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'Ukaz has obtained a copy of the new Law of Counterterrorism and Financing Crimes of Terrorism, which intensifies the punishment of those who are accused and found guilty, with a prison term of at least 15 years, for anyone who uses his/her authority, educational class, training course, guidance, social, or media status. Anyone who commits or finances a terrorist crime that results in the death of one or more persons shall be punished by a punishment up to the death penalty. Moreover, an offender receives a prison term of not less than five years and not more than 10 years for directly or indirectly describing the King or the Crown Prince by any description that defames religion or justice.

The law reveals a prison term of up to 30 years and not less than 10 years for anyone who carries a weapon or explosives when committing a terrorist crime. Any person who establishes a terrorist organization or holds a leadership position in one shall be punished by a prison term of not more than 25 years and not less than 10 years. The penalty shall be increased if the perpetrator is an officer or a member of the military forces and had previously received training at a terrorist entity; the prison term shall then be at least 20 years and not more than 30 years.

The law imposes a prison term of up to 25 years and not less than eight years for anyone who incites others to join any terrorist entity, participate in its activities, contribute to financing any of these activities, or prevent someone from withdrawing from the terrorist entity, and exploit this purpose through his jurisdiction, authority, responsibility, educational position, training course, or orientation, social, or media status. Then, he/she shall be punished with a penalty of no less than 15 years [in prison].

The law refers to a prison term of up to 20 years and not less than 10 years for anyone who allocates a place for training, prepares it for that, administers it, assists in training, or receives training on the use of weapons and explosives; as well as on nuclear, chemical, biological, radiological, or poisonous materials; or incendiary devices and any other wireless or telecommunication and electronic means of communication. The same punishment applies to manufacturing, preparing, collecting, developing, setting up, possessing, or bringing such means. It also applies to those who are responsible for counterfeiting, forging, or using means and methods of the media, and those who are trained on using military and security techniques, and combat skills. A punishment of up to 30 years in prison and not less than 10 years shall be given to anyone who provides a terrorist entity, any of its members, or any terrorist with any weapons, explosives, and ammunition; as well as any nuclear, chemical, or biological materials.

The law states that a penalty of a prison term of up to 20 years and not less than 10 years shall be given to anyone who provides a terrorist entity or any terrorist with any means of communication or assistance in prison. Anyone who smuggles weapons, explosives, nuclear materials, telecommunication equipment, or wireless means of communication or manufactures, develops, collects, assembles, or brings them shall be punished with a prison term of up to 25 years and not less than 15 years. In addition, a prison term of up to 20 years and not less than 10 years shall be given to anyone who provides a terrorist entity or any of its members with a means of living (residence, shelter, medical treatment, transportation, or a meeting place).

As for the terrorist financing crimes, the law has increased the fines up to 10 million riyals and not less than 3 million riyals per a legal person whose owners, representatives, or directors have committed any crime of financing or contributing to terrorism if the crime is committed in the name of the legal person or on his behalf. The competent court shall decide to suspend the [business] activity of a legal person

temporarily or permanently, close his branches, liquidate his business, or appoint a legal guardian to manage the funds and operations, and shall include the sentence of defamation and publish its summary at the expense of the convicted person.

The Counterterrorism Law ensures witness protection, allowing the competent court to question experts and hear witnesses in isolation from the accused and his/her lawyers. The accused shall be informed of the testimony and the expert report without revealing the identity of the witness and the court shall provide the necessary protection required for the witness.

The provisions and articles of the new Counterterrorism Law and its penalties, which includes 96 articles, are as follows:

Cabinet,

With God's help.

We, Salman Bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud, the King of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, based on Article 70 of the Basic Law of Government, issued by Royal Decree number (1/90) dated 27 Sha'ban 1412 [corresponding to 2 March 1992]. Pursuant to Article 20 of the Cabinet Law, issued by Royal Decree number (1/13) dated 3 Rabi' al-Awwal 1414 [corresponding to 21 August 1993], and pursuant to Articles 17 and 18 of the Shura Council Law, issued by Royal Order number (1/91) dated 27 Sha'ban 1412, and after reviewing the resolutions of the Shura Council number (185/59) dated 26 Muharram 1439 [corresponding to 16 October 2017] and number (195/61) dated 10 Safar 1439 [corresponding to 30 October 2017], and after reviewing the decision of the Cabinet number (92) dated 11 Safar 1439 [corresponding to 31 October 2017], have issued the following decree:

First: Approving the Law of Counterterrorism and Financing Crimes of Terrorism, as per the accompanying version.

Second: Excluding the provisions of the Law of Counterterrorism and Financing Crimes of Terrorism, as well as the Investigation and Prosecution Commission Regulations (the Public Prosecution), the Ministry of Interior (and hence the Headquarters of the State Security Service after exercising its duties) shall exercise its jurisdiction to investigate the crimes set forth in the Law of Counterterrorism and Financing Crimes of Terrorism -- until the required capabilities are available for the Headquarters of the State Security Service -- for two years, renewable by a decision issued by the Cabinet.

Third: His Highness the Deputy Prime Minister, the Ministers, and the heads of the independent bodies concerned, respectively, shall implement our decree, which is stipulated upon herein.

[Signed by] Salman Bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud.

Law of Counterterrorism, Financing Crimes of Terrorism

Chapter 1:

Definitions

Article 1:

The following terms and phrases -- wherever stated in this Law -- mean the explanation given to each of them, unless the context requires otherwise:

1. Law: Law of Counterterrorism and Financing Crimes of Terrorism.

2. Regulations: The executive regulations of the Law.

3. Crime of Terrorism: Any conduct committed by the offender to implement an individual or a collective criminal project, directly or indirectly, that is intended to disturb the public order, destabilize the security of the society, destabilize the state, jeopardize its national unity, disrupt the basic law of the state or some of its provisions, harm any of the state's facilities or any of its natural or economic resources, attempt to force one of its authorities to do or abstain from doing any act, or harm or cause the death of any person when the purpose -- in its nature and context -- is to terrorize the people or to compel a government or an international organization to carry out any act or abstain from doing it, or threaten to carry out acts that result in the said purposes and intentions as mentioned, or incite others to carry out those acts.

As well as carrying out any conduct constituting a crime under the Kingdom's obligations in any of the international conventions or protocols related to terrorism or its financing -- to which the Kingdom is a party -- or carrying out any of the acts listed in the annex to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

4. Crime of Financing Terrorism: Providing funds to commit an act of terrorism or for the interest of a terrorist entity or a terrorist in any form mentioned in the Law, including the financing of the travel of a terrorist and training him.

5. Terrorist: Any natural person -- whether in the Kingdom or abroad -- who commits any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law, or sets out, participates in, plans, or contributes to committing such a crime, directly or indirectly.

6. Terrorist Entity: Any group of two or more persons -- inside or outside the Kingdom -- intends to commit a crime as stipulated in the Law.

7. Competent Court: The Specialized Criminal Court.

8. Funds: The assets, economic resources, or property, whatever their value, type, or means of possession -- whether material or immaterial, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible -- documents, instruments, certificates, transfers, and letters of credit in whatever form, whether inside or outside the Kingdom. This includes electronic or digital systems, bank credits that indicate ownership or interest in them, and all types of commercial and financial paper, or any interest, profit, or other revenues generated from such funds.

9. Proceeds: The funds generated or received -- both in and outside the Kingdom -- directly or indirectly from committing any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law, including funds transferred or replaced, in whole or in part, to similar funds.

10. Means: All that has been prepared, intended, and needed to be used or actually used to commit a crime as stipulated in the Law.

11. Precautionary Attachment: Temporary prohibition on the movement of funds, transferring them, exchanging them, disposing of them, or seizing them, on the basis of an order issued by the competent court or the competent authority.

12. Confiscation: Permanent dispossession and deprivation of funds or proceeds of crime or means, based on a judicial judgment issued by a competent court.

13. Facilities and Public and Private Property: Real estate, movable property, enterprises owned by the state or by persons of public corporate body, those that are intended for public interest, or activities for the purpose of public benefit, including property, movables, and installations belonging to individuals or persons of private corporate body, diplomatic bodies, international or humanitarian bodies or organizations operating in the state.
14. Financial Institutions: Any person who carries out one or more of the financial activities or operations - specified by the regulations -- for the benefit of or on behalf of a client.
15. Non-Financial Business and Occupations: Any business or profession defined by the Regulations.
16. Non-Profit Organizations: Any non-profit entity -- authorized as a system -- collects, receives, or distributes funds for charitable, religious, cultural, educational, social, solidarity, or other purposes.
17. Client: Whoever initiates or sets out to initiate any of the acts specified in the Regulations with a financial institution, a specified non-financial business, or profession.
18. Work Relationship: A relationship of a continuing nature that arises between the client and financial institutions and the non-financial business and professions related to the activities and services provided to them.
19. Wire Transfer: A financial transaction conducted by a financial institution on behalf of the transferor, through which a financial amount is transferred to a beneficiary in another financial institution, regardless of whether the transferor and the beneficiary is the same person.
20. Real Beneficiary: A natural person who has or exercises effective final control directly or indirectly over the client or a natural person on whose behalf the transaction is performed, the financial institutions, the non-financial businesses, the non-profit organizations, or any other legal person.
21. Competent Body: Any administrative, penal, or enforcement authorities, or regulatory bodies, which have jurisdiction -- over the crimes of terrorism or financing it, as well as having jurisdiction over the inference, investigation, inspection, detention, the freezing of assets, arrest, interrogation, public prosecution, or trial, depending on the context -- under the Law.
22. Regulatory Body: The entity responsible for verifying compliance of financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses, and professions, and non-profit organizations with the requirements as stipulated in the Law and Regulation or any relevant resolutions or instructions.

Chapter 2:

General Provisions

Article 2:

The crimes as stipulated in the Law are serious crimes punishable by arrest.

Article 3:

With exception to the principle of territoriality, the Law applies to every Saudi or foreign person who commits a crime as stipulated in the Law, outside the Kingdom, assists in committing the crime, instigates, incites, contributes to, or participates in the crime, and was not tried for it. If it is intended to achieve any of the following:

1. Change the system of government in the Kingdom.
2. Disrupt of the Basic Law of the Government or some of its provisions.
3. Induce the state to carry out an act or abstain from doing so.
4. Assault Saudis abroad.
5. Damage to the public property of the state and its missions abroad, including its embassies, and its other diplomatic or consular places.
6. Carry out a terrorist act on board a transportation vehicle registered to the Kingdom or carries its flag.
7. Harm the Kingdom's interests, economy, or national security.

Chapter 3:

Procedures

Article 4:

The Headquarters of the State Security Service shall undertake the criminal investigation detention and inference, including the search, investigation, arrest, criminal and administrative prosecution, collection of evidence and clues, financial investigation, and secret operations, as well as identifying, tracking, detaining, and securing the suspect's funds and proceeds of the crime or its means of the crimes as stipulated in the Law.

Article 5:

The Public Prosecution shall be competent to issue a subpoena or to arrest and to bring to justice any person suspected of committing any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law.

In all cases, the arrested person may not be remanded in custody for more than seven days, except by a written order, in accordance with the regulations and procedures prescribed by the Regulations.

Article 6:

1. The Public Prosecution -- on its own initiative or at the request of the arresting officer, may request from any person, financial institutions, non-financial businesses, and professions, or non-profit organizations, to provide records, documents, or information. The party receiving this request shall urgently respond to it properly and accurately as specified in the request. In the case where the request is directed to a financial institution, it should be addressed by the supervisory body responsible for the financial institution's control. The Regulations shall specify the mechanisms for addressing such requests.

2. The State Security Service Headquarters may, in the inference process, request any person, financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses, professions, or non-profit organizations to provide records, documents, or information, and the requested party is required to do so correctly and accurately, as specified in the request as a matter of urgency. In case the request is directed to a financial institution, it should be executed by the supervisory body responsible for its control. The Regulations shall specify the mechanisms for addressing such requests.

3. A person who is notified in accordance with paragraph one or paragraph two of this Article shall not disclose, to any person, the existence or concern of such a request except for a person concerned with its implementation, or another employee or member of the administration for advice or the necessary steps to address the request.

Article 7:

1. The Public Prosecution shall have the competence to issue a warrant to enter or search houses, offices, or buildings at any time during the period specified in the search warrant to arrest persons, seize and secure funds, property, documents, evidence, or information, in any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law.

2. If any of the procedures set forth in Paragraph One of this Article is applied to financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, and non-profit organizations, the regulatory body shall be notified.

3. There is no need to obtain a warrant to perform any of the procedures referred to in paragraph one of this Article, provided that a record indicating reasons and needs for urgency shall be prepared. The Public Prosecution shall report this procedure and the result thereof within a period not exceeding 24 hours, and the Regulations shall specify the conditions of necessity.

Article 8:

The Public Prosecutor may issue an order to monitor and access evidence, records, and communications -- including letters, publications, parcels, other means of communication, information, and documents stored in electronic systems relevant to any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law.

Article 9:

1. The Public Prosecution may order the competent authority to make a precautionary attachment -- promptly and prior to informing the concerned party -- of the funds, means, or proceeds that are suspected of being connected to or used in any of the crimes set forth in the Regulations and which may be subject to confiscation.

2. The State Security Service Chief may, at the stage of inference, order the competent authority of precautionary attachment -- as an urgent matter and before informing the party concerned -- to carry out a precautionary attachment of the funds, means, or proceeds that are suspected of being connected with or used in any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law. The Public Prosecutor shall be notified of the attachment within a period not exceeding 72 hours.

Article 10:

1. The State Security Service Chief shall prevent the suspect, who commits any of the crimes stipulated in the Law, from traveling outside the Kingdom, provided that the injunction is presented to the Public Prosecution within 72 hours from the date of issuing the injunction or taking any other measures related to his travel or arrival. The injunction may stipulate not informing him of what is taken against him when the security interest so requires.

2. The Public Prosecutor may prevent the accused of committing any of the crimes stipulated in the Law from traveling outside the Kingdom. The injunction may stipulate that he has not been informed of what was taken against him when the interest of investigation so requires.

Article 11:

Without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff of his special right, the Public Prosecution shall have the right to suspend the proceedings against the person who initiates the report of any of the crimes set forth in the Law -- before or after committing it -- and then cooperates with the competent authorities during the investigation to capture the rest of the perpetrators, or the perpetrators of another similar crime in kind and gravity, or guides the competent authorities to persons who are wanted or dangerous for having criminal schemes similar to the type and seriousness of the existing crime.

Article 12:

The Public Prosecution may temporarily release any detainee in one of the crimes stipulated in the Law unless there are security precautions to prevent that.

Article 13:

The State Security Service Chief may, in accordance with the parameters and conditions prescribed by the Regulations, temporarily release a convict in a crime as stipulated in the Law while serving his sentence.

Article 14:

The State Security Service Chief shall establish the necessary controls, procedures, and measures to ensure the safety of the released persons in the crimes set forth in the Law.

Article 15:

Criminal or military officers assigned to combat the crimes set forth in the Law, aiming to combat any of these crimes, may use force in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Law.

Article 16:

Anyone, who is harmed by the accused or convicted of any of the crimes set forth in the Law, may submit a request for compensation to the State Security Service Chief before applying to the competent court. The request shall be considered by a settlement committee formed of at least three members by a decision issued by the Chief. They include a legal consultant and regular consultant, and the decisions of the committee shall be issued by the majority within a period not exceeding 90 days from the date of submission of the application. The State Security Service Chief shall determine the rules of operation of the committee.

Article 17:

Without prejudice to the relevant provisions of the Saudi Customs of the Anti-Money Laundering Law, the Saudi Customs shall, upon suspicion of a case of financing of terrorism, seize suspected currencies, negotiable instruments, gold bullion, precious metals, precious stones or processed jewelry, regardless of its value, and transfer them along with the person holding them, if found, immediately to the competent authority to take the formal procedures, after giving a notice to Saudi Arabia Financial Investigation. The Regulations shall specify the provisions relating to the application of this Article.

Article 18:

The Public Prosecution shall be responsible for investigating the crimes as stipulated in the Law and instituting criminal proceedings conducted before the competent court.

Article 19:

The Public Prosecution shall issue a warrant for the arrest of any accused of any of the crimes set forth in the Law for a period or successive periods, none of which shall exceed 30 days, and not exceed in the aggregate of twelve months. In cases where the arrest is required for a longer period, the matter shall be referred to the competent court for a determination as to its extension.

Article 20:

Without prejudice to the right to inform the family of the accused of his arrest, the Public Prosecution may order that the contact with the accused be prohibited or visit him for a period not exceeding 90 days if the interest of the investigation so requires. If the investigation requires a longer period of detention, the matter shall be referred to the competent court for a determination of what it deems fit.

Article 21:

Without prejudice to the right of the accused to seek the assistance of a lawyer or an agent to defend him, the Public Prosecutor, at the investigative stage, may restrict this right whenever the interest of the investigation so requires.

Article 22:

Without prejudice to the rights of the ill-intentioned, the Public Prosecution shall have the power to determine the funds, means, and proceeds that may be subject to confiscation and traced.

Article 23:

The investigation or prosecution proceedings in the crimes set forth in the Law or the crimes related to it shall not cease upon the complaint filed by the victim, who represents him, or his heirs. The plaintiff of the personal right has the right to file his case before the competent court after the investigation of the public right has ended.

Article 24:

The competent court shall adjudicate any of the following:

1. Crimes as stipulated in the Law.
2. Requests for cancellation of decisions and compensation claims relating to the application of the provisions of the Law.
3. Requests for the execution of final foreign judgments relating to any terrorist crime or terrorist financing crime, including provisions relating to the confiscation of funds, proceeds, or means associated with any such crime.

Decisions regarding paragraphs one and two of this Article shall be appealed to the Specialized Criminal Court of Appeal. Their judgments may be appealed to a specialized chamber of the Supreme Court in the cases provided for in the Code of Criminal Procedures.

Article 25:

The competent court shall render a ruling in absentia against the accused of a crime as stipulated in the Law if the court is notified by a means of communication or an official media. Upon arrest or attendance, he will be brought to court for retrial.

Article 26:

If a number of crimes are committed and interrelated, and one of them is the crime as stipulated in the Law, the competent court shall decide all crimes against the accused, unless separate documents are separated for these crimes before being submitted to the court.

Article 27:

1. The competent court may, when necessary, discuss with experts and hear witnesses in isolation from the accused and his counsel, and inform the accused or his counsel of the testimony and the report of the expert without disclosing the identity of the defendant. Necessary protection needed for the condition of the witness or the expert must be provided, considering the circumstances of the case in question, and the types of risks anticipated.

2. The President of the competent court may, at the time of the proceedings, permit the filming, recording, broadcasting, or presenting of any proceedings of the trial.

Article 28:

The competent authority shall implement the order issued for the precautionary attachment of funds, proceeds, or means on an urgent basis.

Article 29:

1. The proceedings in any of the crimes provided for in the Law shall not expire with the expiry of the period of time.

2. In the case of the preservation of paper or proceedings against the accused for his/her loss of eligibility in any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law, he shall be placed in a specialized medical center, provided that the accused shall, upon the absence of symptoms of incapacity, be presented to the Public Prosecution for the resumption of criminal proceedings.

Chapter 4:**Penalties****Article 30:**

Anyone who has describes, directly or indirectly, the King or the Crown Prince by any description against religion or justice shall be punished by a prison term of a period, not more than 10 years and not less than five years.

Article 31:

Any person who carries any weapon or explosives to commit a terrorist crime shall be punished by a prison term of not more than 30 years and not less than 10 years.

Article 32:

A person who establishes or runs a terrorist entity or takes a leading position in it shall be punished by imprisonment for a period, not more than 25 years and not less than 15 years. If the perpetrator is an

officer or a member of the armed forces or had previously received training in the army, the penalty of imprisonment shall not be less than 20 years and not more than 30 years.

Article 33:

Any person who joins or participates in a terrorist entity shall be punished by imprisonment for a period, not more than 20 years and not less than 3 years. If the perpetrator is an officer or a member of the armed forces or had previously received training by a terrorist entity, the penalty shall not be less than 15 years and not more than 30 years.

Article 34:

A punishment by imprisonment of not more than eight years and not less than 3 years shall be given to any person who supports or advocates any act of terrorism, any terrorist entity, or terrorist crime, or guides the one who commits it, expresses sympathy toward him, or justifies his act or his crime, or praises it. Also, anyone who acquires or obtains any written document, publication, or recording -- for the purpose of publication or promotion -- of any kind, including the solicitation or promotion of a terrorist ideology, a terrorist crime, or a tribute thereto.

Article 35:

A punishment of a prison term for the period, not more than 25 years and not less than eight years, shall be given to anyone who incites another to join any terrorist entity or participate in its activities, recruits him, or contributes to financing any of that. If he works on preventing this other person from withdrawing from the entity, or uses for this purpose the influence he has over him due to guardianship, authority, responsibility, any educational position, training courses, or orientation, and social, guidance, or media status, the penalty shall not be less than 15 years.

Article 36:

A prison term of not more than 20 years and not less than eight years shall be given to anyone who commits any of the crimes, as stipulated in the Law, by one of the following acts:

1. Providing a place for training, preparing one, or running it.
2. Training, receiving training, or financing the training on any of the following:
 - A. Using any weapons, explosives, or nuclear, chemical, biological, or radiological materials, or toxins, incendiary devices, or any other means of telecommunications, wireless communication, or electronic communication, or manufacturing, preparing, assembling, developing, possessing, owning, or bringing them.
 - B. Counterfeiting, forging, or using media means or methods.
 - C. Using martial or security arts or combat skills.

Article 37:

A prison term of a period, not more than 30 years and not less than 10 years, shall be given to anyone who provides a terrorist entity, any of its members, or any terrorist with any weapons, explosives, or ammunition, or with any nuclear, chemical, biological, or radiological materials, toxins, or incendiary devices. The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who provides any terrorist entity, any of its

members, or any person related to any of the crimes stipulated in the Law, with authentic or forged documents.

Article 38:

A prison term of a period, not more than 20 years and not less than 10 years, shall be given to anyone who provides a terrorist entity, any of its members, or any terrorist with any means of communication, or provides him with any information, advice, assistance, or means of livelihood, housing, medical aid, transportation, meeting place, or other facilities to help him achieve his purposes.

Article 39:

A prison term of a period, not more than 25 years and not less than 15 years, shall be given to anyone who smuggles any weapons, ammunition, explosives, or nuclear, chemical, biological, or radiological materials, toxins, incendiary devices, or any means of telecommunications, wireless, or electronic communication; or manufactures, develops, assembles, brings, prepares, imports, acquires, holds, or smuggles any parts, or the primary materials or equipment used in its manufacturing, preparing, processing, or transporting by mail, public, or private means of transportation, or any other means, with the intention of using them to commit any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law.

Article 40:

Any person, who kidnaps, detains, or incarcerates a person, or threatens to carry out any of these acts by committing a terrorist crime or terrorist financing crime, shall be punished by a prison term for a period, not more than 30 years and not less than 10 years. The competent court shall render the death sentence if any of these acts are accompanied by or by brandishing any weapons or explosives.

Article 41:

Any person who hijacks any means of public transportation, or threatens to carry out any of these acts shall be punished by a prison term for a period, not more than 30 years and not less than 10 years, for committing a terrorist crime or a terrorist financing crime. The competent court shall render the death sentence if any of these acts are accompanied by or by brandishing any weapons or explosives.

Article 42:

Any person, who damages -- while committing a terrorist crime -- any public, private, or any other means of transportation; or an air, sea, or land navigation facility; platforms installed at the bottom of the sea, endangers, disrupts, or obstructs the services in them, shall be liable to a prison term of not more than 15 years and not less than eight years.

Article 43:

Anyone who establishes or uses a website on the Internet, a program on a computer or any electronic device, or publishes any of them to commit any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law; or to facilitate contact with a leader or members of a terrorist entity, aiming to promote their ideas or to fund them; or to disseminate how to manufacture incendiary devices, explosives, or any instrument for their use in a terrorist crime, shall be liable to a prison term for a period, not more than 20 years and not less than five years.

Article 44:

Any person who publishes or disseminates any piece of news, statement, false or malicious propaganda, or the like, for the purpose of carrying out a terrorist crime, shall be punished by a prison term for a period, not more than five years and not less than one year.

Article 45:

Any person who takes a region belonging to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as a place for planning or meeting to commit a terrorist crime or a terrorist financing crime outside the Kingdom shall be punished by a prison term for a period, not more than 10 years and not less than five years.

Article 46:

Any person who obstructs the investigation or trial, or who resists, assaults, or threatens to attack anyone who implements this Law, or any of his relatives or his property, shall be punished by a prison term not more than 10 years and not less than three years.

Article 47:

Any person who pays, collects, receives, allocates, moves, transfers, acquires, or calls for the donation of funds, whether directly or indirectly, through legitimate or unlawful source for the purpose of using them in whole or in part for committing any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law; or knowing that they will be used wholly or partially for financing crimes of terrorism inside or outside the Kingdom, or associated with it; or that the funds will be used by a terrorist entity or a terrorist for whatever purpose -- even if the crime does not occur or does not use any of the funds -- shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not more than 15 years and not less than five years. If the perpetrator uses, for this purpose, the facilities afforded to him through his professional status or through his professional or social activity, the penalty shall not be less than 10 years.

Article 48:

Any person who travels to another country for the purpose of committing any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term, not more than 15 years and not less than five years.

Article 49:

Any person of legal status whose owners, representatives, directors, or agents commit any of the crimes set forth in the Law or contributes to it, if the crime occurs in the name of the legal person in question or for his own account, shall be liable to a fine not more than 10 million riyals and not less than 3 million riyals. Without prejudice to the responsibility of the natural person who commits the crime. The competent court may decide to suspend the legal person's activity temporarily or permanently or to close its branches or offices, which have been associated with the crime, with perpetual or temporary manner, by liquidating its business, or by appointing a judicial guardian to manage the funds and operations. In all cases, the sentence may include the publication of his summary at the expense of the convicted person in a local newspaper issued at his residence. If there is no newspaper in his residence, then it will be published in the nearest area or it will be published in any other appropriate manner. The publication will only be done after the judgment acquires a peremptory status.

Article 50:

1. Any person who commits any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law resulting in the death of one or more persons shall be punished by death.

2. The penalty for any person who commits any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law shall not be less than half of the maximum limit in any of the following cases:

- A. If committed with the use or the brandishing of any weapons or explosives.
- B. If it takes place in any clubs or non-profit organizations.
- C. If the offender repeats committing the crime.
- D. If he/she exploits minors and others in their category to commit a crime.

Article 51:

1. Any person who sets out to commit any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law shall be punished by the prescribed penalty for that act.

2. Any person is considered a partner in any of the crimes stipulated in the Law and shall be punished by the prescribed penalties, if he:

A. Contributes by agreement, incitement, or assistance to committing any of the crimes stipulated in the Law.

B. Intentionally conceals or destroys objects used or prepared for use in or in connection with committing any of the crimes stipulated in the Law, or intentionally conceals or destroys documents that would have exposed the crimes and the evidence or the punishment of the perpetrators.

C. Helps a detainee, a prisoner, or a wanted person in any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law, to escape or makes him able to do so.

Article 52:

The reinforced punishments contained in the Law shall not prejudice any more severe punishment based on the provisions of the sharia law or other regulations.

Article 53:

1. A Saudi who is sentenced to imprisonment in any of the crimes provided for in the Law shall be prohibited from traveling outside the Kingdom after the expiration of the sentence of imprisonment for a period similar to the period of his sentence.

2. A non-Saudi who is sentenced to imprisonment in any of the crimes stipulated in the Law shall be deported from the Kingdom after completing his sentence and shall not be allowed to return.

Article 54:

Any person who is aware of a scheme to carry out a terrorist crime or a terrorist financing crime and does not notify the competent authorities while he is able to do so shall be punished with imprisonment for a term, not more than five years.

Article 55:

Any person, who covers up any of the crimes, as stipulated in the Law, or any of its perpetrators shall be punished by imprisonment for a term, not more than five years.

Article 56:

The competent court may commute the penalties stipulated in the Law, provided that the prison sentence is not less than half of the prescribed minimum. The penalty shall not be less than half of the prescribed minimum if the offender notifies any of the competent authorities of information that cannot otherwise be obtained. This aims to help with one of the following:

1. To prevent committing any of the crimes stipulated in the Law.
2. To identify and prosecute the other perpetrators of the crime.
3. To obtain evidence.
4. To avoid or minimize the effects of the crime.
5. To deny the terrorist entity or the terrorist obtaining or controlling funds.

Article 57:

The competent court, for good reasons that lead to the belief that the sentenced person will not return to commit any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law, may suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment not exceeding half of the period to which he was sentenced, provided that:

1. He had not been convicted previously of any of the crimes stipulated in the Law.
2. He expresses remorse for his crime.

If the convict returns to commit any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law the suspension of the sentence shall be canceled, without prejudice to the penalty prescribed for the new crime.

Chapter 5:

Confiscation

Article 58:

Without prejudice to the rights of the good-intentioned others, confiscation shall be carried out by a judicial decision, regardless of whether the possession or the property of the offender or another party is as follows:

1. The proceeds, if they are mixed with funds obtained from legitimate sources, the confiscated amount is equivalent to what has been estimated for it.
2. The means.
3. The funds associated with or intended for use in any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law or that have been prepared to be used in the crimes.

Article 59:

If it is not possible to confiscate the funds, means, or proceeds in accordance with Article 58 of the Law or to determine their location, any other funds equivalent to the value of such funds, means, or proceeds shall be confiscated by a judicial decision.

Article 60:

Funds, media, or proceeds shall not be confiscated when the owner proves that he has obtained them for a fair price or in return for providing a service commensurate with their value, or were obtained on other legitimate grounds and that he is unaware of their illicit origin.

Article 61:

The competent court may, on its own motion or based on a request of revocation or prevention carry out any contractual or non-contractual action or act if its parties or one of them knows or has the right to know that any such action would affect the ability of the competent authorities to recover the funds, means, or proceeds subject to confiscation.

Article 62:

If the judgment of confiscation of funds, media, or proceeds is issued, and it is not subject to destruction, the competent authority may dispose of them in accordance with the provisions of the Law, or recover or share them with countries that have agreements or valid treaties with the Kingdom.

Chapter 6:

Measures

Article 63:

The financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, and non-profit organizations must identify and understand the risks of financing terrorism, evaluate, document, and update them on an ongoing basis. They must provide risk assessment to the appropriate regulatory bodies upon request, taking into account a wide range of risk factors, including those associated with its clients, or the countries and geographical regions, or products, services, transactions, or delivery channels. The risk assessment study, in accordance with this article, shall include an assessment of the risks associated with the new products, business practices, and techniques prior to their use.

Article 64:

The financial institutions and non-financial businesses and professions must take appropriate due diligence measures and determine their scope based on the basis of terrorist financing risk associated with customers and labor relations, and shall apply strict due diligence measures when the risk of terrorist financing is high. The list shall specify the circumstances and types of measures to be taken.

Article 65:

1. The financial institutions and non-financial businesses and professions shall maintain all records, documents, and data, including due diligence documents, for all financial transactions and commercial and cash transactions, whether local or external, for a period not less than 10 years from the date of expiry of the transaction or the closing of the account.

2. The Public Prosecution, in cases where it sees fit that it should oblige the financial institutions and the specific non-financial business and professions to extend the period of retention of records, documents, and data to the extent necessary for the purpose of criminal investigation or prosecution.

3. The records and documents maintained must be sufficient to permit data analysis and tracking of financial transactions and must be maintained to be available to the competent authorities upon request.

Article 66:

The financial institutions and non-financial businesses and professions have to apply strict due diligence measures to labor relations and transactions with any person who comes from a country or a region designated by the Permanent Committee on Counterterrorism and Financing as a high-risk country. Financial institutions and non-financial businesses and professions must implement high-risk mitigation measures as identified by the regulatory bodies.

Article 67:

The financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, and non-profit organizations must effectively develop and implement policies, procedures, and controls to combat terrorist financing with a view to managing and reducing any specific risks. The Regulations shall specify what such policies, procedures, and controls shall include.

Article 68:

1. The financial institutions shall take appropriate measures to mitigate the risks arising from entering into a correspondence relationship with other financial institutions identified in the Anti-Money Laundering Law.

2. In the practice of wire transfers, the financial institutions shall apply the requirements of the Anti-Money Laundering.

Article 69:

The financial institutions and non-financial businesses and professions are required to monitor and examine transactions, documents, and data that they hold on an ongoing basis, as required by the relevant provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering, as well as investigating all complex and unusually large transactions, and any unusual patterns of transactions that do not have clear economic or legitimate purposes.

Article 70:

The financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, and non-profit organizations, including persons providing legal or accounting services, when they suspect or have reasonable grounds to suspect that the funds or some of them represent receipts or their association or relationship with terrorist financing operations, or that it will be used for such processes, including attempts to conduct such operations, shall comply with the following:

1. Inform the General Directorate of Financial Investigation immediately and directly about the suspected transaction and provide it with a detailed report containing all the data and information available to it on that process and the relevant parties.

2. Respond to all the additional information requested by the General Directorate of Financial Investigation.

Article 71:

1. The financial institutions, designated non-financial businesses and professions, non-profit organizations, their directors, board members, executive or supervisory personnel, or employees shall be prohibited from alerting the client or any other person of a report under the Law or related information provided or submitted to the General Directorate of Financial Investigation, or that a criminal investigation is underway or has been conducted. This does not include disclosures or communication between directors and employees or contacts with lawyers or competent authorities.

2. The financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, non-profit organizations, any of their directors, board members, executive or supervisory personnel, or employees shall not be liable for the person being reported when reporting or providing information to the General Directorate of Financial Investigation in good faith.

Chapter 7:

International Cooperation

Article 72:

The competent authorities shall exchange the available information with counterparts in other countries and conduct investigations on their behalf, or form joint investigative teams to assist in the investigations, or for the purpose of controlled delivery of funds with countries with which the Kingdom has valid agreements, or reciprocity in accordance with established procedures. As long as it does not constitute a breach of the provisions and customs related to the confidentiality of the information, and in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations.

Article 73:

The accused or the convicted may be extradited for any of the crimes, as stipulated in the Law, by another country, provided that the extradition is effected pursuant to a valid agreement between the Kingdom and the requesting country or on the principle of reciprocity. If a request for the handover is rejected in any of these crimes, he will be tried by the competent courts in the Kingdom. In this regard, assistance in the investigation will be sought from the country that requests the extradition; the Regulations shall specify the mechanism of handover and extradition.

Article 74:

The Permanent Committee for Requests of Mutual Legal Assistance shall receive requests for mutual legal assistance relating to any of the crimes as stipulated in the Regulations.

Article 75:

The Permanent Committee on Combating Terrorism and Terrorism Financing receives requests from countries, bodies, and organizations in connection with the Security Council's resolutions on counterterrorism and financing it, and develops mechanisms, updates, measures, and procedures for the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, and they are issued by the State Security Service Chief.

Chapter 8:

General Directorate of Financial Investigation

Article 76:

As a central national agency, the General Department of Financial Investigation has sufficient operational independence to receive, analyze, and study reports, and information related to the financing of terrorism as set forth in the Law and Regulations. It automatically refers its analysis to the competent authorities or it does so upon request.

Article 77:

1. The General Directorate of Financial Investigation shall directly obtain from the author any additional information that it is required for the analysis. In cases where the financial institutions have not filed a report under article 70 of the Regulation, or if the General Directorate of Financial Investigation wishes to obtain information unrelated to a report it has received, it requests information through the competent regulatory body and the financial institutions shall be required to provide the urgently required information.

2. The General Directorate of Financial Investigation can obtain any financial, administrative, legal, or other relevant information collected or maintained by the competent authorities or by any person acting for them, in accordance with the provisions prescribed by the Law and deems to be necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 78:

Every employee working in the General Directorate of Financial Investigation or any person answerable to it shall be bound by the confidentiality of the information he is aware of in the performance of his duties even after the expiry of his responsibilities.

Article 79:

The General Directorate of Financial Investigation shall, on its own or upon request, refer the information and the results of its analysis to the competent authority when it sees that there are grounds for suspicion that a transaction involves a terrorist financing crime, and the Directorate also has the authority to execute its authority freely, including making an independent decision to analyze, request, or redirect specific information or referral.

Article 80:

The General Directorate of Financial Investigation may exchange with the competent authority the information it maintains.

Article 81:

1. The General Directorate of Financial Investigation may exchange or require any information related to its work with any foreign counterpart, and may, in accordance with formal procedures, conclude with any foreign counterpart an agreement or arrangement to facilitate the exchange of information with it.

2. When submitting information in accordance with paragraph one of this Article to a foreign counterparty, the General Directorate of Financial Investigation shall obtain from it an appropriate declaration or undertaking that such information will only be used for the purpose for which it has been requested, unless the Authority obtains the approval of the General Directorate of Financial Investigation to use the information for another purpose.

Chapter 9:

Supervision

Article 82:

The supervisory bodies shall, in the performance of their duties, carry out the following:

1. Collect information and data from financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, and non-profit organizations, and apply appropriate supervisory procedures, including conducting field and office inspections.
2. Oblige the financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, and non-profit organizations to provide any information the regulator deems appropriate to perform its functions, and to obtain copies of documents and files, regardless of how and where they are stored.
3. Conduct an assessment of the risk of a terrorist financing crime in entities where the supervisory agency has the authority to monitor.
4. Issue instructions, rules, guidelines or other instruments to financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, and non-profit organizations to implement the provisions of the Law.
5. Cooperate and coordinate with the competent authorities when exchanging regulatory information related to the supervision of the fight against the crime of financing terrorism with any foreign counterpart, execute requests related to regulatory acts from any foreign counterpart on its behalf, or request any supervisory information or cooperation from any foreign counterpart.
6. Verify that financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, and non-profit organizations adopt the application of measures established in accordance with the provisions of the Law and implement them in their foreign branches and subsidiaries, in which they own the majority share, to the extent permitted by the regulations of the country in which those branches and companies are located.
7. Apply integrity and suitability procedures to anyone who seeks to participate in the management, control, direct or indirect control of financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, and non-profit organizations, or become a real beneficiary of large shares in them.
8. Maintain statistics on the taken measures and the imposed penalties.

Article 83:

Without prejudice to any more severe penalty and without prejudice to any action provided in any other law, the Supervisory Authority upon discovery of any breach -- by financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, non-profit organizations, their directors, or any of their directors or the members of its executive or supervisory departments -- to the provisions as stipulated in Law, Regulations, the relevant rules, decisions, or instructions, any infraction referred to it by the competent authority, shall take or impose one or more of the following measures or sanctions:

1. Issue a written warning of the committed infraction.
2. Issue an order that includes the compliance with specific instructions.
3. Issue an order to provide regular reports on the measures taken to address the violation.
4. Impose a financial fine of not more than 5 million Saudi riyals for each violation.

5. Prevent the offender from working in the sectors that the supervisory body has the control over for a period determined by the Supervisory Authority.
6. Limit the powers of directors, members of the board of directors, members of the executive or supervisory management, or controlling owners, including the appointment of one or more temporary observers.
7. Suspend the directors, members of the board of directors, or members of the executive or supervisory management, or request their change.
8. Suspend the activity, work, occupation, or product, restrict any of them, or prohibit its practice.
9. Suspend, restrict, or cancel the license.

Chapter 10:

Final Provisions

Article 84:

The Permanent Committee for Combating Terrorism and Terrorism Finance will coordinate the national policies in the field of counterterrorism, terrorism finance, by revising and periodically updating these policies, taking the necessary measures, and developing them on the basis of international obligations and requirements, as well as assessing the terrorist risks and its financing, including the high-risk countries. The State Security Service Chief shall issue the internal regulation for the Permanent Committee for Counterterrorism and Terrorism Finance.

Article 85:

The relevant authorities shall carry out the following:

1. Protect the rights of victims and others in the crimes set forth in the Law by providing appropriate assistance and support to claim their rights.
2. Provide the necessary protection for the witnesses, sources, judges, public prosecutors, investigators, defense counsels, and others in their category, in the event that there are substantial grounds for endangering their lives, safety, fundamental interests, or family members.

The Regulations shall specify the appropriate mechanism for this procedure.

Article 86:

The information disclosed by the financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, and non-profit organizations may be exchanged among the competent authorities in the Kingdom, with full confidentiality and disclosure of such information only to the extent necessary for use in investigations or prosecutions of any of the crimes as stipulated in the Law.

Article 87:

Any person who is responsible for the application of the provisions of the Law shall be responsible for the confidentiality of the information that he has read, and shall not disclose its confidentiality except for the necessity of using it for the purposes of the competent authorities. He shall not disclose, to any person,

any of the procedures, reasoning, investigation, or trial procedures in respect of any of the crimes set forth in the Law, or disclosure of data relating thereto without the need to do so.

Article 88:

Specialized centers shall be established, whose functions shall be to spread educational awareness among those who are arrested and sentenced in the crimes stipulated in the Law. Such centers shall correct their ideas and deepen their national affiliation, as well as determining the rules of action for the committees in these centers and how they are formed. Their members and those who assist them shall be rewarded by a decision issued by the State Security Service Chief.

Article 89:

The State Security Headquarters shall establish homes called "Homes for Reform and Rehabilitation," whose functions are to take care of those arrested and sentenced in the crimes stipulated in the Law, facilitate their integration into the society, deepen their national affiliation, and correct their misconceptions. The State Security Service Chief shall issue the rules governing these homes and the rewards of their employees and collaborators.

Article 90:

The State Security Service Chief shall issue a list of security procedures, rights, duties, irregularities, and penalties. He shall classify the detainees and prisoners within the detention centers and prisons designated for the implementation of the provisions of the Law and the correction and improvement of their social and health conditions.

Article 91:

One should check the intent, the knowledge, or the purpose of committing a terrorist crime or a terrorist financing crime through the circumstances and conditions of committing the crime.

Article 92:

The provisions of the Anti-Money Laundering Regulations relating to the obligations of financial institutions, non-financial businesses and professions, and non-profit organizations, shall be applied wherever there is no text regarding them in the Law.

Article 93:

The provisions of the Code of Penal Procedures shall be applied where no special provision is stipulated in the Law.

Article 94:

This Law shall replace the Terrorism Crimes Law and its Financing issued by Royal Decree number (M/16) dated 24 Safar 1435 [corresponding to 27 December 2013] and repeals any contrary provisions.

Article 95:

The Public Prosecution, together with the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Finance and the State Security Service Headquarters shall prepare the Regulations and they shall be

issued by a decision of the Cabinet within a period not more than 180 days from the date of the issuance of the Law.

Article 96:

This Law takes effect on the day following the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.