

- 3- Confiscating or cancelling the passport or preventing the issue of a new one.
- 4- Freezing Assets of the Included Natural Person.
- 5- Prohibiting licensing of possession or acquisition of weapons and cancelling the license, if any.
- 6- Preventing these people from obtaining public jobs or positions in accordance with the Public Prosecutor's decision based on the Committee's proposal due to their incapacity.

Second: For the Included Entity:

- 1- Banning the Included Entity.
- 2- Closing the Included Entity's places and prohibiting the meetings thereof.
- 3- Prohibiting funding or fundraising for the Included Entity, whether directly or indirectly.
- 4- Freezing Assets of both the Included Entity and its members.
- 5- Prohibiting people from joining the Included Entity or calling for doing so, advertising the same or using the slogans thereof.

Article (39)

Subject to rights of bona fide third parties, every person, including the Government Bodies, Financial Institutions, Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions, Non-Profit Organizations among other relevant entities, shall immediately freeze all Assets of the Person or Entity included by the Security Council or the Sanctions Committee within twenty-four hours without waiting for announcement of the inclusion of the Person or Entity in the List of Sanctions. In addition, it shall freeze Assets of the Included Person or Entity under a decision by the Public Prosecutor upon announcing the same and without sending a prior notification to either of them.

The persons and bodies mentioned in the previous paragraph shall be prohibited from providing the Included Persons or Entities or the entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the same with any Assets, financial services or any relevant services, directly or indirectly, independently or in partnership with third parties. Moreover, they shall be prohibited from providing the persons or entities, that represent the included ones or that are instructed by the same, with any of these Assets, financial services or any relevant services, receiving any Assets or services therefrom or engaging in transactions therewith without obtaining a prior permission from the Public Prosecutor based on the Committee's proposal.

When any of the Included Persons or Entities or the entities owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the same attempt to carry out any financial transaction or any relevant services, the persons and bodies mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article shall freeze the Assets that are transferred to the Included Persons or Entities upon completion of the transaction and notify the Committee in writing for taking the appropriate procedures.

Article (40)

The Regulatory Bodies shall be responsible for monitoring and following up the Financial Institutions, Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions and Non-Profit Organizations and making sure that they comply with the requirements of application of the determined financial sanctions related to counter-terrorism, counter-financing of terrorism, and counter-financing of mass destruction weapons proliferation and that they take the preventive measures mentioned in the law regulating anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism.

In case the Financial Institutions, Designated Non-Financial Businesses and Professions and Non-Profit Organizations violate such requirements, the Regulatory Bodies shall apply the sanctions mentioned in the law regulating anti-money laundering and counter-financing of terrorism unless no other law stipulates more severe sanctions.

Moreover, upon examining the registration or license applications or the renewal applications, the Regulatory Bodies shall check ID of the applicant for registration, the shareholders of the Legal Person or Arrangement, its main department and the real beneficiaries.

The Regulatory Bodies shall take all procedures and measures necessary to prevent the Included Persons and Entities from registering, getting licenses, possessing a share in a Legal Entity or Arrangement or engaging in management and inform the Public Prosecutor and Committee of the procedures taken in implementation of the provisions of this Article.

Article (41)

The Public Prosecutor shall appoint a party to manage the frozen Assets in all cases where such Assets' nature requires so.

The party appointed shall take over the frozen Assets and carry out inventory of the same in presence of the concerned parties and the Public Prosecution's representative.

In addition, the party appointed shall maintain and manage the Assets in a proper way and return the same with their received returns in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Civil Code concerning agency related to management, deposit and receivership works as per regulated by the Public Prosecutor's decision.

Article (42)

Except in Inclusion cases made under decision of the Security Council or Sanctions Committee, any person or its representative affected by the said Inclusion decision, may ask for permission from the public prosecutor to use a portion of the frozen Assets for basic and extraordinary expenses thereof or its dependants. These expenses are for food, rent, payment of mortgages, medical treatment, medicines, payment of taxes, insurance instalments and charges for public services; or the expenses for reasonable professional fees, charges for legal services and fees and charges related to the regular preservation and maintenance of the frozen Assets or any other commitments.

If the concerned persons does not submit a request to cover the basic and extraordinary expenses set forth in the previous paragraph, the public prosecutor shall permit the use of a portion of the frozen Assets to cover these expenses.

In all cases, the disbursement of such shall be based on the Committee's examination of each included Person separately.

If the Inclusion is made under decision of the Security Council or Sanctions Committee, the public prosecutor may exercise the competences

set forth herein in accordance with the rules and regulations determined by the Security Council.

The public prosecutor shall issue the necessary rules and procedures in order to implement the provisions of this Article.