



Approval of the anti-terrorism and financing system:

Resolution No. 92, A.H. 11/2/1439

Upon reviewing the treatment mentioned in the Royal Court No. 6512 on A.H. 10/2/1439, including a message from the Ministry of Interior No. 126755 on A.H. 12/5/1438 concerning the project of anti-terrorism and financing system.

Upon reviewing the aforementioned project system.

Upon reviewing the Sovereign Ordinance No. (A/293) dated A.H. 26/10/1438.

Upon reviewing the system of Investigation and Public Prosecution issued by the Royal Decree No. (M/56) dated A.H. 14/10/1409.

Upon reviewing the Law of Criminal Procedure issued by the Royal Decree No. (M/2) dated A.H. 22/1/1435.

Upon reviewing the anti-terrorism and financing system issued by the Royal Decree No. (M/16) dated A.H. 24/2/1435.

Upon reviewing the minutes No. 476 dated A.H. 41/5/1437, No. 32 dated A.H. 11/1/1439, and No. 143 dated A.H. 4/2/1439, and the two memorandums No. 33 dated A.H. 11/1/1439 and No. 163 dated A.H. 11/2/1439 prepared in the Bureau of Experts at the Council of Ministers.

Upon reviewing the two Consultative Council decisions No. (59-185) dated A.H. 26/1/1439 and No. (61-190) dated A.H. 10/2/1439.

Upon reviewing the recommendation of the General Committee of the Council of Ministers No. (595) dated A.H. 11/2/1439.

The Council of Ministers has decided to:

First: Approve the anti-terrorism and its financing system, in the annexed version.

Second: Notwithstanding the provisions of the anti-terrorism and financing system and the system of Investigation and Public Prosecution (Public Prosecutor's Office), the Ministry of Interior (and then the Presidency of State Security after conducting its tasks) exercises jurisdiction over the investigation of crimes mentioned in the anti-terrorism and its financing system pending the necessary capabilities of the Public Prosecutor's Office in order to proceed with its jurisdictions according to what is agreed upon with the Presidency of State Security for a period of two years, renewable by a decision from the cabinet.

A draft Royal decree has been prepared, accompanying this version.

Royal decree number (M/21) dated A.H. 12/2/1439:

With God Almighty
We Salman Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud
King of Saudi Arabia Kingdom

Pursuant to the article No. 70 of the Basic System of Government, issued by the Royal order No. (A/90) dated A.H. 27/8/1412, and pursuant to the subject No. 20 of the Cabinet's resolution, issued by the Royal order No. (A/13) dated A.H. 3/3/1414 and pursuant to the articles 17 and 18 of the Consultative Council system issued by the Royal order No. (A/91) dated A.H. 27/8/1412. And upon reviewing both resolutions of the Consultative Council No. (59-185) dated A.H. 26/1/1439 and No. (61-190) dated A.H. 10/2/1439. And upon reviewing the council of ministers resolution No. (92) Dated A.H. 11/2/1439.

Decided to:

First: Approve the anti-terrorism and its financing system in the annexed version.

Second: Notwithstanding the provisions of the anti-terrorism and its financing system and the system of Investigation and Public Prosecution (Public Prosecutor's Office), the Ministry of Interior (and then the Presidency of State Security after conducting its tasks) exercises jurisdiction over the investigation of crimes mentioned in the anti-terrorism and its financing system pending the necessary capabilities of the Public Prosecutor's Office in order to proceed with its jurisdictions according to what is agreed upon with the Presidency of State Security for a period of two years, renewable by decision of the Council of Ministers.

Third: His Highness the Deputy Prime Minister, the Ministers and the Heads of concerned independent bodies should – each in their own specialty - execute this decree.

The anti-terrorism law and its financing system:

Chapter one: Definitions

Article 1:

The following terms and expressions- wherever they appear in this Law- shall have the meanings given to them, unless otherwise required by the context.

- 1- **The system:** The anti-terrorism and its financing system.
- 2- **The Regulation:** The regulation for the implementation of the System.
- 3- **The terrorist crime:** All behavior done by the offender implementing an individual or collective criminal scheme directly or indirectly, aiming to disturb the public order, or destabilize the security of the community and the State's stability or threaten national unity, or disable the Basic Law of Governance or some of its provisions, or damage one of the State's facilities or its natural and economic resources, or try to force one of its powers to do a certain act or refrain from, or hurt someone or cause their death, when the purpose is – by its nature or context – to terrify people or to force a government or an international organization to do certain act or refrain from doing it, or threaten to do acts that would lead to the aforementioned intents and purposes or instigate the same.

Also any conduct which constitutes a crime under the obligations of the Kingdom in any of the international agreements or protocols related to terrorism and its financing – which the kingdom is a part of – or any of the acts that are listed in the annex of the convention to suppress the financing of terrorism.

- 4- **The crime of funding terrorism:** availability of money to carry out terrorist crimes or to give to a terrorist entity or a terrorist with any form that is mentioned in the system, including funding the travel of a terrorist and their training.
- 5- **The terrorist:** Any normal person – whether inside the kingdom or abroad - that commits any of the crimes mentioned in the system, or initiates or involve or plans or contributes in committing the crime in a direct or indirect way.
- 6- **The terrorist entity:** Any group composed of two or more people – whether inside the kingdom or abroad - that aims to commit one of the crimes mentioned in the system.
- 7- **The competent court:** The competent criminal court.
- 8- **The funds:** The assets, economic resources or the properties regardless of its value or type or the way it's possessed - whether it is tangible or not, moveable or not, physical or non-physical - and the documents, instruments, files, remittances and letters of credit of any form, whether inside the Kingdom or abroad. This includes the electronic or digital systems, and bank credits that indicates a property or any kind of benefit. And all types of commercial and financial papers, or any interest or profits or other incomes that are made of these funds.

- 9- **The receipts:** the funds arising from or obtained – whether inside the Kingdom or abroad - in a direct or indirect way from committing a crime that is listed in the system, including the money that is partially or completely transferred to other similar money.
- 10- **Means:** Everything that is prepared or intended, or meant to be used or was actually used in committing a crime of the crimes mentioned in the system.
- 11- **Preventive attachment:** the temporary prohibition of the transfer or conversion or exchange or disposal or moving or seizing of funds based on an order issued by the competent court.
- 12- **Confiscation:** the permanent deprivation and dispossession of the money or of the proceeds of the crime or means, based on a judicial decision issued by a competent court.
- 13- **The public and private facilities and property:** the real estates and movables and facilities that the state owns or the individuals with high public morale, or that is maintained for the general public's benefit, or the activities it provides to achieve a goal of the purposes of public benefit, which includes real estates, movables, facilities of individuals or people of general moral character or diplomatic community or international or humanitarian organizations working in the State.
- 14- **Financial institutions:** Anyone that practices one (or more) of the financial activities or transactions – determined by the regulation- for the benefit of an agent or on his behalf.
- 15- **The Specified non-financial acts and professions:** any of the commercial acts and professions that are determined by the regulation.
- 16- **Non-profit organizations:** any non-profit entity – authorized – which collects money or receives money or spends it for charity, religious, cultural, educational, social, solidarity purposes or others purposes.
- 17- **The agent:** An individual who commits – or initiates – any of the acts that are determined in the regulation with any of the financial institutions or designated non-financial businesses.
- 18- **Business relationship:** a relationship of systematic nature that arises between the agent and the financial institutions or designated non-financial businesses and, that is related to the activities and services provided for them.
- 19- **Wire transfer:** financial transaction conducted by a financial institution on behalf of the transfer order which enables the delivery of a certain amount of money to a recipient in another financial institution regardless if the individual who made the transaction and the beneficiary are the same person.
- 20- **The actual beneficiary:** a normal person that owns or practices final effective control directly or indirectly on the agent or the normal person that the procedure is being done on his behalf, or on the financial institutions or the designated non-financial business or the non-profit organizations or on any other legal person.

21- **The competent authority:** any of the administrative authorities or criminal control authorities or the system rescue authorities or the regulators, that are specialized in – anti-terrorism and its financing or inference, investigation, inspection, detention, freezing, arrest, or Public Prosecution, or trial, depending on the context – accordingly with the law.

22- **The Regulators:** The responsible authority for the investigation of the commitment of the financial institutions and the designated non-financial businesses and professions, and the non-profit organizations, along with the requirements mentioned in the system and regulation or any of the resolutions or related instructions.

Chapter Two: General provisions

Article two:

The crimes that are mentioned in the system are considered large crimes liable to arrest.

Article three:

Notwithstanding the principle of territoriality, this system is valid on everyone who is Saudi or foreigner who has committed – outside the Kingdom a crime of the crimes mentioned in the system or helped in its execution or initiated to, or incited for or contributed in doing it without being trialed, if it was aimed to do the following:

- 1- Change the regime of the kingdom.
- 2- Disable the basic system of government.
- 3- Force the Kingdom to do a certain act or refrain from it
- 4- Attack Saudis abroad.
- 5- Damage the public property of the State and its representatives abroad including embassies and other diplomatic places or its consulates.
- 6- Carry out a terrorist act on any means of transport registered in the kingdom or carries its flag.
- 7- Affect the Kingdom's interests or economy or national security.

Chapter three: The procedures

Article four:

The Presidency of State Security handles the functions of criminal confiscation and inference including search, investigation, seizure, criminal and administrative prosecution, gathering evidence and clues, financial investigation, and operations of confidential nature, as well as locate and follow and confiscate the suspect's money and the crime's income or its means issued by the system.

Article five:

The Public Prosecution is specialized in issuing obligatory attendance or arrest warrant and capture of the person that is suspected to have committed any of the crimes issued by the system.

In all cases, the arrested person should not stay detained for more than (7) days unless there is a written order, with respect to the procedures and regulations that the regulation decides upon regarding this matter.

Article six:

- 1- The Public Prosecution has the right to – on its own or based on the criminal investigation officer's demand – request from any person or from the financial institutions, or the non-financial acts and professions specified, or the non-profit organizations, to provide records, documents or information, and the respective party should correctly and specifically and urgently execute what is ordered from it. And in case the request is targeting a financial institution, it is to be executed through the competent authority that practices censorship over it. The regulation clarifies the mechanism of execution of requests.
- 2- The head of the state security has the right to – during the inference phase – request from any person or from the financial institutions, or the non-financial acts and professions specified, or the non-profit organizations, to provide records, documents or information, and the respective party should correctly and specifically and urgently execute what is ordered from it. And in case the request is targeting a financial institution, it is to be executed through the competent authority that practices censorship over it. The regulation clarifies the mechanism of execution of requests.
- 3- The requested party, according to sections (1) and (2) of this article, should not reveal the request or anything related to it to anyone, except to the person responsible for its execution or another employee or to a member of the board to get counseling or to specify the necessary procedures for the execution of the request.

Article seven:

- 1- The public prosecution is specialized in issuing permits to enter houses, offices or buildings for inspection at any given time during the specified period for the permit to inspect and capture individuals, and seize and confiscate money, properties, documents, evidences and information. And that is in the case of any crime mentioned in the system.

- 2- In the case of executing any of the procedures mentioned in section (1) of this article on financial institutions, non-financial acts and professions specified, and the non-profit organizations, the censorship authority should be notified.
- 3- It is not necessary – in urgent cases – to receive a permit to do any of the procedures mentioned in section (1) of this article, but a report must be written to clarify reasons for the urgency. The public prosecution must be notified with this procedure and its results within 24-hours, and the regulation clarifies the regulations of the urgent cases.

Article eight:

The attorney general has the right to issue an order for surveillance and obtain evidences, records and letters – including speeches, publications, packages and all other forms of communication and information and stored documents in the electronic systems – that are related to any of the crimes mentioned in the system, to confiscate and record it.

Article nine:

- 1- The public prosecution has the right to order the specialized authority to perform provisional seizure - in an urgent manner and before informing the concerned party - on money or media or receipts that are suspected to be involved in the crimes that are listed in the system or being used for that purpose which will make it prone to confiscation.
- 2- The head of the state security – during the inference phase – has the right to issue an order for the authorized authority to perform provisional seizure- in an urgent manner and before informing the concerned party- on money or media or receipts that are suspected to be involved in the crimes that are listed in the system or being used for that purpose, which will make it prone to confiscation, and to inform the attorney general about the detention within 72-hours.

Article 10:

- 1- The head of the state security has the right to restrict the suspect involved in the crimes that are listed by the system from travelling outside the kingdom, and the order of restriction should be provided to the public prosecution within 72-hours from the issuing date or take other procedures concerning his travel or arrival. And it is allowed in the restriction order not to inform the suspect of the procedures taken against him if the security interest requires not to.
- 2- The attorney general can restrict the accused of committing the crimes mentioned by the system from travelling outside the kingdom, and it is allowed in the restriction order not to inform the suspect of the procedures taken against him if the benefit of the investigation requires so.

Article 11:

Without violating the claimer’s right of the private right, the public prosecution must stop the procedures of the lawsuit against whoever reported a crime listed by the system – before or after being committed – and cooperate with the competent authorities during investigation to capture the rest of the perpetrators or the perpetrators of another similar crime in its type and degree of danger, or led the

competent authorities to wanted individuals or dangerous individuals that hold similar criminal plans to the specified crime.

Article twelve:

The general prosecution can temporarily release any of the detainees in the crimes listed by the system, if there aren't any security precautions.

Article thirteen:

The head of the state security – according to terms and regulations specified by the regulation – is able to temporarily release the sentenced in one of the crimes listed by the system during the execution of the sentence.

Article fourteen:

The head of the state security is able to put regulations, procedures and safety precautions to guarantee the security of the released individuals in the crimes listed by the system.

Article fifteen:

The criminal investigation officers or the military personnel appointed in countering the crimes listed by the system have the authority to exercise force to ensure limitation of the crimes, and that is with accordance to the regulations specified by the system.

Article sixteen:

To anyone who has been harmed by the accused or the sentenced individuals with crimes listed by the system, to come forward to the head of the of the state security and file a compensation request before addressing the competent court, and a committee for settlement must be formed specifically for the purpose of looking into the request with a decision made by the president, the committee should include at least three members, among them there should be a legal advisor and a system advisor, and the committee's resolution are issued according to majority votes within 90 days from the date of the filing of the request, and the head of the state security is to decide the mechanism of the committees operation.

Article seventeen:

Without violating the resolutions that are related to the general customs authority that is mentioned in the money laundering combat system, the authority is able to – if there is suspicion of funding terrorism – detain suspected currencies or tools subject for exchange or gold bullions or precious stones or metals or jewels of any value, and refer them and their holder – if found – immediately to the designated authority to take the systematic procedures with notifying the general management for financial investigation, and the regulation specifies the provisions related to the implementation of this article.

Article eighteen:

The public prosecution is specialized in conducting the investigations in crimes that are listed by the system and take criminal action and undertake it in the competent court.

Article nineteen:

The public prosecution is specialized in issuing restraining orders against the accused in crimes that are listed in the system for a period or consecutive periods that do not exceed 30 days, and does not exceed 12 months in total. And in the cases that require longer arrestment period, the order is taken to the competent court that decides what it sees fit concerning the extension.

Article twenty:

Without violating the right of notifying the family of the accused, the public prosecution can order to prohibit communication with the accused or visitation for a period that does not exceed 90 days if the investigations interest requires that. And if the investigation requires a longer time period, the order is taken to the competent court to decide what it sees fit.

Article twenty-one:

Without violating the right of the accused to appoint a lawyer or defendant agent, the public prosecution - during the investigation period - can restrict that right whenever the investigation's interest requires doing so.

Article twenty-two:

Without violating the rights to those with good will, the Public Prosecution is in charge of specifying which money, media and receipts that is to be confiscated and tracked.

Article twenty-three:

The investigation's procedures and the pursuit of criminal actions, in crimes that are listed by the system or other associated crimes, do not stop based on the victim's or the agent's or his heir's complaint. And the persecutor for private right can direct his request to the specialized court after the end of the investigation for the public right.

Article twenty-four:

The specialized court can be decisive in what follows:

- 1- The crimes listed by the system.
- 2- The suits for terminating decisions and compensation suits that are related to the application of the system's provisions.

- 3- The requests for the implementation of final foreign provisions that are related to any terrorist crime or terror funding crime including the provisions related to confiscation of money or receipts or media that are connected to any of these crimes.

And the provisions of section (1) and (2) of this article are to be appealed in the designated criminal court, and its ruling may be objected in the specialized authority in the Supreme Court in the cases that are mentioned in the penalty procedure system.

Article twenty-five:

The specialized court is able to issue in absentia against the accused of crimes that are mentioned by the system if the court is informed through reporting means or one of the official media outlets, and when he is arrested or when he attends, he is presented to the court that issued the verdict for retrial.

Article twenty-six:

If several related crimes take place, and one of the crimes are listed in the system, the specialized court is responsible for decisiveness in all charges against the accused, if independent papers were not decisive for these crimes before taken to the court.

Article twenty-seven:

- 1- The competent court – when needed – to discuss with experts and hear witnesses in the absence of the accused and his lawyer, and the latter shall be informed of what came in the testimony and the experts report without revealing their identity. Sufficient protection must be given to the witness or expert with accordance to the case's circumstances and its potential dangers.
- 2- The head of the competent court – during the overseeing of the lawsuit – can allow photography, recording, or broadcasting of the hearing's events.

Article twenty-eight:

The competent authority must execute the issued order concerning the provisional seizure of money, receipts or media immediately.

Twenty ninth subject:

- 1- The lawsuit related to the crimes mentioned by the system doesn't expire with time.
- 2- In the case of storing papers of the accused due to being described unfit in any of the crimes mentioned by the system, he is to be enrolled in specialized treatment centers until he is declared fit for prosecution, and to be presented for the public prosecution to look into his appeal for the penalty procedures.

Chapter four: Penalties

Article thirty:

An individual who has ever described – directly or indirectly – the King or the Crown Prince with an offensive description to religion or justice, is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding more than 10 years and not less than 5 years.

Article thirty-one:

An individual who holds a weapon or explosives aiming to execute a terrorist crime is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 30 years and not less than 10 years.

Article thirty-two:

Anyone who has formed a terrorist entity or managed it or took a leadership position in it is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 25 years and not less than 15 years, and if he is an officer in the military force or a member of the force, or had previously underwent training at a terrorist entity, then the sentence is not less than 20 years and not more than 30 years.

Article thirty-three:

Anyone who has joined a terrorist entity or took part of it is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 20 years and not less than 3 years, and if he is an officer in the military force or a member of the force, or had previously underwent training at a terrorist entity, then the sentence is not less than 15 years and not more than 30 years.

Article thirty-four:

Anyone who agrees with a terrorist ideology or invited others to it, or a terrorist entity, or a terrorist crime or the criminal's ideology, or spoken with compassion to the crime or praised it, or had any publications or records - with the aim of disseminating and promoting it - despite of its type, having any terrorist related promoting or criminal acts is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 8 years and not less than 3 years

Article thirty-five:

Anyone who encouraged joining any terrorist entity, or participation in its activities, or recruitment, or contributed to the funding of all that is mentioned is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 25 years and not less than 8 years, and if he worked for restricting his withdrawal from the entity, or purposefully exploited anyone who he has authority or responsibility over, or holds a post in education, training, counseling, social guidance or media, then the sentence is not less than 15 years.

Article thirty-six:

Anyone who implements an action - to commit a crime that is listed by the system - is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 20 years and not less than 10 years, and these actions include:

- 1- Providing training ground, or setting it up, or managing it.

2- Trained or received training or funded training for what follows:

A-The use of any weapons, or explosives, or nuclear, biological, chemical and radioactive substances, or toxins, or burning devices, or any of the wired and wireless and electronic means of communication, or its manufacturing, processing, assembling, developing, possession, or providing.

B-forged or falsified or used media tactics and outlets.

C-War or security tactics or martial arts.

Article thirty-seven:

Anyone who supplies a terrorist entity or any of its members or any terrorist with any weapons, or explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical and radioactive substances, or toxins, or burning devices is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 30 years and not less than 10 years. The same sentence applies for anyone who supplies a terrorist entity or any of its members or any individual with relation to committing a crime that is listed in the system, with legal or forged documents.

Article thirty-eight:

Anyone who supplies a terrorist entity or any of its members or any terrorist with any means of communication, or provided them with information or advice or help or a place to stay for living, or as a shelter or for medical assistance or transportation or as a place for meetings or facilitated their work in any means possible to reach their purpose, is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 20 years and not less than 10 years.

Article thirty-nine:

Anyone who smuggles weapons or ammunition or explosives or nuclear, biological, chemical and radioactive substances, or toxins, or burning devices, or any of the wired and wireless and electronic means of communication, or manufactured, processed, assembled, developed, possessed, imported, checked or brought, or smuggled any of the parts or the raw materials or the devices that are used in its manufacturing, processing and assembling, or transporting it through mail or through public or private transportation, or through any other means, in the aim of using it to commit any of the crimes mentioned by the system, is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 25 years and not less than 15 years.

Article forty:

Anyone who kidnaps, detains or imprisons a person or threatens to do any of these acts in the aim of committing a terrorist crime or a terror funding crime is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 30 years and not less than 10 years. The specialized court can rule a death sentence if any of these acts were associated with weapon and explosive possession.

Article forty-one:

Anyone who hijacks a means of public transportation or threatens to do so, in the aim of committing a terrorist crime or a terror funding crime is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 30 years and not less than 10 years. And the specialized court can rule a death sentence if any of these acts were associated with weapon and explosive possession.

Article forty-two:

Anyone who damages – in the aim of committing a terrorist crime - any of the facilities and public and private properties or any mean of transportation, or any of the air, sea and wild navigation facilities, or any of the fixed bases at the bottom of the sea, or endangers it, or disrupts it, or obstructs its services, is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 15 years and not less than 8 years.

Article forty-three:

Anyone who builds or uses a website on the internet or a program on any computer or on any electronic devices, or publicized either one of them, in the aim of committing a crime mentioned by the system, or to facilitate communication with leaders or members of any terrorist entity, or to promote his ideas, or to be funded, or to spread teachings of how to make burning devices or explosives or any tool used in a terrorist crime, is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 20 years and not less than 5 years.

Article forty-four:

Anyone who uses any means to spread information, or a statement, or a false rumor in the aim of conducting a terrorist crime, is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 5 years and not less than 1 year.

Article forty-five:

Anyone who takes up the kingdom's region as a place to plan and meet for the purpose of committing a terrorist crime or the crime of funding terrorism outside the kingdom, is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not more than 10 years and not less than 5 years.

Article forty-six:

Anyone who obstructs the investigation process or the trial, resists, attacks or threatens to attack those responsible for the law implementation or any of their relatives or properties is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years and not less than 3 years.

Article forty-seven:

Anyone who provides, collects, receives, allocates, transports, transfers, possesses, or asks for donations of money –regardless of the means used, whether it's direct or indirect, from a legitimate or illegitimate source- for the purpose of using it completely or partially to commit any of the crimes mentioned in the system, or with having previous knowledge that it will be completely or partially used for funding a terrorist crime inside, outside or related to the kingdom, or that it will be used by a terrorist entity or a

terrorist for any purpose, is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 15 years and not less than 5 years. Even if the crime is not committed and none of the money is used, if the doer took advantage of the facilitations authorized to him by his job, professional or social activities for the mentioned purposes, then the sentence period is not less than 10 years.

Article forty-eight:

Anyone who travels to another country for the purpose of committing any of the crimes mentioned in the system is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 15 years and not less than 5 years.

Article forty-nine:

Anyone with a legal status that had any of their representatives, or managers, or agents commit or contribute in any of the crimes mentioned by the system, if the crime is committed in the name of the person with the legal status or for him, and that without discrediting responsibility to the normal person that committed the crime, is sentenced with a fine not more than 10 million Riyals and not less than 3 million Riyals. And the specialized court can rule to suspend the person with legal status's activities temporarily or permanently, or to shut down his branches or offices that are associated with the committed crime, either in permanently or temporarily, or to close down his business, or to appoint a legal guardian to manage the money and the operations. And in any case the sentence issued can include a synopsis on the sentenced expense, that will be published in a local newspaper that is issued in his place of residence, and if there is not any newspaper in his place of residence then to the place nearest to him, or to publish through other convenient means, and the publication should take place after the verdict is validated.

Article fifty:

1. Anyone who commits any of the crimes mentioned in the system that results in the death of one or more persons is sentenced to death.
2. The prison sentence for anyone who committed any of the crimes mentioned in the system should not be less than half of its maximum duration in any of the following cases:
 - A- If associated with usage or proclamation of weapons and explosives.
 - B- If committed through non-profit organizations.
 - C- If the perpetrator commits the crime again.
 - D- If there was exploitation of minors to commit the crime.

Article fifty-one:

- 1- Anyone who intends to commit any of the crimes mentioned in the system is punished by the sentence determined to the committed act.
- 2- The person is considered an accomplice in any of the crimes mentioned in the system and is punished by the sentence determined to the committed act, when he:

- A. Contributes through deals, incitement or providing help in committing any of the crimes mentioned in the system.
- B. Hides or damages –purposely- materials that were used or prepared to be used in committing any of the crimes mentioned in the system or were obtained from it, or documents that were to help reveal the crime and its evidence or punish its perpetrators.
- C. Enables a detained, incarcerated or wanted individual for committing any of the crimes mentioned in the system to escape or to facilitate his escape.

Article fifty-two:

The sentences mentioned in the system do not bring damage to any of the sentences of the Sharia' a law or other laws.

Article fifty-three:

- 1- A Saudi individual sentenced to imprisonment for committing any of the crimes mentioned in the system is not allowed to leave the kingdom –after he is done serving his sentence- for a period equal to that he was sentenced to.
- 2- A non-Saudi individual who is sentenced to imprisonment for committing any of the crimes mentioned in the system is to be taken away from the kingdom after serving his sentence and is not to be allowed back in the kingdom.

Article fifty-four:

Anyone who had previous knowledge of a terrorist crime plan yet refrained from informing the authorities despite being able to do so is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years.

Article fifty-five:

Anyone who conceals a committed crime that is mentioned in the system or any of its perpetrators is sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 5 years.

Article fifty-six:

The specialized court may reduce the sentences mentioned in the system, on the condition that the sentence is not less than half of the minimum period of the original sentence, and the fine is not less than half of the minimum amount of the original fine, and that is in case the perpetrator provided the authorities with information that weren't to be obtained in any other means, in the purpose of helping to:

- 1- Prevent any of the crimes mentioned in the system.
- 2- Identify other individuals involved in the crime and prosecute them.

- 3- Obtain evidence.
- 4- Avoid or limit the crime's effects.
- 5- Prevent the terrorist entity from obtaining or controlling money.

Article fifty-seven:

The specialized court may - for valid reasons that drive it to believe that the sentenced person will not commit a crime mentioned in the system again- suspend the sentence for not more than half of the original period and that is based on the following conditions:

- 1- Having no previous verdict concerning the commitment of any of the crimes mentioned in the system.
- 2- Showing remorse over his crime.

If the sentenced person commits any of the crimes mentioned in the system again, the suspension is canceled without damage to the sentence concerning the new crime.

Chapter Five: Confiscation

Article fifty-eight:

Without breaching the rights of those with good intentions, confiscation with adjudication –regardless if it was in possession or with another party – of the following takes place:

- 1- Receipts, and if mixed with money earned from legitimate sources then confiscation of the estimated amount take place.
- 2- Means.
- 3- Money that is related to any of the crimes mentioned in the system or was intended to be used for such crimes.

Article fifty-nine:

If the confiscation of money, means or receipts is not possible according to Article 58 of this system or was not possible to locate, then other money of amount equal to those money, means or receipts is confiscated with adjudication.

Article sixty:

The confiscation of money, receipts or means is not allowed if their owner proves that he received it for a fair price or in exchange of providing services fitting their value, or for other legitimate reasons while being unaware of their illegitimate source.

Article sixty-one:

The competent court may – on its own or based on an appeal request – nullify or prohibit any measure or act – contractual or non-contractual – if any party or member involved was aware that such actions affect the authorities' ability to recover the money, means or receipts being confiscated.

Article sixty-two

If the money, means and receipts were ruled to be confiscated but not damaged, the authorities may act according to the system's laws, recover it, or split it with countries that have ties with the Kingdom through ongoing treaties and agreements.

Chapter six: The measures

Article Sixty-three:

Financial institutions, specified non-financial acts and professions, and the non-profit organizations must determine, understand, assess, document and regularly update the risks of funding terrorism, and provide its potential risk evaluation to the relevant regulatory bodies when requested. Furthermore, they should take into account a wide group of potential risk factors including those related to their agents, countries or geographical areas, products, services, paperwork or delivery channels, while including in the potential risk evaluation study, according to this article, an assessment for risks associated with new products, work practices and techniques before they are used.

Article sixty-four:

Financial institutions and specified non-financial acts and professions must take the due diligence measures and determine its scope based on the level of risks of funding terrorism that is related to the agents and business relations, and it must implement extreme diligence measures when the level of funding terrorism risk is high. The regulation determines the cases in which the measures should be enforced and their types.

Article sixty-five:

- 1- Financial institutions and specified non-financial acts and professions should keep all records, files, and documents, including documents of the necessary procedures, for all financial (and cash) transactions and business deals, whether local or international, for a period not less than 10 years after the operation's date expires or closure of the account.
- 2- The public prosecution should commit-when it sees fit- the financial institutions and the non-financial acts and professions specified, to extend its records, documents and file's storage period until it is necessary for prosecution and criminal investigation's purposes.

Article sixty-six:

Financial institutions and specified non-financial acts and professions should apply the necessary extreme diligence measures on business relations and paperwork with any person who comes from or resides in a country – through it or through the permanent committee for counterterrorism and its funding – that's been determined as highly dangerous. The financial institutions and the specified non-financial acts and professions must apply measures to reduce the high risks determined by the regulatory associations.

Article sixty-seven:

Financial institutions, specified non-financial acts and professions and the non-profit organizations must set policies, procedures and regulations and efficiently enforce them to counter the funding of terrorism for the purpose of managing and limiting specific dangers. The regulation determines what the policies, procedures and regulations should include.

Article sixty-eight

- 1- Financial institutions must take the necessary measures to reduce the risks that result from entering in reporting relations with other financial institutions, and that are determined in the money laundering combat system.
- 2- When conducting telegraphic transactions, financial institutions must apply the requirements mentioned in the money laundering combat system.

Article sixty-nine:

According to what is stated in the money laundering combat system's relevant provisions, financial institutions and specified non-financial acts and professions must regularly observe and examine paperwork, documents and files that they own, and they must also look thoroughly into all the complicated and unusually big paperwork and any unusual paperwork patterns that lack economic purposes and clear legitimacy.

Article seventy:

If suspicious, or having valid reasons to suspect that the money or a part of it are receipts, is in connection with terrorism funding, or is to be used in such operations or in such attempts, the financial institutions, specified non-financial acts and professions and non-profit organizations –including those who provide legal and accounting services – must abide to the following:

- 1- Notify the General Directorate of Financial Investigation of the suspected operation immediately and directly, and provide it with a detailed report that includes all available documents and information concerning the operation and involved parties.
- 2- Respond to all of the General Directorate of Financial Investigation's requests for additional information.

Article seventy-one:

- 1- Financial institutions, specified non-financial acts and professions and non-profit organizations, and any of their managers, administrative board members, and executive and supervisory boards members and employees are forbidden to notify the agent or any other individual that a report by virtue of the system or information concerning it, have been submitted or will be submitted to the General Directorate for Financial Investigation, or that a criminal investigation is being conducted or was conducted. This does not include revealing operations or communication between the managers and the employees or communication with the lawyers or the designated authorities.
- 2- Financial institutions, specified non-financial acts and professions and non-profit organizations, and any of their managers, administrative board members, and executive and supervisory board members and employees are in no way responsible of the reported person when they report him to the General Directorate of Financial Investigation or provide it with information out of good will.

Chapter seven: International cooperation

Article seventy-two:

The specialized authorities may exchange available information with counterparts in other countries and conduct investigations on their behalf, or to form joint investigation squads to provide assistance in the investigations or for the purpose of monitored delivery of money with countries that has ongoing agreement ties with the kingdom, or out of reciprocity according to the followed systematic procedures, without it posing any damage to the provisions and customs related to the confidentiality of the information according to what the list determines.

Article seventy-three:

Extradition of the person accused or sentenced for any of the crimes that are mention in the system from another country as well as handing him over to that country is possible on the condition that the delivery is codified in an ongoing treaty between the kingdom and the demanding country, or based on the concept of reciprocity. If the delivery of the wanted individual is denied, he is to be judged by a designated court in the kingdom with the delivery demanding country's assistance in the investigations, and the list clarifies the mechanisms of extradition and handing-over.

Article seventy-four:

The standing committee of requests for mutual legal assistance accepts mutual legal assistance requests related to any of the crimes mentioned in the system.

Article seventy-five:

The standing committee for counterterrorism and its funding accepts requests from countries, organizations and bodies with regard to the Security Council's resolutions concerning counterterrorism and its funding. The committee also sets and updates mechanisms, and takes necessary measures and procedures to implement the related Security Council resolutions, and it is issued through a decision made by the Head of State Security.

Chapter eight: General Directorate of Financial Investigation

Article seventy-six:

The General Directorate of Financial Investigation – being a national central agency – has sufficient practical independency, works on receiving notifications and reports and information related to the terrorism funding crime – according to what is enlisted in the system and the list – analyzes and studies it, and files the analyzed results to the designated authorities, automatically or upon request.

Article seventy-seven:

- 1- The General Directorate of Financial Investigation can directly obtain from the person who provided the notice any additional information relevant for its analysis, and in the cases where the financial institutions had not provided a notice according to article 70 of the system, or if the General Directorate of Financial Investigation wishes to obtain information that are not related to the notice it received, then it must request the information from the designated regulatory association, and the financial institutions must urgently provide what is requested from them.
- 2- General Directorate of Financial Investigation can obtain any financial, administrative or legal information, or any related information, that is stored by specialized authorities- or any side acting on them- according to the provisions determined by the system, which it sees necessary to perform its tasks.

Article seventy-eight:

Every employee that works for the public administration for financial investigations, or any person responsible of it, to commit to information secrecy that he is familiar with during performing his tasks even after his responsibility is over.

Article seventy-nine:

The public administration for financial investigations can – automatically or upon request – refer the information and the analysis results to the designated authority when it estimates that there are reasons for suspicion that a paperwork is related to a terrorism funding crime, and the administration has the power to freely execute its specialty including taking independent decision by analyzing certain information and requesting it or redirecting or referring it.

Article eighty:

The public administration for financial investigations can exchange with the designated authority its stored information.

Article eighty-one:

- 1- The public administration for financial investigations can exchange with any similar foreign authority or requests any activity-related information, and it has the right – according to the systematic procedures – to conclude deals with any similar foreign authority or in preparation to facilitate the exchange of information.

- 2- The public administration for financial investigations, when providing information according to section (1) of this article to the similar foreign authority, to obtain from it a suitable endorsement or pledge that this information will be used only for the purpose that it was requested for, unless this authority gets the approval of the public administration for financial investigation to use the information for other purposes.

Chapter nine: Censorship

Article eighty-two:

The censorship authorities take the following measures to perform its tasks:

- 1- Collecting information and data from the financial institutions, and the non-financial acts and professions specified and the non-profit organizations, and applies the necessary supervisory procedures, including field and office checking operations.
- 2- Commit the financial institutions, and the non-financial acts and professions specified and the non-profit organizations to provide them with any information that the censorship authority sees fit to perform its task, and to get copies of the documents and files however their storage method is and wherever it is stored.
- 3- Perform potential risk assessment for the possibility of a terrorism funding crime to take place in the domains where the censorship authority has power.
- 4- Issue instructions or rules or guidelines or any other tools for the financial institutions, and the non-financial acts and professions specified and the non-profit organizations, in the aim of applying the system's provisions.
- 5- Cooperate and coordinate with the specialized authorities when exchanging censor-related information that is connected to the field of supervision over countering terrorism funding crime with any of its counterparts.
- 6- Check that the financial institutions, and the non-financial acts and professions specified and the non-profit organizations are following the necessary procedures accordingly with the system's provisions, and are applying it in their foreign branches and other associated companies where they have a majority share according to what the state's system is in the place where those branches and companies are found.
- 7- Put appropriate integrity procedures and apply it on anyone that wants to participate in the financial institutions, and the non-financial acts and professions specified and the non-profit organization's management or wants to supervise it or own it or directly or indirectly control it, or wants to become a real beneficiary of its large shares.
- 8- Keep record of the statistics concerning the followed procedures and applied punishments.

Article eighty-three:

Without disrupting a stronger punishment, or any other procedure listed in a different system, the censorship authority, when it detects any violation – from the financial institutions, and the non-financial acts and professions specified and the non-profit organizations, or its managers or board members or members of its executive and supervisory administrations – to the provisions listed by the system or the regulation or the resolutions or the related instruction, or any violation that is lifted by a designated authority, to take or impose one (or more) of the following procedures or penalties:

- 1- Issue a written notice of the committed violation.
- 2- Issue an order that includes commitment to specific instruction.
- 3- Issue an order to request providing regular reports about the taken procedures to fix the violation.
- 4- Impose a fine on each violation, not exceeding 5 million Riyals.
- 5- Prohibit the violator from working in the sectors that the censorship authority has power over for a period decided by the censorship authority.
- 6- Restrain the power of the managers or board members or members of its executive and supervisory administrations or the controlling owners, and after that appoint one or more temporary supervisors.
- 7- Suspend the managers or board members or members of the executive and supervisory administration or request changing them.
- 8- Suspend the activity, or work, or profession, or product or restrain any of it or ban its practice.
- 9- Suspend, restrain or cancel the license.

Chapter ten: Final provisions

Article eighty-four:

The permanent committee for counterterrorism and its funding coordinates the public national policies for counterterrorism and its funding and revises those policies and periodically updates them and takes the necessary procedures and develops them on the basis of the international requirements and updates, and also evaluates the danger of terrorism and its funding including countries with high danger levels, and the head of the state security issues the interior list for the permanent committee for counterterrorism and its funding.

Article eighty-five:

The concerned authorities should:

- 1- Protect the victims' rights and those they have custody over in the crimes that are mentioned by the system, through providing the appropriate assistance and support for demanding their rights.
- 2- Provide the necessary protection for witnesses and sources and judges and public prosecutors and investigators and defense lawyers and those they have custody over in the case there are serious reasons that would jeopardize their lives and safety or basic interests or puts the lives of their family members in danger or harm.

And the regulation specifies the appropriate mechanisms.

Article eighty-six:

It is acceptable to exchange the information revealed by the financial institutions, and the non-financial acts and professions specified and the non-profit organizations between the designated authorities in the kingdom, with full commitment to secrecy concerning these information and not to reveal it except in a sufficient amount when necessary to use it for investigations or related claims concerning the crimes mentioned by the system.

Article eighty-seven:

Anyone of concern to the application of the system's provisions should commit to information secrecy, and to not reveal it unless there is a necessity for its use to the specialized authorities purposes, and not reveal to anyone about any of the reporting, deduction, investigations, or trial procedures that is taken regarding the crimes mentioned by the system, or to reveal related data.

Article eighty-eight:

Construct specialized centers with tasks such as raising educational awareness for the detained and sentenced for crimes that are mentioned by the system, and correct their ideas and deepen their sense of national belonging, and specify the work rules for these center's committees and how to form them, and reward its members and associates, through a decision made by the head of the state's security.

Article eighty-nine:

The Presidency of State Security constructs a facility (the rehab and correctional facility) with tasks to take care of the detained and sentenced for the crimes mentioned in the system, and facilitate their reintegration in the society, and deepen their sense of national belonging, and correct their falsified understandings, and the head of the state security issues regulatory rules for these facilities and rewards for the staff and cooperators.

Article ninety:

The Head of State Security issues a list that includes the security procedures, rights, duties, violations and its penalties, and ranks the detained and prisoners inside the jails and suspension centers that are designed to apply the system's provisions, and also includes what is necessary to correct their social and health situations.

Article ninety-one:

The purpose or intention in the commitment of a terrorist crime or terrorism funding crime through the criminal act's circumstances is to be investigated.

Article ninety-two:

The provisions mentioned in the money laundering combat system concerning the commitments of the financial institutions, and the non-financial acts and professions specified and the non-profit organizations, are to be applied in the case it was not mentioned in the system.

Article ninety-three:

The provisions of the penalty procedures system are to be applied in the case it was not mentioned in the system.

Article ninety-four:

This system is to replace the counterterrorism and its funding system which is issued by a royal decree number (m/16) on AH 24-2-1435, and conflicting provisions are to be canceled.

Article ninety-five:

The Public Prosecution in association with the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Justice and Ministry of Finance and the Presidency of State Security, sets up a list, and issues a resolution from the council of ministers through a period not exceeding 180 days from the date of publishing the system.

Article ninety-six:

The system is effective one day after the date of publishing it in the official newspaper.