



NATIONAL ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING & TERRORISM FINANCING COMMITTEE

**In The Name of GOD,
Most Gracious, Most Merciful.**



His Highness - Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa Al-Thani
Emir of the State of Qatar



His Highness - Sheikh Tameem Bin Hamad Al-Thani
The Heir Apparent



NATIONAL ANTI-MONEY
LAUNDERING & TERRORISM
FINANCING COMMITTEE

LAW NO. (II) OF 2004

PENAL CODE

We, Hamad Ben Khalifa Al Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar,
Having considered the Temporary Amended Basic Law, particularly articles (23),
(34), (51),
Law No. (5) of 1970 determining the powers of the ministers, the ministries and
the other governmental bodies, and its amendments,
Penal Code of Qatar issued by Law No. (14) of 1971, and its amendments,
Penal Procedure Code issued by Law No. (15) of 1971, and its amendments,
Civil and Commercial Law issued by Law No. (16) of 1971, amended by Law No.
(10) of 1982,
Law No. (2) of 1983 concerning the practice of human medicine and dentistry,
Civil and Commercial Procedure Code issued by Law No. (13) of 1990, amended
by Law No. (7) of 1995,
Law No. (1) of 1994 concerning juveniles,
Law No. (3) of 1995 about the regulation of the prisons,
Law No. (10) of 2002 about the public prosecution,
Law of Judicial Authority issued by Law No. (10) of 2003,
Proposal of the minister of justice,
Draft law presented by the Cabinet,
And after consulting the Advisory Council,

Decided the following law:

Article (1)

The Penal Code annexed to this law is applicable.

Article (2)

The Penal Code of Qatar issued by Law No. (14) of 1971 mentioned above is
repealed.

Article (3)

All the competent authorities within its competency, shall carry out this law,
which shall be valid in fifteen days from its publication in the official gazette.

Hamad Bin Khalifa Al Thani

Emir of the State of Qatar

Issued at Emiri Diwan on: 21/3/1425 A.H

Corresponding to: 10/5/2004



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THE PENAL CODE

BOOK I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART I - INTRODUCTORY PROVISIONS

Article (1)

Islamic Sharia provisions concerning the following crimes are applicable if the suspect or the victim is a Muslim:

- 1- The crimes such as theft, adultery, defamation, drinking alcohol and apostasy.
- 2- The crimes of retaliation and the blood money.

Otherwise, the crimes and the punishments are determined due to this law and any other law.

Article (2)

The provisions of part one of this law are applicable on the crimes mentioned in any other law if not contradicted with any other text.

Article (3)

In applying this law, public employees are those charged to do the public authority, the employees and workers in the ministries, the other governmental corps, and public organizations and institutions.

Public employees are:

- 1- Arbitrators, experts, receivers in bankruptcy, liquidators, and sequestrators.
- 2- Board of directors heads and members, managers, all other employees in private institutions and associations, companies and cooperative associations, if one of the ministries or one of the other governmental corps or public institutions or organizations participate in it.
- 3- Whoever does any work connected with the public service upon a charging from a public employee.
- 4- Heads and members of municipal and legislative councils, and others who have public parliamentary capacity whether elected or appointed.

The function, the work, or the service can be temporary or permanent, paid or unpaid, voluntary or obligatory.

The end of service or capacity doesn't prevent the application of this law when the crime is committed during the service or when the capacity is still existing.

Article (4)

In applying this law, public fund are all what is owned or subject partially or totally to the control and administration of the following authorities:

- 1- The ministries and the other governmental corps.

- 2- The public institutions and organizations
- 3- The private institutions and associations and the cooperative associations
- 4- The companies if one of the ministries or one of the other governmental corps or one of the public organizations or institutions participate in it.
- 5- Any other authority whose funds are of public funds according to law.

Article (5)

In applying this law, the public place is the place where it is allowed to enter and exist without distinction.

Article (6)

In applying this law, the public means are:

- 1- Saying or shouting, or repeating it directly or through one of the mechanic methods, or if broadcasted by another means in a public group or a public place.
- 2- Acts, signs, or movements if happened in the places mentioned in item 1 of this article, or can be seen from these places or transferred to them by any means.
- 4- Writings, drawings, photos, films, cassettes, signs or others of means of expression, if exposed or can be seen or heard by persons in the places mentioned in item 1 of this article, or distributed without distinction on people or sold or exposed for sale.

Article (7)

The periods and the dates provided for in this law are counted according to the Gregorian calendar, without infringing any other law.

Article (8)

The provisions of this law shall not violate by no mean the right of retrieval, compensation, expenditures or any other right of the litigants or any other person.

PART 2 - VALIDITY OF THE LAW

Article (9)

The prevailing law when the crime is committed shall be applied. Nevertheless, if a law was issued after committing the crime and before judging it absolutely, and it was better for the accused, it shall be applied.

If the verdict became final and another law that makes the act or abstention from act not subject to penalty was issued, the execution of the judgment will stop and its penal effects will end.



If the new law only extenuates the penalty, the court that issued the final judgment, upon the request of the public prosecution or the convicted, shall review the judged penalty according to the new law.

Article (10)

As an exception of the previous article, if a law issued to impose punishment for an act or abstention from any act or to emphasize the decided penalty, and it was temporary or due to exceptional and urgent conditions, the termination of the designated period or the end of the urgent and exceptional conditions doesn't prevent from filing a penal suitcase for the crimes committed during it or during the execution of the judged penalty in virtue of this law.

Article (11)

The new law is applicable on the continuous, successive or habitual crimes committed before its effectiveness, if committed under this law.

Article (12)

If a new law was issued to amend the provisions of recidivism, or multi-crimes, the provisions of condemnation issued before its validity are applicable.

Article (13)

The provisions of this law are applicable on whoever commits in Qatar a crime mentioned in it. The crime is considered committed in Qatar if one of its constituent acts was committed in Qatar, or its result was realized in Qatar, or it was meant to be realized in Qatar.

Article (14)

The provisions of this law are applicable on crimes committed on board of ships and airplanes owned by the state or carrying its flag, or managed by it for any reason, wherever it was.

Article (15)

In respecting the agreements and conventions in which the state is a party, the provisions of this law are not applicable on the crimes committed on board of foreign ships and airplanes in or passing through the region of the state unless it touched the national security, or the felon or the guilty was Qatari, or the captain or the pilot asked help from the Qatari authority.

Article (16)

The provisions of this law are applicable on:

- I- Whoever committed outside Qatar an act that makes him a committer or an accomplice in a crime occurred totally or partially inside Qatar.



2- Whoever committed inside Qatar an act that makes him a committer or an accomplice in a crime occurred totally or partially outside Qatar, when he is punished for in virtue of this law and the law in which it was committed.

3- Committed or participated outside Qatar in a crime against the internal or the external national security, or the crimes of falsification and imitation of official documents, seals, marks, or governmental stamps, or the falsification and imitation of any paper currency or coins in Qatar, or possessing or promoting these false or imitated currencies.

Article (17)

The provisions of this law are applicable on whoever exists in the state after committing abroad, as a committer or an accomplice, any of the crimes of trading of drugs or persons or the crimes of piracy or international terrorism.

Article (18)

Each Qatari commits outside Qatar an act that is considered a felony or a misdemeanor according to this law, and the act was subject to punishment in virtue of the law in the state where it was committed, he shall be punished upon the provisions of this law if he returns to Qatar.

Article (19)

The committer of a crime outside Qatar is not subject to penal suitcase if it was proved that the foreign courts has issued a final acquittal or condemnation and he met his penalty or it was cancelled, or the suitcase was terminated.

If the acquittal issued in one of the crimes provided for in item 3 of article 16 of the law, based on the fact that the law of the state where the crime is committed doesn't impose a penalty for it, the penal suitcase can be filed in front of the courts in Qatar.

Article (20)

Whoever reaches the seven years old and doesn't reach the sixteen years old is subject to the provisions provided for in the law of Juveniles.

A juvenile who doesn't reach the eighteen years old while committing the crime is not subject to death sentence.



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PART 3 - THE CRIME

CHAPTER 1 - KINDS OF CRIMES

Article (21)

The crimes are three kinds: the felonies, the misdemeanors, and the contraventions.

The kind of the crime is designated upon the maximum limit of the penalty provided for in law.

Article (22)

The felonies are the crimes punished by sentence to death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for more than three year.

The imprisonment in felonies shall not be less than three years, without infringing any other law.

Article (23)

The misdemeanors are the crimes punished by imprisonment for no more than three years and by fine of no more than one thousand riyals, or by one of the two penalties, without infringing any other law.

Article (24)

The contraventions are the crimes punished by a fine of no more than one thousand riyals.

Article (25)

The kind of crime doesn't change if the court replaced the penalty imposed for it by another extenuated penalty, whether for legal excuses or for extenuating conditions, without infringing any other law.

CHAPTER 2 - ELEMENTS OF THE CRIME

FIRST: MATERIAL ELEMENT

I - THE COMPLETE CRIME

Article (26)

The material element of the crime is the criminal activity, which is doing an act or abstention from doing an act where the doing or the abstention is legally considered a crime.

Article (27)

One is not asked for a crime if it is not a result of his criminal activity, but he is asked for the crime that is a result of his criminal activity although another previous, current, or later reason participate in causing it, whenever this reason is expected or possible.

Whereas if the reason is sufficient alone to cause the result of the crime, one in this case is asked only for the act committed.

2 - THE ATTEMPTS

Article (28)

The attempt is to start doing an act with the intention to commit a felony or a misdemeanor, then the act was stopped for a reason not connected with the will of the committer.

The intention to commit a felony or a misdemeanor or the preparation for it is not considered an attempt, without infringing any other law.

Article (29)

The attempt to commit a felony is punished by the following penalties, without infringing any other law:

- 1- Life imprisonment, if the penalty of the felony is death sentence.
- 2- Imprisonment for no more than fifteen years and not less than five years, if the penalty of the felony is life imprisonment.
- 3- Imprisonment for no more than half the maximum limit decided for the complete felony, if the penalty of the felony is imprisonment.

Article (30)

The law shall designate the misdemeanors whose attempts are subject to penalty, and the penalty of this attempt.

Article (31)

The attempt is subject to the provisions of the sub-penalties decided for the complete crime.

SECOND: MORAL ELEMENT

Article (32)

The moral element of the crime consists of the intent and the error.

The intent is the will of the committer to commit an act or abstain from an act, in order to produce the result that is subject to penalty.

The error is available when the result on which the law impose penalty happens



because of the fault of the committer, whether this error was due to negligence, carelessness, incaution, rashness, or noncomplying with the law of the lists. The committer shall be asked for the crime whether committed on purpose or by error, if the law didn't stipulate the intent openly.

Article (33)

Going beyond the penal intent is realized when the will of the criminal is to produce a result less severe than that produced and which he didn't intend.

Article (34)

The ignorance of law is not an excuse.

Article (35)

The incentive to commit a crime is not considered, without infringing any other law.

Article (36)

If the act is committed under the effect of mistake in fact, the liability of the committer shall be determined on the basis of facts that he thought they exist, if they were to negate or ease his liability, provided that his belief is based on reasonable reasons.

If the mistake that makes the committer believe his non-liability is due to his negligence or incaution, he shall be asked for an unintentional crime, if the law punishes for this act as an unintentional crime.

Article (37)

Except for the ministries, the other governmental corps, and the public organizations and institutions, the legal person is a penal liable for the crimes committed by his representative, managers, and agents for him or in his name, and it's not allowed to judge him with other than a fine, and what is convenient of the sub-penalties decided by law; if the law decides for the crime an original penalty different from the fine, the penalty shall be limited to the fine whose maximum limit is five hundred thousand Riyals.

This doesn't prevent from punishing the committer personally with the penalty decided by law.

CHAPTER 3 - PENAL PARTICIPATION

Article (38)

A committer of the crime is the one who:

- 1- Committed it solely or with another.
- 2- Did on purpose an act of the constituent acts of the crime, if it consists of several acts.
- 3- Did acts to assist the commitment of the crime and was present during its execution.
- 4- Used other person by any means to execute the constituent act of the crime, and the latter shall be considered non-liable for any reason.

Article (39)

A participant in the crime is the one who:

- 1- Prompted another person to commit the constituent act, if this act happened due to this prompting.
- 2- Agreed with another person to commit it, and it happened according to this agreement.
- 3- Gave the committer a weapon, machines, or anything else used in committing the crime with his knowledge, or helped him by any other way with the works that prepared, eased, or completed its commitment.

Article (40)

Whoever participates in a crime shall be punished with its penalty, without infringing any other law.

Article (41)

If one of the participants was unpunished for any cause of non-responsibility, or for the lack of the penal intent or for other private conditions, the other participants shall not benefit from this.

Article (42)

If the material conditions were available in the crime, it shall aggravate or extenuate the penalty, and it shall be applicable on whoever participated in its commitment, whether he was a committer or an accomplice, whether knew or didn't know about it.

If the committer had some private conditions that require the changing of the crime description, they shall not be applicable on other than the one related to, unless he knew about them.

Concerning the other conditions, their effect shall not exceed the one to which they are related, whether they were aggravated or extenuated.

Article (43)

If a participant, whether a committer or an accomplice, had personal excuses relieving from the penalty or extenuating it, the effect of these personal excuses shall not exceed this participant.

The material excuses that relieve from penalty or extenuate it are applicable on whoever participates in a crime, whether he was a committer or an accomplice.

Article (44)

If the description of the crime or the penalty was changed in considering the intent of the committer or his knowledge of its conditions, each participant in the crime, whether a committer or an accomplice shall be punished according to his intent or knowledge.

Article (45)

A participant in a crime, whether a committer or an accomplice shall be punished with the penalty of the crime committed even though it was not the one he intended to commit, when the crime committed is a possible result of the participant's acts.

Article (46)

1- If two or more persons agreed to commit a felony or a misdemeanor, and prepared for it in a way that they won't change their mind, each shall be considered liable for a penal agreement, even if the crime, subject of agreement was not committed.

2- The penalty of the penal agreement is an imprisonment of five years at most, if the penalty of the crime, subject of agreement is death sentence or life imprisonment.

If the penalty of the crime was less than that, the penalty of the penal agreement shall be an imprisonment of at most one-third the period of imprisonment decided for the crime, or the fine whose value is no more than one third of the fine decided, without infringing any other law.

If one of the criminals informs the competent authorities about the penal agreement and the participants in it before committing the felony or the misdemeanor, and before investigating the criminals by this authority, he shall be relieved from the penalties decided in this article. If the informing took place after investigating the criminals, he shall not be relieved from penalty unless this informing really lead to seize any of the criminals.

PART 4 - CAUSES OF NON-RESPONSIBILITY

Article (47)

There is no crime if the act was done in good faith, in using a right decided by law or Islamic Sharia, within this right.

The following are considered usage of right:

- 1- Practicing medical works when it is according to the common scientific principles in the legalized medical professions, with the consent of the patient or his representative, expressly or implicitly, or if the medical interference was necessary in urgent cases, or the patient was in a condition that doesn't permit him to express his will or it was difficult in the appropriate time to have the consent of his representative.
- 2- Violence done while practicing sports within the limits decided for the game, in complying with the rules of caution.
- 3- Violence practiced on the committer while committing his crime necessary enough to seize him.
- 4- The appeal of the parties against each other during the written or verbal defense in front of the investigating authorities or the courts within the limits that this defense requires.

Article (48)

There is no crime if a public employee made the act in any of the following cases:

- 1- Executing the order of a chief that he must obey, or he thought it was his duty to do so.
 - 2- Executing the law, or thinking in good faith that it's his duty to execute it.
- In all cases, the employee must prove that he didn't commit the act until he investigated about it and believed that it's legal according to reasonable causes.

Article (49)

There is no crime if the act was done in using the right of legal defense.

The right of legal defense exists when the following conditions are available:

- 1- If the defendant faced danger that threatens him, his money or other's self or money, or believed that this danger existed according to reasonable causes.
- 2- If the defendant was unable to refer to the public authority at the appropriate time to avoid danger.
- 3- If the defendant had no other way to push away the danger.
- 4- If the act was necessary to push away the attack and proportionate to it.



Article (50)

The right of legal defense doesn't allow the killing on purpose, unless meant to push away one the following:

- 1- An act that may cause death or severe injuries, if this fear was due to reasonable causes.
- 2- Sexual intercourse with a female by force, or disgracing any person by force.
- 3- Kidnapping a person.
- 4- Entering an inhabited house or one of its annexes by night.

Article (51)

If the person surpasses in good faith the limits of legal defense, using power more than that used by a normal person in this situation, without intending to cause harm more than that required for defense, the judge, if the act was a felony, may excuse the person and judge on him with the penalty of misdemeanor in place of the penalty decided in law, and consider this an extenuating condition if the act was a misdemeanor.

Article (52)

The case of legal defense, even if the person against whom this right is used was penal irresponsible, is found according to the provisions of the restrains of liability decided by law.

PART 5 - IRRESPONSIBILITY OF CRIMES

Article (53)

If a juvenile is under seven year old when committing the crime, he shall not be considered responsible from a penal point of view.

The procedures provided for in the law of juveniles concerning the committer of a felony or a misdemeanor who reached the seven year old but not the fourteen year old shall be applied.

Article (54)

If a person commits a crime while he is unconscious or incapacitated due to craziness or mental defect or coma resulting from medicines, drugs or alcoholic materials of whatever kind, given to him against his will or he took with out knowing or for any other reason that the science declares it is a cause for unconsciousness or incapacity, he shall not be considered responsible from a penal point of view.

If craziness, mental defect, medicines, drugs, alcoholic materials, or other reason

causes only deficiency or weakness in consciousness or in capacity when the crime is committed, it shall be considered an extenuating excuse.
If the committer causes willfully the loss or deficiency or weakness of conscious by taking drug or alcoholic medicines, he shall be punished for the crime committed even if it requires special penal intent.

Article (55)

He shall be considered responsible from a penal point of view:

- 1- Whoever is unable to choose at the time of committing the crime, for a reason against his will.
- 2- Whoever commits an act to protect himself or other person from an extreme danger about to occur and hurt the soul or the money and it was against his will.

In both cases, it is provided that the committer is not able to push the danger away by another means,
and the act committed must be equivalent to the danger.

Article (56)

Whoever commits a crime whose damage or possible damage is so negligible in a way that a normal person won't complain from, shall not be responsible from a penal point of view.

PART 6 - PENALTIES

CHAPTER I - ORIGINAL PENALTIES

Article (57)

The original penalties are:

- 1- Death sentence
- 2- Life imprisonment
- 3- Temporary imprisonment
- 4- Fine

Article (58)

The death sentence shall not be executed unless after the legalization of the Emir.

Article (59)

Death sentence is executed by hanging or firing till death.



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Article (60)

Imprisonment is putting the convicted in one of the penalty constructions specialized for this purpose by law, for lifetime if it was life imprisonment, or the period sentenced if it was temporary.

Article (61)

The court can link imprisonment with hard labor, if the period of imprisonment was six years or more, and the crime or the circumstances in which it was committed justify this.

Article (62)

Whoever sentenced to imprisonment is charged to do the works provided for in the penal constructions, in respecting the health conditions.

Article (63)

Fine penalty is to oblige the convicted to pay the judged amount to the state.

CHAPTER 2 - SUB-PENALTIES

Article (64)

The sub-penalties are either dependent or complementary.

The penalty is dependent if the law finds it an absolute effect of the original penalty.

The penalty is complementary if signing it is based on the verdict of the judge, whether obliged or permitted by law.

Article (65)

The dependent and complementary penalties are:

- 1- Prevention from some or all rights and privileges provided for in article 66 of this law.
- 2- Prevention from practicing the profession.
- 3- Dismissing from public positions.
- 4- Lockout of the place or the public establishment
- 5- Putting under police control.
- 6- Confiscation
- 7- Deportation of a foreigner from the country

Article (66)

Any judgment bearing a criminal penalty shall require automatically and by force of the law the prohibition of the convicted from all the following rights and privileges:

- 1- Take in charge public function or work as enterpriser for the State.
- 2- Become member of the legislative, consultative and municipal councils, the boards of directors of the committees, public establishments, joint-stock companies, associations, private establishments and mutual associations, take in charge the administration of any of them and participate in the election of their members.
- 3- Take in charge tutorship, guardianship and attorney-ship for minors and persons considered as such.
- 4- Wear decorations, ribbons and medals whether national or foreigner.
- 5- Carry weapons.

The period of prohibition shall be three years as from the date of the accomplishment of the penalty or its forfeiture.

Article (67)

If the convicted, condemned to a criminal penalty enjoys, when the judgment becomes enforceable, one of the rights provided by the previous article, he shall be prohibited thereof immediately. If he does not enjoy such rights, he loses the capacity of enjoying thereof.

Article (68)

In any judgment bearing a criminal penalty against a person exercising a liberal profession organized by the law with its exercise requiring the obtaining of a license, for an offence perpetrated during the exercise of the activities of said profession or caused by it and including violation of the obligations set by the law or the conventional ethics of the profession, the judge may decide to prohibit the convicted from exercising said profession for a period not exceeding ten years. If the judgment bears imprisonment for a period exceeding seven years, the judge shall decide to prohibit the convicted from exercising said profession to a period equal to the period of imprisonment of the convicted.

Article (69)

The court may, when rendering a judgment in a crime with a misdemeanor penalty, decide to prohibit the convicted from any of the rights or privileges provided by article 66 of the present law, for a period not less than one year and not above three years as from the date of the accomplishment of the penalty or its forfeiture.



Article (70)

The court shall, when rendering a judgment against a public officer bearing a misdemeanor penalty in one of the crimes provided for in chapters one, two and three of title three of book two of the present law, decide to condemn him to dismissal for a period not less than one year and not exceeding three years as from the date of the accomplishment of the penalty or its forfeiture.

Article (71)

In addition to the special cases provided by the law for lockout, the court shall order to lock out the place or public establishment where the work is exercised, in any of the two following cases:

- 1- If it decides the prohibition from the exercise of the profession pursuant to article (68) of the present law, the lockout shall be for the same period of the prohibition of exercise.
- 2- If it decides of a penalty for the exercise of a craft in a public establishment which does not fulfill the terms required by the law, this leading to threaten the life of the persons, their health or security or to disturb them, the lockout shall last until said terms are fulfilled.

Article (72)

Anyone who is condemned to imprisonment for a period exceeding seven years for an offence against the exterior or interior security of the State, in an offence of bribery, embezzlement, damage of the public funds, forgery of money or government financial bills, intentional fire, possession of explosives or intentional murder, shall be put by virtue of the law, after accomplishment of his penalty, under police control for a period equivalent to the half of the period of his penalty, provided that the police control shall not exceed five years.

However, the court may decide to reduce the period of control or exempt the victim thereof.

Article (73)

Every judgment bearing condemnation against a recidivist in an offence of forgery, theft, mistrust, fraud or hiding things resulting from an offence or a commencement of one of said offences may bear, in addition to the decided penalty, putting the convicted under police control for a period not less than one year and not exceeding two years.

Article (74)

Each person subject to police control shall have to comply with the following terms:

- 1- Inform the police section in the area of his domicile and any change thereof; the police section may not approve his residence in said place if located in the



region where the offence was perpetrated; if he has no domicile, the police section shall determine a place where he shall lodge.

2- Permanently carry a card delivered to him by the police section of his area bearing all the specifications about his personality and which he shall submit to the police section upon any request.

3- Appear before the police section in his area once a week, at the time set on the card and at any time he is assigned by the police section to do so.

4- To be at his domicile at the period between the sunset and the sunrise unless he obtains an authorization from the police section allowing him to be absent in said period or part of it.

Article (75)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding five thousand Riyal or one of these two penalties shall apply to anyone who infringes any of the control terms provided by the present law.

Article (76)

The court may, when passing a judgment in a crime or misdemeanor, decide to confiscate the seized things resulting from the offence, used or might have been used therein without prejudice to the rights of third parties of good faith. If said things belong to a category, which manufacture, use, possession or dealing with is considered as offence in itself, a judgment bearing confiscation shall be passed in all circumstances, even if said things do not belong to the accused.

Article (77)

Without prejudice of the right of the relevant administrative authorities in deporting any foreigner pursuant to the law, the court may, when it condemns a foreigner to a penalty restrictive of liberty in a crime or misdemeanor, decide to deport him from the State after accomplishment of the penalty.

If the judgment bearing the penalty provided for in the previous paragraph is issued for an offence against honor or trust, the court shall decide to deport the foreigner from the State after the accomplishment of the penalty or its forfeiture.

Article (78)

The court may, in matters of misdemeanors, decide to deport the foreigner from the country instead of condemning him for the penalty provided for the misdemeanor.



CHAPTER 3 - SUSPENSION OF THE EXECUTION OF THE PENALTY

Article (79)

The court, when rendering a judgment for an offence bearing imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine, may order the suspension of the execution of the penalty if it considers that the morals of the convicted, his past, age or the circumstances in which the offence was perpetrated lead to believe that he shall not perpetrate another offence.

The court may decide that the suspension of the execution shall include any subsidiary penalty and all the criminal effects except confiscation.

Article (80)

The suspension of the execution of the penalty shall last three years as from the day when the judgment becomes definitive. If said period elapses without rendering a judgment bearing annulment of the suspension of the execution, the judgment bearing the penalty shall be considered as inexistent.

Article (81)

The suspension of execution may be annulled in the two following cases:

1- If during the period of suspension, a the judgment bearing imprisonment is rendered against the convicted for more than three months in an intentional offence perpetrated during said period or before and the court did not know about it when ordering the suspension of execution.

2- If it appears that a judgment of imprisonment for a period of more than three months in an intentional crime was rendered before ordering the suspension of execution and the court did not know about it.

Article (82)

The court competent for annulling the suspension of execution is the court who ordered such suspension or the court, which rendered against the convicted a judgment of imprisonment during the period of suspension. The judgment bearing annulment of the suspension shall be rendered upon request of the general prosecution or the victim after assignation of the convicted to appear.

Article (83)

The judgment bearing annulment of the suspension of the execution of the penalty shall result in its execution.



CHAPTER 4 - PLURALITY OF OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Article (84)

If one act constitutes a plurality of offences, the offence with the most severe penalty shall be taken into consideration and its penalty shall be applied at the exclusion of any other.

Article (85)

If a plurality of offences is perpetrated for one purpose bound to each other in a way not subject to division, they shall be considered as one offence and a judgment bearing the most severe penalty provided for any of such offences shall be rendered.

Article (86)

The judgment bearing the most severe penalty for the offence, in the two previous articles, shall not prevent from applying the subsidiary penalty provided for the other offences.

Article (87)

If the perpetrator being in the case provided by article 85 of the present law was prosecuted for the offence with the lowest penalty, he shall be prosecuted afterwards for the offence with the most severe penalty.

In this case, the court shall order to execute the penalty provided by the last judgment, with deducting the part of the previous judgment, which was actually executed.

Article (88)

If a person perpetrates a plurality of offences before he is judged for one of them, and said offences do not fulfill the terms provided by articles 84 and 85 of the present law, he shall be condemned for the penalty set for each of them, and all the decided penalties shall apply to him successively, provided that the total executed periods of the judgments issued and bearing a penalty of imprisonment for a crime or misdemeanor together not exceeding twenty years, and provided that the total periods of the executed judgments issued and bearing a penalty of imprisonment for misdemeanors shall not exceed ten years.

The crime penalty shall be replaced for its period by any penalty restrictive of the liberty for any offence, which was perpetrated before rendering the judgment bearing said crime penalty.



Article (89)

The capital punishment shall replace all other penalties except fine and confiscation.

Article (90)

The fines and subsidiary penalties shall be executed whatever their number is, provided that the total periods of police control shall not exceed five years.

PART 7 - LEGAL EXCUSES AND EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES

Article (91)

The law states the apologies exempting from the penalty and extenuating it.

Article (92)

If the court considers, when examining a crime that the circumstances of the offence or of the perpetrator require mercy, it may reduce the penalty provided for said crime as follows:

- 1- If the penalty provided the crime is the capital punishment, it may be reduced to perpetual imprisonment or imprisonment for a period not less than five years.
- 2- If the penalty provided for the crime is perpetual imprisonment, it may be reduced to imprisonment for a period not less than three years.
- 3- If the penalty provided for the crime is imprisonment for a period not above twenty years, it may be reduced to prison for a period not less than one year.
- 4- The provisions of said article shall not be applied when rendering a judgment in a terrorist offence.

Article (93)

If the court considers, when issuing a judgment for a misdemeanor that the circumstances of the offence or the perpetrator require mercy, it may reduce the penalty as follows:

- 1- If there is a minimum limit for the penalty, the court may not comply therewith.
- 2- If the penalty is imprisonment and fine together, the court shall apply one of them only.
- 3- If the penalty is imprisonment without minimum limit, the court may apply a fine in replacement not exceeding five thousand Riyal.

Article (94)

The law states the aggravating circumstances and their effect in the penalty provided for the offence.

Article (95)

Shall be considered as recidivist each of the following:

- 1- The person against whom a final judgment bearing a crime penalty was previously issued and then it is established that he perpetrated a crime or a misdemeanor.
- 2- The person against whom a final judgment bearing a misdemeanor penalty was previously issued due to an offence of forgery, theft, breach of trust, trickery, receiving stolen goods or things resulting from an offence or commencement of any such offence he perpetrated, then he perpetrated within five years as from the judgment one of said offences or commenced any of them.

The court may apply on the recidivist more than the maximum limit provided by the law for the offence provided that the double of said limit shall not be exceeded and that the period of imprisonment shall not exceed twenty years.

Article (96)

If the recidivist was previously condemned to two penalties restrictive of liberty, both for a period of one year at least or three penalties restrictive of liberty one of which at least is for one year, for theft, trickery, breach of trust, forgery, receiving theft things resulting from an offence or the commencement of any such offence, then it appeared that he perpetrated one of said offences or commencement of same, on which he was sanctioned after he was condemned to the last of said penalties, the court may issue a judgment bearing imprisonment for a period not less than three years and not above seven years.

Article (97)

If aggravated circumstances are combined with extenuating excuses or circumstances in one offence, the court shall apply first the aggravating circumstances then the extenuating excuses, then the extenuating circumstances.

However, if the aggravating circumstances and the aggravating excuses have different effects, the court may apply the most severe of them.



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BOOK 2 - OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC INTEREST

PART I - OFFENCES AGAINST STATE EXTERNAL SECURITY

Article (98)

The capital punishment shall apply for the following:

- 1- Anyone, who carries weapons against the State, commences it or instigates thereto.
- 2- Anyone, who intentionally perpetrates an act leading to harm the independence of the State or the integrity of its territory.

Article (99)

The capital punishment shall apply to any Qatari who joined, in any way, the armed forces of a State in state of war with the State of Qatar.

Article (100)

The capital punishment shall apply to the following:

- 1- Anyone who seeks before a foreign country, contacts it or any of the agents working for it, to undertake hostile acts against the State of Qatar.
- 2- Seeks before an adversary foreign country, contacts it or any of the agents working for it to help them in its warfare operations or to harm the warfare operations of the state of Qatar.

Article (101)

The capital punishment shall apply to the following:

- 1- Anyone who interferes intentionally in anyway in raising soldiers, men, funds, provisions, ammunitions or plans any of that for the benefit of any State in state of war with the State of Qatar.
- 2- Anyone who instigates the soldiers in time of war to serve a country in state of war with the State of Qatar or facilitates such act.
- 3- Anyone who interferes for the benefit of the enemy to plan for jeopardizing the fidelity of the armed forces, weakening their morals, the morals of the people or their resistance force.

Article (102)

The capital punishment shall apply to anyone who facilitates the entry of the enemy to the country, gives up to him a part of its territory, its ports, a fortress or a military site, a ship, an aircraft, weapons, ammunitions, apparatus, provisions, food, military missions, a means of transport, a factory, a plant or any other issue meant for self- defense or used for such purpose.



Article (103)

The capital punishment shall apply to anyone who helps the enemy by giving him information or instructing him.

Article (104)

The perpetual imprisonment shall apply to anyone who renders any service to the enemy forces to obtain a benefit or a profit or promises to do so by himself or by the intermediary of another person, whether directly or indirectly and whether the benefit or the profit is material or non-material.

Article (105)

The perpetual imprisonment shall apply to anyone who destroys, damages or ruins intentionally weapons, ships, aircrafts, missions, plants, means of transport, public utilities, pipelines, ammunitions, provisions, medicines or others meant for the defense of the country or use in such purpose.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who badly manufactures or repairs any of the mentioned objects intentionally, or intentionally commits an act, which renders it not valid even temporarily for use for the intended purpose or source of damage.

The capital penalty shall apply if the offence is perpetrated in time of war.

Article (106)

If the acts mentioned in the previous article are committed due to negligence or default, the penalty shall be the imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years if the offence is perpetrated in time of war.

Article (107)

The capital or perpetual imprisonment shall apply to anyone who seeks before another country or any of the agents working for it, or contacts any of them in a way damaging the warfare, political or economic situation of the State.

Article (108)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding twenty years shall apply to anyone who destroys intentionally, hides or falsifies papers or deeds if he knows that they deal with the security of the State or any public interest, this resulting in warfare, political or economic damage of the situation of the State.

Article (109)

Shall be considered as one of the defense secrets of the State the following:

- I- Warfare, political and economic information known, due to their nature,



only by the persons who have the capacity for that since the interest of defense of the country requires to keep as secret away from others.

2- Correspondence, written documents, deeds, drawings, maps, plans, pictures and other things, the disclosure of which may lead to revealing the information mentioned in the previous paragraph while the interest of defense of the country requires to keep them as secret not known from other than those in charge of maintaining and using them.

3- News and information concerning the armed forces, their selection, movements, apparatus, provisions, staff and other issues involving military questions and warfare plans, provided that no written authorization was issued by the military authorities for their publication or diffusion.

4- Information dealing with the measures and procedures adopted to reveal the offences provided for in this title, arrest the criminals, and the information concerning the progress of the investigation and trial, when the investigation authority or the relevant court prohibits their publication or diffusion.

Article (110)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years shall apply to anyone who discloses to a foreign State or to any agents working for it or reveals to any of them in anyway, anyhow and by any means any of the secrets of defense of the country, manages in anyway to obtain one of said secrets with the intention to disclose or reveal it to a foreign State or one of the agents working for said State, or anyone who destroys something considered as one of the secrets of defense of the State or renders it inappropriate for use.

The penalty shall be the capital punishment if the offence is perpetrated in time of war.

Article (111)

The penalty of perpetual imprisonment shall apply to any public employee who discloses one of the secrets of defense of the State. The penalty shall be the capital punishment if the offence is perpetrated in time of war.

Article (112)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall apply as follows:

1- To anyone who obtains by an illegal means one of the secrets of defense of the State without intending to disclose or reveal it to a foreign country or any agent working for it.

2- To anyone who discloses by anyway one of the secrets of defense of the State.

Article (113)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years shall apply anyone who discloses intentionally, in time of war, information, statements and rumors, which are false, biased propapaganda, which results in damage of the warfare preparations for the defense of the State, the military operations of the armed forces or in scaring the people and weakening the morals of the State.

The penalty shall be the imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years if the offence is perpetrated as result of contact with a foreign State.

When perpetrated as result of contact with an enemy State, the penalty shall be perpetual imprisonment.

Article (114)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years shall apply to anyone who undertakes without the authorization of the relevant authorities raising soldiers or any other hostile act against a foreign State in a way exposing the country to the danger of war or breach of diplomatic relations.

The penalty shall be the capital punishment or the perpetual imprisonment if said act resulted in starting the war or breach of the diplomatic relations.

Article (115)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand Riyal shall apply to any Qatari who discloses intentionally abroad false or biased information, statements o rumors concerning the internal situation of the State, this leading to weaken the trust in the State economy or harm its international position or consideration, or who starts in anyway an activity resulting in damage of the national interest.

The penalty shall be the imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years if the offence is perpetrated in time of war.

Article (116)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years and a fine not less than fifteen thousand Riyal and not exceeding one hundred Riyal shall apply as follows:

1- To anyone who undertakes directly or through another country, in time of war, to export merchandises, products or others to a hostile country or imports such merchandises from said country.

2- To anyone who starts personally or through other parties, in time of war, trade activities other than those provided by the previous paragraph, with a person residing in a hostile country or with any of the nationals of said country, his representatives, agents or committees.

In all circumstances, a judgment bearing confiscation of the objects subject matter of the offence shall be rendered and, if they are not seized the perpetrator shall be condemned to an additional fine equivalent to the value of said objects.



Article (117)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall apply as follows:

- 1- To anyone who flies over the territory of the country without authorization of the relevant authorities.
- 2- To anyone who takes pictures, drawings or plans of sites or places against the prohibition issued by the relevant authorities.
- 3- Anyone who enters a fortress, any defense plants, camp or place where there are military forces, military or commercial ships, military aircrafts or vehicles, an arsenal, any military place, location or factory where an act for the interest of defense of the country is started and where the public is not authorized to enter.
- 4- Anyone who resides in or attends any of the places where residence or attendance is prohibited by the relevant authorities.

The penalty shall be the imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years, if the offence is perpetrated in time of war or by use of a means of trickery, fraud, disguise, hiding of personality, nationality, profession or capacity.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who commences to perpetrate any of said offences.

Article (118)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years shall apply to anyone who abstains intentionally, in time of war, from executing all or part of the obligations required by a contract of undertaking transport, exportation, enterprise or public works to which he is bound with the State for the needs of the armed forces, the requirements of the civilians, or commits any fraud in their execution.

The penalty shall be the capital punishment if the offence is committed with the intention to damage the defense of the State or the operations of the armed forces.

The two previous paragraphs shall apply to subcontractors, agents and brokers if the default of execution of the commitment or the fraud in the execution is due to their acts.

Article (119)

If the default of execution of all or part of the commitments provided by the previous article is due to negligence or failure, the penalty shall be the imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years.

Article (120)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years and a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand Riyal shall apply for anyone who requests for himself



or for other parties, accepts or takes, even by intermediary, from a foreign State or from any of the agents working for it, money or any other benefit, promising anything of that with the intention of perpetrating an act damaging the national interest.

The penalty shall be the imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years and a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand Riyal if the offence is perpetrated in time of war or if the perpetrator is a public officer or a person entrusted with a public utility.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who gives, promises or offers some of the provided issues with the intention to perpetrate an act damaging a national interest even if what he gives, promises or offers is not accepted.

The same penalty shall also apply to anyone who is an intermediate for the perpetration of any of the previous offences.

Article (121)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years any person who is assigned for negotiations with a foreign State, or with a physical or legal foreign person, in one of the State subjects, and intended to carry out said negotiations against the interest of his State.

Article (122)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand Riyal shall apply to anyone who discloses, to a foreign State or one of the agents working for it, in any way or manner, or by any means, news, information, things, correspondence, deeds, maps, drawings, pictures or others belonging to the State while there is an order issued by the relevant authority prohibiting publication and diffusion.

Article (123)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years shall apply to any public officer assigned for the guard of a prisoner of war or any of the prisoners condemned for one of the crimes provided by the present title who allows or helps intentionally said detained or prisoner to escape from his prison or place of detention.

Article (124)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years shall apply to anyone who helps or assists one of the prisoners for one of the crimes provided for in the present title or a prisoner of war to escape, commences such act, gives him accommodation, food, drink, money, weapons, ammunitions or any means of transport, hides him after escapement or resists to his arrest while he is aware of his condition.



Article (125)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand Riyal anyone who collects, registers or diffuses any information pertaining to the movements, number, specification or condition of any of the armed forces, military ships or aircrafts of the State of Qatar without authorization of the relevant authority.

Article (126)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceed fifteen thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who knows about the perpetration of one of the offences provided for in the present section or about commencement of any of them and does not inform the relevant authorities thereof promptly.

The two penalties of imprisonment and fine shall be doubled and decided together if the offence is perpetrated in time of war.

The provisions of the present article shall not apply to the spouse of the perpetrator, his ascendants or descendants.

Article (127)

A penalty shall apply to the any of the following considering that he is a collaborator in the offences provided for in the present title:

- 1- If he knows the intention of the perpetrator and offers him assistance, means of subsistence, accommodations, a shelter, a place for meeting or other facilities.
- 2- If he hides things that were used or meant for use in perpetrating the offence or which resulted thereof in knowledge of reason.
- 3- If he destroys, hides or changes intentionally a document, which would facilitate the discovery of the offence, its evidences or the punishment of its perpetrator. In such cases, the court may exempt from the penalty the spouse of the perpetrator, his ascendants and descendants if they are not punished by another legal provision.

Article (128)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding fifteen years shall apply to anyone who participates to a criminal agreement whether the purpose is the perpetration of one of the crimes provided for in the present title or their use as means to reach the purpose searched for said criminal agreement.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who instigates to the agreement or plays a role in managing it; if the purpose of the agreement is to perpetrate one determined offence or use it as means to reach the intended purpose, the penalty provided for said offence shall apply to him.

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall apply to

anyone who calls another person to take part to an agreement of this kind even if his call is not accepted.

Article (129)

Any criminal who undertakes to inform the relevant authorities before the commencement of the crime or before starting the investigation thereon shall be exempted from the penalties stated in the present title.

The court may exempt from the penalty if the information is given after the perpetration of the offence and the beginning of the investigation; said court may also reduce the penalty if the perpetrator facilitates to the authorities the arrest of any of the criminals during the investigation or the trial.

PART 2 - OFFENCES AGAINST INTERIOR SECURITY OF THE STATE

Article (130)

The capital punishment shall apply to anyone who tries to overthrow the regime of the country, seize it by force or by threatening to use such means.

If the offence is perpetrated by an armed guerilla, the capital punishment shall apply to anyone who formed the guerilla, undertook its leadership or commandment.

Article (131)

The capital punishment shall apply to anyone who attacks the life of the Emir, his security or liberty, or intentionally exposes his life or liberty to danger.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who perpetrates any of the previous acts on the vice-Emir.

Article (132)

The capital punishment shall apply to anyone who aggresses by force the authorities entrusted to the Emir, whether by preventing from all or part of said authorities, deposing him or compelling him to desist from all or part of said authorities.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who perpetrates one of the mentioned acts on the vice-Emir.

Article (133)

The penalty of perpetual imprisonment shall apply to anyone who resorts to threatening or to any other illegal means to cause the Emir, the vice-Emir to accomplish an act or abstain from an act attributed to him by the law.



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Article (134)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall apply to anyone who challenges by any public means the exercise by the Emir of his rights or authorities or criticizes him.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who perpetrates any of the previous acts on the vice-Emir.

Article (135)

The penalty of capital punishment or perpetual imprisonment shall apply to anyone attacks, on the territory of the State, the security of the President of the Republic of a foreign country or his liberty, or intentionally exposes his life or liberty to danger.

Article (136)

The penalty of perpetual imprisonment shall apply to anyone who instigates by public means to overthrow the regime of the country, undertakes such propaganda or calls by public means to adopt a doctrine aiming to destroy the fundamental values of the State, to change the social or economic system prevailing in the country by use of force or through any illegal means.

Article (137)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall apply to anyone who is found in possession of any tract, letter or printed document, or any other material inciting to overthrow the regime by force, by illegal means, infringe general security or promote any of said subjects.

Article (138)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand Riyal, or one of these two penalties shall apply to any one who offends by any public means the State flag or the flag of a non-hostile State, whether by destroying or lowering it, or by any other act expressing hate and disdain.

Article (139)

Without prejudice of any more severe penalty, a penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who participates to a crowd composed of five persons at least in a public place, in a view of perpetrating an offence, infringing public security and remains in the crowd after the agents of public force have ordered to leave the place.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who participates in a crowd while holding a knife weapon, a canes or other solid instrument not usually held in normal

cases.

If the person participating in the crowd holds a fire weapon, the penalty shall be the imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

PART 3 - OFFENCES CONCERNING PUBLIC OFFICE

CHAPTER I - BRIBERY

Article (140)

Any public officer who asks for or accepts, for himself or another party, money, benefit or a simple promise of something against undertaking any act or abstaining from any act included in his office shall be considered as receiver of bribery; the penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years and a fine not exceeding what he was given or promised to be given shall apply to him, provided that it shall not be less than five thousand Riyal.

The same penalty shall apply to the public officer who asks for or accepts, for himself or another party, money, benefit or a simple promise of something against undertaking an act or abstaining from an act, which is not included in the attributions of his office, but who believes by error or pretends that it is included therein.

The special benefit reverting to the officer or to another party from the sale of a movable asset or a real estate at a price higher than its value, its purchase at a price lower than said value or from any contract concluded between the giver of the briber and its receiver shall be considered as bribery.

Article (141)

The penalty provided by the previous article shall apply to any person who offered money, benefit or promise to the public officer in said respect, with the officer accepting what was offered or promised to him.

The same penalty shall apply to the intermediary between the giver of the bribery and its receiver.

The giver of the bribery or the intermediate shall be exempted from the penalty if he informs the concerned authority about the offence or declares it before its discovery even after its accomplishment.

Article (142)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years and a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand Riyal shall apply to any public officer who accepts money or benefit from a person to whom he does an act included in his office or abstains from doing an act of said office, after the accomplishment of said act or



abstaining, with the intention of obtaining a reward on his act or abstaining and without previous agreement.

Article (143)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand Riyal shall apply to any of the following:

- 1- Anyone who receives money or benefit pretending that it is bribery for an officer, while he intends to keep it or a part of it for himself.
- 2- Anyone who receives money or profit while knowing its purpose even if the officer intended to receive the bribery did not appoint him or did not know about him, provided that he is not an intermediary in the bribery.

Article (144)

If the purpose of the bribery is to perpetrate an act punished by the law with a penalty more severe than the one provided for bribery, the set penalty with the fine provided by article 140 of the present law shall apply to the giver of the bribery, the receiver of the bribery and the intermediate.

The giver of the bribery or the intermediate shall be exempted from the penalty if he informs the concerned authorities about the offence and said information leads to the arrest of any of the perpetrators.

Article (145)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand Riyal shall apply to anyone who offers bribery to a public officer who refuses it.

Article (146)

Any employee who asks for himself or for another party money or profit or a simple promise of something of the kind without knowledge of his employer and his consent, to undertake any of the acts assigned to him or abstain from said act, shall be considered as receiver of bribery and a penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to him.

Article (147)

In addition to the penalties mentioned in the present chapter, the confiscation of what the giver of the bribery or the intermediate offered shall be decided.

The perpetrator shall also be condemned to dismissal from public office and a fine equal to the amount of money subject matter of the offence.

CHAPTER 2 - EMBEZZLEMENT AND DAMAGE TO THE PUBLIC TREASURY

(Article 148)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not less than five years and not exceeding ten years shall apply to any public officer who embezzles money, papers or other, which were in his possession due to his office.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not less than seven years and not exceeding fifteen years if the perpetrator is responsible of deposits or exchanger, if he is assigned to collect fines, fees, taxes or the like and the money is delivered to him in said capacity.

(Article 149)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years shall apply to any public officer who takes possession in an illegal way of funds, papers or other owned by the State or any authority mentioned in article 4 of the present law or facilitates such act for another party.

Article (150)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years shall apply to any public officer who damages intentionally the funds or the interests of the institution where he works, the assets of a third party or his interests entrusted to said institution.

Article (151)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not less than one year and not exceeding three years shall apply to any public officer who caused by his fault a serious damage to the assets or the interests of the institution where he works, the assets of third parties or their interests entrusted to said institution if this results from negligence in carrying out his office, failure in performing its obligations, abuse of power.

Article (152)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years shall apply to any public officer infringes by means of trickery or by any other illegal means, the liberty or security of the bids or auctions pertaining to the State, or any of the authorities mentioned in article 4 of the present law.

Article (153)

A penalty of prison for a period not exceeding ten years shall apply to any public officer entrusted to protect the interest of the institution in which he works, in a transaction or subject, and who intentionally harms such interest, to obtain a benefit for himself or for another party.



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Article (154)

A penalty of prison for a period not exceeding ten years shall apply to any public office involved in the preparation, management or execution of undertaking, export, works or enterprises dealing with one of the authorities mentioned in article 4 of the present law, who obtains or commences to obtain for himself or other partly, directly or by intermediary, by any illegal way, a profit, a benefit or a commission from one of the mentioned acts.

Article (155)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall apply to anyone who intentionally commits trickery in the execution of all or part of his commitments imposed by the contract of undertaking or export, the public works or other contracts or enterprises to which he is bound with one of the authorities mentioned in article 4 of the present law. The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not less than five years and not exceeding fifteen years if the offence results in a serious prejudice or if the contract pertains to the requirements of defense and security if the perpetrator was aware of said purpose.

Any of said penalties, according to the circumstances, shall apply to the sub-contractors, agents or intermediaries if trickery is due to their act.

Article (156)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years shall apply to any public officer involved in collecting the fines, fees, taxes or the like, who asks for or takes non-due amounts or amounts exceeding the due payments with knowledge of the facts.

Article (157)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding seven years shall apply to any public officer involved in employing workers in jobs related to his office, who retains for himself all or part of their due salaries or the like, employs directly or indirectly chore workers and takes their salaries, writes down in the books of the authorities mentioned in article 4 of the present law the names of factious or true persons who did not carry out any of the mentioned jobs, takes possession of their salaries or gives them to said persons with calculating them on said authorities.

Article (158)

The criminal shall be condemned, in addition to the penalties provided for the offences mentioned in the present chapter to dismissal from public office, revocation and a fine equal to the value of the funds subject matter of the offence or resulting thereof.



CHAPTER 3 - EXPLOITATION OF THE OFFICE AND ABUSE OF POWER

Article (159)

A penalty for a period not exceeding five years shall apply to any public officer who uses torture, force or menace with an accused, a witness or an expert or orders such measures to cause him to confess a crime, make statements or disclose information in this respect or to hide any said issues.

If the act of the officer results in a permanent wound of the victim, the penalty of the perpetrator shall be imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years.

If the act results in the decease of the victim, the penalty of the perpetrator shall be the capital punishment or the perpetual imprisonment.

Article (160)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to any public officer who uses the power vested in him by virtue of his office to damage any individual, or to bring an illegal benefit for himself or to third parties.

Article (161)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to any public officer who uses harshness with any person during his office or compels him to any act except for the cases where the law authorizes such acts.

Article (162)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to any public officer who, under pretext of his office, enters the house of a person or any of its dependencies, without the consent of the concerned person or causes someone else to enter therein except for the cases provided by the law.

The same penalty shall apply to any public officer who searched a person, a house or a store without the consent of the concerned person, or caused someone else to search except for the cases provided by the law.

Article (163)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall apply to any public officer who arrests a person, imprisons or seizes him except in the cases provided by the law, or orders a penalty for a condemned more severe than this provided by the law or a penalty to which said condemned was not convicted.

Article (164)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to any public officers who infringes the provisions of the law with the intention to reach one of the following purposes:

- 1- Protect a person from serving or executing his due sentence, reduce said penalty or delay its execution.
- 2- Protect any asset from confiscation, seizure, any restriction set by the law on said asset, delay its confiscation or seizure, impose or execute any restriction on it.

Article (165)

The perpetrator may be condemned, in addition to the penalties provided for the offences mentioned in the present chapter to exclusion from public office.

CHAPTER 4 - HUMILIATION OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, AGGRESSION AND MENACES AGAINST THEM

Article (166)

A penalty for a period not exceeding six month and a fine not exceeding three thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who humiliates by word, sign or menace a public officer during the exercise of his office or due to said exercise.

The penalty shall be the imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and a fine nor exceeding ten thousand Riyal, or one of the two penalties if the humiliation affects a court, a comity with jurisdictional attribution or any of its members during the hearing.

Article (167)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal shall apply to anyone who attacks a public officer or anyone entrusted with a public utility, if he resists to him with force or violence during the exercise of his office or utility.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period not less than six months if the aggression or resistance is accompanied with beating, without prejudice of any more severe penalty set by the law for any act accompanied with aggression or force.

Article (168)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall apply to anyone who uses force, violence or menace with a public officer to cause him in an illegal way to exercise one of the acts of his office or to abstain thereof and does not reach his purpose. If the perpetrator reaches his purpose, the penalty shall be imprisonment not less than five years and not exceeding ten years.

Article (169)

The offenses mentioned in the present chapter shall be considered as perpetrated in aggravating circumstance if:

- 1- The offence is perpetrated with premeditation.
- 2- The offence is perpetrated by more than one person.
- 3- The perpetrator of the offence carries visible weapons.

The penalty shall be doubled in case of presence of an aggravating circumstance.

CHAPTER 5 - CLAIMING A FALSE OFFICE

Article (170)

A penalty of imprisonment not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who pretends that he is a public officer and undertakes in said false quality an act included in the attribution of the officer the quality of whom he claims, enters a place forbidden to others than said officer or commences such act.

The same penalty shall apply to any officer who is dismissed, discharged or suspended from his work, is officially informed of that if starts one of the acts of his office.

Article (171)

A penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one years and a fine not exceeding five thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who illegally wears a uniform or bears a sign pertaining to a category of public officers, wears a uniform or bears a sign pertaining to a rank higher then his, bears a decoration, a ribbon, a star, the sign of an office or claims a scientific or university title or a general deputyship quality.

The present provision shall apply if the uniform, the decoration or other belongs to a foreign country.



PART 4 - OFFENCES PERTAINING TO THE PROGRESS OF JUSTICE

CHAPTER I - FALSE EVIDENCE

Article (172)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal shall apply to anyone who is assigned to bear an evidence before judicial or investigation authorities, takes an oath and makes a false declaration while knowing it is untrue, denies the truth or hides all or part of what he knows.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who is assigned by judicial or investigation authorities for an act of expertise or translation and intentionally changes the truth in anyway.

Article (173)

A penalty of imprisonment not exceeding seven years and a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand Riyal shall apply if the false evidence results in a judgment bearing imprisonment.

If the false evidence results in the capital punishment and the sentence is executed, the penalty of the person who bears the false evidence shall be the capital punishment.

Article (174)

A penalty of imprisonment not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal shall apply to anyone asks for, takes, takes or accepts a donation or a promise of something to bear a false evidence.

The same penalty shall apply to anyone who gives, promises or acts as intermediate in said issue.

Article (175)

A penalty of imprisonment not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal shall apply to anyone who constrains or seduces a witness by any means to bear false evidence or to abstain from bearing evidence even if he does not reach his purpose.

Article (176)

A penalty of imprisonment not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who is compelled by the adverse parties to take the oath or to whom the oath is administered and who commits perjury.

The perpetrator shall be exempted from the penalty if he declares the truth after the perjury and before the judgment subject matter of the lawsuit in which the oath is taken is rendered.



Article (177)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall apply to any physician or midwife other than those provided in article three of the present law who asks for or accepts for himself or another party a donation or a privilege of any kind or a promise of something of the kind, against bearing a false evidence in a case of pregnancy, birth, disease, handicap or death, or bears an evidence in said matters as result of begging, recommendation or intercession.

The provisions of article (173) of the present law shall be enforceable if the false evidence results in a judgment bearing imprisonment or the capital punishment.

Article (178)

The penalty shall not apply to:

- 1- The witness who bears evidence during criminal investigation if he waives from the false evidence before the investigation is closed and before he is denounced.
- 2- The witness who bears evidence during the trial if he waives from the false evidence before any judgment in the lawsuit even if not final.
- 3- The witness who accepts to be exposed, if he says the truth, to a serious damage endangering his life, liberty or honor, or his spouse is exposed to said serious damage even when divorced, his ascendants, descendants, brothers, sisters or brothers-in- law of the same degree.

CHAPTER 2 - ABSTAINING FROM BEARING EVIDENCE AND CAUSING FAILURE OF THE JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

Article (179)

A penalty for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding three thousand Riyal, or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who is assigned to bear witness before a judicial or investigation authority and abstains from appearing before said authority, taking the oath or bearing evidence unless there is a valid excuse for said abstaining.

He shall be exempted from the penalty if he waives from abstaining before the issuance of a judgment in the lawsuit subject matter.

Article (180)

A penalty of imprisonment not exceeding one month and a fine not exceeding three thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who hides, tears up, destroys or disfigures intentionally, which was posted in execution of a judgment or an order issued from a jurisdictional authority.



Article (181)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who perpetrates with bad faith an act aiming to hinder the measures of execution on a seized asset, by virtue of a judicial judgment, whether by changing its place, hiding it, disposing thereof, destroying it or changing its features.

The same penalty shall apply if the act is perpetrated by the owner of the asset or its guardian.

Article (182)

The penalty provided by the previous article shall apply to any public officer who intentionally abstains, in an illegal way, from the execution of a judgment or an order, issued by a court thirty days after being officially notified to execute said judgment, when the execution of the judgment or the order is included in his attributions.

Article (183)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who hides, destroys or takes possession of a written document, a deed or anything else submitted to the authority of investigation or in a lawsuit before any judicial authority, with the intention of misleading the courts or the authority of investigation.

The same penalty shall apply to the person within the reach of whom the written document, the deed or object subject matter of the offence was left.

Article (184)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal shall apply to anyone who, with the intention of misleading the courts, changes the aspect of persons, places or things, hides the evidences of the offence or gives false information related thereto in knowledge of facts.

Article (185)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who hides the corpse of a person who died as result of an accident or a crime, or buries said corpse before authorization of the burial by the concerned authorities.



CHAPTER 3 - ABSTAINING FROM INFORMING ABOUT OFFENSES AND PROVIDING ASSISTANCE

Article (186)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who knows about the perpetration of a crime or the existence of a plan to perpetrate an offence in a time when he can prevent from perpetrating it and abstains without valid excuse to inform the relevant authorities.

Said judgment shall not apply to the spouse of the perpetrator, his ascendants or descendants.

Article (187)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who abstains intentionally from providing assistance to a person who is threatened by a serious danger in his person or assets if said danger result from a general catastrophe when the abstainer was able to provide such assistance without fearing any danger on himself.

Article (188)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone officer who undertakes, during the exercise of any of the medical professions, to examine a dead person or a wounded when there are signs or other circumstances leading to doubt of the reasons of the death or the wound, if he abstains from informing the relevant authorities.

Article (189)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to any public officer assigned to investigate about crimes or identify them if he neglects to inform about the offence he knows about or postpones such information.

A fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to any public officer not assigned to investigate about an offence or identify it if he neglects to inform the relevant authorities about an offence he was aware of during his office or postpones such information.

There will be no penalty if the progress of the lawsuit, in the two cases provided by the two previous paragraphs, is bound to a plaint, an authorization or a demand.



CHAPTER 4 - FALSE STATEMENT

Article (190)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who presents to a public officer entrusted to draw, about the procedures resulting from the perpetration of offences, a written or oral report including attribution of a fact requiring penalty to a person who did not perpetrate such offence if he knows that the statement is false.

The same penalty shall apply if the officer who receives the information is not competent to adopt the measures resulting from the specific fact subject matter of said statement or if the measures are not actually adopted by virtue of said statement.

Article (191)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years shall apply to anyone who disturbs any of the public authorities by making a statement in any way about catastrophes, accidents, offences or dangers, which are inexistent. Moreover, the court may decide to compel the accused to pay the expenses, which resulted from said facts.

CHAPTER 5 - LIFTING SEALS, STEALING PAPERS AND OBJECTS AND DESTROYING THEM

Article (192)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who lifts, removes or destroys intentionally a seal affixed on papers, places or other things by virtue of a judgment, a judicial or administrative order.

The penalty shall be the imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years if the perpetrator is the guardian himself.

Article (193)

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who destroys illegally, papers, deeds or official records if they are deposited in the government places intended for keeping them, or delivered to the public officer assigned to take care of said objects.

The penalty shall be imprisonment for a period net exceeding five years if the perpetrator is himself the guardian or the person entrusted to keep said objects.



Article (194)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who takes possession or hides from the post officers or the officers of telecommunications, a letter, a cable, a package or a strongbox, opens any of them or discloses their contents of statements or information or facilitates this to others.

The perpetrator may be condemned to dismissal from office in the cases provided for in the present article and the second paragraph of the previous article.

CHAPTER 6 - ESCAPE OF THE CONDEMNED AND THE PRISONERS AND THEIR HIDING

Article (195)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding three thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who was arrested by virtue of the law if he escapes.

The penalty of imprisonment shall not exceed three years if the escaper is a prisoner, if the offence is perpetrated by one than one person, by menace or by violence on persons and objects.

If weapons are used in the offence or there is a menace of such use, the penalty shall be the imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years.

Article (196)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years shall apply to anyone who is entrusted to guard a prisoner or an arrested person, to accompany or transport him, if he intentionally enables him to escape or feigns inattention so that he manages to do so.

The same penalty shall apply to the public officer entrusted, pursuant of the obligations of his office, to arrest a person if he intentionally helps him to escape.

Article (197)

The penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year and a fine not exceeding five thousand Riyal or one of the two penalties shall apply to anyone who is entrusted to guard a prisoner or an arrested person or to accompany or transport him if said person escapes due to his negligence.

Article (198)

Anyone who helps an arrested or an imprisoned run away in other cases than the previous ones is



convicted to no more than two years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

The penalty is no less than five years and no more than ten years in prison if the fugitive is convicted to death.

If the fugitive is convicted to life imprisonment or to no more than three years in prison, or accused to committing a crime the penalty of which is capital punishment, or the crime is committed by more than one person under duress or by force or by using a weapon, the penalty is no more than five years.

Article (199)

One is convicted to no more than two years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties in case of hiding or lodging, by oneself or someone else, a fugitive, a convict or a person that should be arrested in addition to anyone who helps, anyhow, in running away from justice being aware of this.

If capital punishment is the crime's penalty, the one who hides the convict is convicted to no more than five years in prison. This judgment is not applicable to the fugitive's partner or assets.

Article (200)

Anyone who knows about a crime or a felony and helps the convict run away from justice through lodging him or hiding the crime evidence is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

If capital punishment is the crime's penalty, the fugitive's helper is convicted to no more than five years in prison.

This judgment is not applicable to the convict's partner or assets.

CHAPTER 7 - TO OFFEND AND ACT UPON THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES

Article (201)

Anyone who publicly disrespects a judge or any of the prosecution's members concerning a lawsuit is convicted to no more than two years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties.

Article (202)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties in case of obliging a judicial employee, by order, request, menace, wish or recommendation, to take

law violating procedures or to abstain from taking lawful procedures.

Article (203)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties in case of spreading openly the following:

- 1- News concerning a crime investigation or one of this investigation's documents especially if the investigating authorities have banned its diffusion.
- 2- News concerning names or photos of people subjected to the investigation, or procedures in lawsuits of marriage, parenting, divorce, separation, alimony, custody, adultery, calumny or secrets' disclosure.
- 3- Names or photos of minor convicts.
- 4- Names or photos of victims of rape.
- 5- Courts' discussions.
- 6- News concerning lawsuits that courts decided to examine in a closed session or banned its diffusion.
- 7- Names or photos of convicts with arrest of judgment.

PART 5 - CRIMES OF PUBLIC TRUST

CHAPTER I - FORGING AND USING DOCUMENTS

Article (204)

Forging a document is changing it in order to cause damage then use it as a true document. The means of forging are:

- 1- Changing the contents of the document including writing, numbers, signs or photos.
- 2- Putting a forged signature or stamp, or changing a true signature, stamp, imprint or photo.
- 3- Getting, by fraud, a person's signature, stamp or imprint on a document without knowing its content or without the person's consent.
- 4- Forging or counterfeiting a document and ascribing it to someone else.
- 5- Filling a signed, stamped or imprinted blank paper in contrast with the agreed upon with the holder of the signature, stamp or imprint.
- 6- Assuming an identity or changing it in a document that was made to prove it.
- 7- Changing the truth of a document.



Article (205)

The official document is issued by a public employee who intervenes in issuing it or making it official.

Article (206)

Anyone who forges an official document is convicted to no more than ten years in prison. If a public employee commits forgery during or due to his job, he is convicted to no more than fifteen years in prison.

The penalty of forging an unofficial document is no more than three years in prison.

Article (207)

Any doctor or midwife who issues a forged certification or statement concerning pregnancy, birth, disease, deformity or death or any other thing related to this profession is convicted to no more than five years in prison.

Article (208)

Anyone is convicted to no more than two years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties in case of saying before the competent authorities in procedures related to a death or inheritance investigation, untrue testimonies about the facts that should be proven, or knowing that they are false, whenever the document of death or inheritance is issued based on these testimonies.

Article (209)

Anyone who gives a false statement about his residence or assumes another name, even if fictitious, before the judicial or the investigating authorities is convicted to no more than two years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties.

Article (210)

The penalty of the forgery crime, according to the case, is imposed on anyone who uses a forged document knowing of its being forged.

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison in case of using a true document for another person or illegally making use of it.

CHAPTER 2 - FORGING AND COUNTERFEITING SEALS, SIGNS AND STAMPS

Article (211)

One is convicted to no more than fifteen years in case of forging or counterfeiting, by oneself or someone else, the state's seal or the president's signature or seal or one of the revenues' seals or stamps, or signs of any of the parties stipulated in article (4), or seal, signature or sign of any of the parties' employees, or the governmental stamps for gold, silver or other precious stones in order to use it for the its determined purpose.

The same penalty is imposed on anyone who uses any of the above-mentioned or introduces it to the country being aware of the forgery.

Article (212)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison in case of illegally using the state's seal, the president's seal or any of the revenues' stamps or seals or the signs of any parties stipulated in article (4) or the seal of any of its employees.

Article (213)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison in case of committing any of the crimes stipulated in the last two articles if the revenues' stamps or seals, the signs or imprints belong to any of the judicial individuals.

Article (214)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties in case of omitting words, expressions or signs existing on an already used revenue stamp in order to reuse it. The same penalty is imposed on anyone who circulates an already used revenue stamp being aware of it.

Article (215)

One is convicted to no more than three years and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of forging or counterfeiting metal panels or other signs issued by the parties stipulated in article (4) to execute the laws.

The same penalty is imposed on anyone who uses any of this being aware of its being forged or counterfeited and anyone who uses a true sign or panel without having the right to use it.

Article (216)

One is convicted to no more than six months in prison and to a fine of no more than three thousand



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riyals or to one of these two penalties in case of making, distributing or putting for sale printings or models, no matter how they are made, that resemble signs or stamps related to the post or the national telecommunications or the ones issued in one of the countries joining the international post union.

Article (217)

In addition to the penalties of the crimes mentioned in this chapter, all the forged or counterfeited stamps, seals and signs and all the machines, tools and materials that were used to made to be used in forging or counterfeiting stamps, seals or signs.

CHAPTER 3 - FORGING, COUNTERFEITING AND FALSIFYING THE CURRENCY AND THE GOVERNMENTAL BONDS

Article (218)

One is convicted to no less than five years and no more than fifteen years in prison and to a fine of no less than five thousand riyals and no more than fifteen thousand riyals in case of forging, counterfeiting or falsifying anyhow, a governmental bond, a metallic or paper currency circulating legally in the state or in any other state.

Falsifying a metallic currency is scaling down its metal or forging its coating in a way that makes it resemble another currency with a higher value.

Article (219)

The same penalty stipulated in the previous article is imposed on anyone who introduces to the state or takes out of it any currency or bond stipulated in that article if it is forged, counterfeited or falsified and anyone who promotes or deals with these things or possesses them in the purpose of promoting or dealing with them knowing that they are forged, counterfeited or falsified.

Article (220)

The penalty is life imprisonment if the crimes stipulated in the two previous articles result in the reduction of the national currency rate or the governmental bonds.

Article (221)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of promoting a metallic or paper currency that is invalid and dealing with it being aware of it.

Article (222)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of accepting, bona fide, a metallic or paper currency, or a governmental bond that is forged, counterfeited or falsified, then dealing with such things after knowing about their being forged, counterfeited or falsified.

Article (223)

Anyone who rejects the determined value of the national currency is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

Article (224)

One is convicted to no more than five years in prison in case of making, selling or disposed of machines, tools or other things assigned to forge, counterfeit or falsify any of the stipulations of article (218) or in case of obtaining them to use them in this purpose.

Anyone who possesses these machines, tools or things being aware of what they are used for, is convicted to no more than three years in prison.

Article (225)

In all cases of the crime mentioned in this chapter, all the forged, counterfeited or falsified currencies or bonds in addition to their machines are confiscated under a court judgment.

Article (226)

Any of the convicts who inform the competent authorities before using the forged, counterfeited or falsified currency or bond and before disclosing the crime is exempted from the penalties stipulated in this chapter. If the convict reports after disclosing the crime, the court can exempt him from the penalty whenever the information result in arresting any of the convicts.

CHAPTER 4 - FALSIFYING WEIGHT AND MEASURE UNITS

Article (227)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of making, selling or disposing of any forged or falsified measure or weight units being aware of the possibility of using it as true units.

Article (228)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of using untrue balance, weight unit, linear measure violating the true unit in the purpose of cheating.

Article (229)

One is convicted to no more than three months in prison and to a fine of no more than one thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of possessing an untrue or falsified balance or weight and measure units in the purpose of using it and being aware of this.

Article (230)

In all cases of the crimes mentioned in this chapter, all the balances, or weight or measure units, subject of the crime, are confiscated under a court judgment.

PART 6 - CRIMES OF PUBLIC DANGER

CHAPTER I - ARSON

Article (231)

Anyone who purposely sets fire to another's property is convicted to no more than five years in prison.

In case of jeopardizing people's lives or properties, the convict's penalty does not exceed seven years.

Article (232)

Who purposely sets fire to one's own property and jeopardizes people's lives and properties is convicted to no more than seven years in prison.

Article (233)

One is convicted to no less than five years and no more than fifteen years in case of purposely setting fire to an occupied place or a house, a bank or a ship, an oil well, machines or equipment to produce, refine and transport oil, an oil warehouse, or one of the public wealth resources.

Article (234)

Anyone who purposely sets fire indirectly to objects is convicted to the above-mentioned penalties according to the case.



Article (235)

One is convicted to death or to life imprisonment if the arson cases mentioned in the former articles lead to someone's death.

Article (236)

Without breaching any penalty stipulated by the law, anyone who erroneously sets fire to another's property is convicted to no more than one year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

CHAPTER 2 - TRANSGRESSION OF PUBLIC FACILITIES

Article (237)

One is convicted to no more than ten years in prison in case of purposely destroying, ravaging or damaging machines, pipes, or equipment related to the facilities of water, electricity, gas, oil, telegraph, telephone, wireless, radio or television or any other public facilities if this leads to the disablement or invalidity of the facility.

Article (238)

One is convicted to no more than seven years in prison in case of purposely destroying, ravaging or damaging fixed health facilities, ambulant health units or its materials, machines or tools if this will make it invalid, or useless.

Article (239)

Anyone who purposely destroys or damages any project of public sewers or drains, airports, roads or public bridges is convicted to no more than five years in prison.

The same penalty is imposed on anyone who purposely destroys or damages any of the fixed signs in airports or public ports, or changes their place or makes them invalid or useless.

Article (240)

One is convicted to no more than five years in prison in case of purposely destroying or damaging a light, a lighthouse, a buoy or any other objects used in navigation, or changing their place or making them invalid or useless.



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Article (241)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison in case of purposely destroying or damaging an apparatus, a machine, or any other objects of first aid, fire fighting, life guarding, or avoiding other accidents and in case of changing their place, or making them invalid or useless.

The same penalty is imposed on anyone who is responsible, by virtue of the law or draft laws, for looking after the objects mentioned in the pervious article but ignored their installation properly or made them invalid.

Article (242)

One is convicted to no more than five years in prison in case of making any main street or bridge invalid or unsafe for the traffic.

Article (243)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of erroneously committing one of the crimes stipulated in this chapter.

CHAPTER 3 - TRANSGRESSION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Article (244)

One is sentenced to life imprisonment or to no more than fifteen years in prison in case of purposely drowning any of the maritime means of transportation or damaging it anyhow.

The culprit is convicted to death if the crime leads to someone's death.

Article (245)

One is convicted to life imprisonment in case of taking over a plane or a ship or the merchandise on board, or hurting anyone or switching its course.

If this crime leads to someone's death, the culprit is sentenced to death.

The penalty is no more than five years in prison if the culprit returns the ship or the plane to the captain or to the one who has the right to be legally in control without leaving any damages on the ship, the plane or the merchandise on board or hurting anyone.

Article (246)

One is convicted to no more than ten years in prison in case of jeopardizing the safety of the aviation or navigation, or the safety of the plane or the ship or any other means of public transportation.

Article (247)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of purposely disrupting the course of any public terrestrial, maritime or aerial transportation.

Article (248)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties in case of purposely jeopardizing the safety of any means of private transportation no matter how.

Article (249)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties in case of erroneously causing an accident to any of the public terrestrial, maritime or aerial means of transportation which may lead to disrupting its course or endangering people's lives on board.

The penalty's no more than seven years in prison if the deeds mentioned in this article and the previous one lead to someone's death.

CHAPTER 4 - CRIMES RELATED TO PUBLIC HEALTH

Article (250)

One is convicted to life imprisonment in case of jeopardizing people's lives or safety by adding materials, germs or other things in well water, water of public warehouses or any other water resources which may cause death or endanger the public health.

The culprit is sentenced to death if this leads to someone's death.

Article (251)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of committing erroneously one of the crimes stipulated in the previous article.

If this causes someone's death, the penalty does not exceed seven years in prison in addition to a fine of no more than twenty thousand riyals.

Article (252)

Anyone who purposely commits a deed that might cause the spread of an infection or an epidemic is convicted to no more than fifteen years.

If this deed leads to someone's death, the penalty is capital punishment.



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Article (253)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of spreading erroneously an infection or an epidemic.

The penalty is no more than seven years in prison in addition to a fine of no more than twenty thousand riyals if this deed causes someone's death.

Article (254)

One is convicted to no more than ten years in prison and to a fine of no more than twenty thousand riyals in case of purposely polluting or spoiling a well, the water of public warehouses, or any other water resource or making it non-useable.

The penalty is no more than six months in prison in addition to a fine of no more than two thousand riyals or to any of these two penalties if this happens by mistake or out of negligence or ignorance of the laws or drift laws.

Article (255)

One is convicted to no more than ten years in prison and to a fine of no more than two hundred thousand riyals in case of purposely polluting the internal or regional water or the economic zone of Qatar state through draining or leaking chemical or oil materials, ship oils, wastes of laboratories and factories, or sewage of dirty water or any other materials leading to the pollution whether from a ship or any place on the land or an apparatus made to preserve the previously mentioned materials or transfer them from one place to another on the ship or the land.

The penalty is no more than three years in prison in addition to a fine of no more than fifty thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties if this happens by mistake, out of negligence, ignorance of the laws or drift laws. In addition to the penalties mentioned in the two previous paragraphs, the culprit pays a fine equivalent to the value of the damage.



PART 7 - SOCIAL CRIMES

CHAPTER I - CRIMES RELATED TO RELIGIONS AND THE VIOLABILITY OF THE DEAD

Article (256)

One is convicted to no more than seven years in prison in case of committing any of the following deeds:

- 1- Insulting the Supreme Being in letter and spirit, in writing, drawing, gesturing or in any other way.
- 2- Offending, misinterpreting or violating the Holy Koran.
- 3- Offending the Islamic religion or one of its rites.
- 4- Cursing any of the divine religions according to the regulations of the Islamic law.
- 5- Insulting any of the prophets in letter and spirit, in writing, drawing, gesturing or in any other way.
- 6- Sabotaging, breaking, damaging or violating places or their contents if they are made to perform religious rites for one of the divine religions according to the regulations of the Islamic law.

Article (257)

One is convicted to no more than ten years in prison in case of establishing, organizing or running an assembly, association, organization or a branch aiming at opposing or challenging the basics and tenets of Islam, or calling upon, favoring or promoting another religion, cult or concept.

Article (258)

Anyone who joins, participates or contributes anyhow to one of the parties mentioned in the previous article is convicted to no more than five years in prison.

Article (259)

One is convicted to no more than five years in prison in case of opposing, doubting any of the basics or tenets of Islam, or calling upon, favoring or promoting another religion, cult or concept.

Article (260)

Anyone who calls upon a meeting in the purpose of opposing or challenging the basics or tenets of Islam or promotes another religion is convicted to no more than five years in prison.

The same penalty is imposed on anyone who participates in the preparation of the meeting or joins it being aware of its purpose.



Article (261)

Anyone who possesses documents, printed publications or recorded tapes or any other thing favoring or promoting the stipulations of the articles (256) and (259) in order to distribute them or reveal them to others, is convicted to no more than two years in prison, to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties.

The same penalty is imposed on anyone who possesses any means of printing, recording or diffusing made to print, record or diffuse calls, anthems, propaganda to a cult, assembly, association or organization aiming at one of the purposes stipulated in the previous paragraph.

Article (262)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals in case of receiving money directly or indirectly from a person or an association inside or outside the state in purpose of committing one of the actions stipulated in article (260).

Article (263)

One is convicted to no more than a year and to a fine of no more than a thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties in case of producing, selling, exposing for sale or circulation, or possessing products, merchandise, prints or tapes including drawings, slogans, words, symbols, signals or anything else that might offend the Islamic religion or other divine religions according to the regulations of the Islamic law.

The same penalty is imposed on everyone who uses disks, computer programs or magnetized tapes to offend Islam or other divine religions according to the regulations of the Islamic law.

Article (264)

Any of the culprits who reports one of the crimes mentioned in the previous articles of this chapter to the competent authorities before being revealed is exempted from the penalty. If the notification comes after disclosing the crime, the court has the right to exempt the culprit from the penalty whenever the notification leads to arrest any of the culprits.

Article (265)

In addition to the penalties stipulated in the previous articles, all parties mentioned in article (257) of this law are broken up and closed by a court judgment. They are only allowed to open for a legal purpose after the approval of the attorney general office.

In all cases mentioned in the previous articles, the court pronounces a judgment of confiscating money and materials used or made to be used in committing the

crime or present in the places destined for the meeting of these parties and mentioned in article (257) of this law.

Article (266)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to any of these two penalties in case of infringing or violating the sacredness of the dead or the corpse remains, or the place destined for burying the dead or preserving their remains or making the funeral, or annoying the people gathered to perform the funeral ceremonies.

Article (267)

Anyone who publicly eats or drinks in a day of Ramadan is convicted to no more than three months in prison and to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

CHAPTER 2 - EXPOSING CHILDREN TO DANGER

Article (268)

Anyone who takes a newly born away from his folks, hides him, exchanges him with another baby or untruly attributes him to parents other than his own is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

The penalty is no more than a year in prison in addition to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals or one of these two penalties if it is proven that the baby is born dead.

Article (269)

Anyone who jeopardizes a person under sixteen or a person incapable of protecting themselves due to their mental, psychological or health condition is convicted to no more than two years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

The penalty is no more than three years in prison in addition to a fine of no more than fifteen thousand riyals, or one of these two penalties, if the person is left in a deserted place or if the guardian commits the crime.



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CHAPTER 3 - DRINKING, GAMBLING AND BEGGING

Article (270)

Anyone who drinks any alcoholic beverages in a public place or opens a store or a house to deal with alcoholics is convicted to no more than six months and to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

The same penalty is imposed on anyone who is found drunk on a main street or anyone who disturbs others due to intoxication.

Article (271)

Anyone who gives a person under sixteen an alcoholic beverage or incites them to drink alcohol is convicted to no more than three years and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

Article (272)

Anyone who imports, exports, makes, extracts or produces alcohols or alcoholic beverages is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals.

Article (273)

Anyone who sells or buys, delivers or receives, transports or possesses alcohols or alcoholic beverages, or deals with alcohols in any way in the purpose of trading or promoting is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

Article (274)

Gambling is any game in which the probability of gain and loss depends on the luck and not on controlled factors and each party agrees to give the amount of money, in case of loss, to the winning party.

Article (275)

Anyone who gambles is convicted to no more than three months in prison and to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

The penalty is no more than six months in prison in addition to a fine of no more than six thousand riyals, or one of these two penalties if gambling occurs in a public place, is performed openly or in any place or house made for this purpose.

Article (276)

Anyone who opens or runs a place for gambling, and anyone who organizes any gambling games in a public place, openly or in any place or house made for this purpose is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

Article (277)

In the crimes of gambling and drinking mentioned in this chapter, the court confiscates the materials, money and equipment used in the crime and pronounces a judgment of closing the place of the crime.

It can only open for a legal purpose after the approval of the office of the attorney general.

Article (278)

Anyone who begs in roads or public places, leads or encourages minors to begging is convicted to no more than three months in prison.

And instead of pronouncing this judgment, the beggar can be entered to one of the houses of correction made for this purpose.

CHAPTER 4 - ADULTERY AND CRIMES OF HONOR

Article (279)

Anyone who copulates with a female without her consent whether coercively, under duress or by ruse is sentenced to death or to life imprisonment.

The sentence is death if the culprit is the relative, the guardian, the caretaker or the servant of the victim or of the previously mentioned.

Article (280)

Anyone who copulates with a female without compulsion, duress or ruse knowing that she is mentally unstable or under sixteen is sentenced to life imprisonment.

The culprit is sentenced to death if he is one of the previously mentioned in the second paragraph of the above article.

Article (281)

Anyone who copulates with a female above sixteen without compulsion, duress or ruse is convicted to no more than seven years in prison.

The same penalty is also imposed on the female for her consent.

The culprit is sentenced to life imprisonment or to no more than fifteen years in prison if he is one of the previously mentioned in the second paragraph of article (279).

Article (282)

Anyone who copulates with a female above sixteen without compulsion, duress or ruse knowing that this is prohibited is convicted to no more than fifteen years in prison.



The same penalty is imposed on the female who accepts knowing that it is prohibited.

The culprit is sentenced to life imprisonment or to no more than fifteen years in prison if he is one of the previously mentioned in the second paragraph of article (279).

Article (283)

Anyone who copulates with a male without any consent whether coercively, under duress or by ruse is convicted to no more than fifteen years in prison.

The culprit, being one of the previously mentioned in the second paragraph of article (279), is sentenced to death.

Article (284)

Anyone who copulates with a male without compulsion, duress or ruse knowing that he is mentally unstable or under sixteen is sentenced to life imprisonment.

The culprit, being one of the previously mentioned in the second paragraph of article (279), is sentenced to death.

Article (285)

Anyone who copulates with a male above sixteen without compulsion, duress or ruse is convicted to no more than seven years in prison.

The same penalty is imposed on the male for his consent.

The culprit, being one of the previously mentioned in the second paragraph of article (279), is sentenced to life imprisonment or to no more than fifteen years in prison.

Article (286)

Anyone who commits rape by force, ruse or under duress is convicted to no more than fifteen years in prison.

The culprit, being one of the previously mentioned in the second paragraph of article (279), is sentenced to life imprisonment or to no more than fifteen years in prison.

Article (287)

Anyone who copulates with a person without compulsion, duress or ruse, knowing that this person is mentally unstable, under sixteen, unwilling or unaware of the action being exposed to, is convicted to no more than fifteen years in prison.

The culprit, being one of the previously mentioned in the second paragraph of article (279), is sentenced to life imprisonment or to no more than fifteen years in prison.



Article (288)

Anyone who copulates with a person above sixteen without compulsion, duress or ruse is convicted to no more than ten years in prison.

The same penalty is imposed on the person accepting this deed.

The culprit, being one of the previously mentioned in the second paragraph of article (279), is sentenced to life imprisonment or to no more than fifteen years in prison.

Article (289)

The culprit should know the age of the victim in the articles stipulated in this chapter.

CHAPTER 5 - IMMORAL AND DISGRACEFUL ACTIONS

Article (290)

Anyone who makes gestures, dares to say or sing immoral things or perform an infamous deed in a public place or an open space is convicted to no more than six months in prison and to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

Article (291)

Anyone who offends a female by words or makes a sound, a gesture or a display in the purpose of letting her hear the word or the sound, or see the gesture, is convicted to no more than a year in prison, to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

The same penalty is imposed on whomever intrudes upon a female's privacy.

Article (292)

A person is convicted to no more than a year in prison, to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of producing, importing, exporting, possessing or transporting immoral books, prints, writings, drawings, photos, movies or symbols in the purpose of exploitation, distribution or display.

The same penalty is imposed on anyone who declares, displays, sells, rents out or distributes such thing even if not publicly.

In case of using a person under sixteen, the penalty is no more than two years in prison in addition to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

Article (293)

Anyone who disturbs or annoys other people by using immoral expressions or words through wireless set or electronic means is convicted to no more than six months and to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

CHAPTER 6 - INSTIGATION OF DEBAUCHERY, DISSIPATION AND FORNICATION

Article (294)

Anyone who instigates debauchery, dissipation or adultery in public by words, gestures or any other means is convicted to no less than six months and no more than three years in prison.

Article (295)

One is convicted to no less than a year and no more than three years in prison in case of:

- 1- Opening or running a brothel or contributing in its opening or running.
- 2- Owning a house or a store and leasing it knowing that it is going to be used as a brothel.

Article (296)

One is convicted to no less than a year and no more than three years in prison in case of:

- 1- Leading a female to commit adultery.
- 2- Instigating, inducing, seducing a female anyhow to commit adultery or frequenting a brothel in order to commit debauchery whether inside or outside the country.
- 3- Leading, instigating or seducing a male anyhow for sodomy or dissipation.
- 4- Inducing or seducing a male or a female anyhow to commit illegal or immoral actions.
- 5- Bringing, exposing or accepting a male or a female in the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Article (297)

One is convicted to no more than fifteen years in prison in case of committing any of the crimes mentioned in the previous article through compulsion, duress or ruse or in case the victim is under sixteen or the culprit is one of the previously mentioned in article (279).

The culprit should know the age of the victim.



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Article (298)

Anyone who takes adultery or sodomy as a profession or a living is convicted to no more than ten years in prison.

The same penalty is imposed on anyone who exploits a person's debauchery and dissipation.

Article (299)

In addition to the penalties stipulated in the previous articles, the court pronounces the judgment of closing the place where the crime is committed, with no permission of opening it again unless for a legal purpose after the approval of the office of the attorney general.



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BOOK 3 - CRIMES IN RELATION TO PEOPLE AND MONEY

PART I - CRIMES AFFLICTING PEOPLE'S LIVES AND SAFETY

CHAPTER I - MURDER, SUICIDE, ASSAULT

Article (300)

One is sentenced to death in case of murdering a human being on purpose in the following cases:

- 1- If it is a premeditated murder.
- 2- In case of using a poisonous material or an explosive.
- 3- If one of the culprit's parents is murdered.
- 4- If a public employee is murdered during or due to their work.
- 5- If the murder is related to another felony or delinquency.

If the victim's parents forgive or accept the wergild, the penalty of no more than fifteen years in prison is replaced with the death penalty.

Article (301)

Premeditation is the determination to commit the crime before executing with the culprit knowing that he has enough time to calm down.

Surveillance is when the culprit awaits the victim in the right place to commit the crime.

The murder is considered with premeditation and surveillance even if another person is murdered or the execution of the crime is dependent on a condition.

Article (302)

Anyone who murders a human being in other cases than the ones mentioned in article (300) is sentenced to death or to life imprisonment.

The culprit is sentenced to no more than seven years in prison if the victim's parents forgive or accept the wergild.

Article (303)

The woman who purposely kills her baby right after the birth to avoid disgrace because the baby's born as a result of incest, is sentenced to no more than three years in prison.

Article (304)

Anyone who tries to commit suicide but using, executing any actions that usually lead to death is convicted to no more than six months in prison and to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

Article (305)

Anyone who incites or helps a person anyhow to commit suicide, if suicide is committed accordingly, is convicted to no more than seven years in prison.

If the victim is under sixteen or unwilling, the culprit is convicted to no more than ten years in prison.

If the victim has no choice or is unaware, this is considered a premeditated murder and the culprit is convicted to no more than seven years in prison if the victim's parents forgive or accept the wergild.

Article (306)

Anyone who purposely assaults a human being without having the intention to kill them but the assault led to their death, is convicted to no more than ten years in prison.

If the deed is premeditated, the penalty is no more than fifteen years in prison.

In any ways, the culprit is convicted to no more than three years in prison if the victim's parents forgive or accept the wergild.

Article (307)

Anyone who purposely leaves a person with a permanent deformity is convicted to no more than seven years in prison.

If this is premeditated, the penalty is no more than ten years in prison.

A permanent deformity is any injury leading to the amputation of an organ or a part of it, or the total or partial disablement of one of the senses in a permanent way.

In all cases, the culprit is convicted to no more than two years in prison if the victim or the victim's parents forgive or accept the amount of money.

Article (308)

One is convicted to no more than two years and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of purposely assaulting anyone anyhow and the assault leads to their sickness or incapability of accomplishing their work for more than twenty days.

The penalty is no more than three years in prison in addition to a fine of no more than fifteen thousand riyals, or one these two penalties if the deed is premeditated or is executed by more than one person.

Article (309)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of purposely assaulting anyone anyhow and the assault is not as grave as it is stipulated in the two previous articles.



Article (310)

One is convicted to any of the penalties stipulated in articles (307), (308), (309) according to the result of the assault in case of giving a person medications or materials leading to a disease or an incapability.

Article (311)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison, to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of causing the death of a person by mistake as a result of negligence, ignorance or not taking into account the laws or drift laws.

In all cases, the culprit is convicted to no more than a year in prison if the victim's parents forgive or accept the wergild.

Article (312)

One is convicted to no more than six months and to a fine of no more than a thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of harming by mistake someone as a result of negligence, ignorance or not taking into account the laws and drift laws.

The penalty is no more than a year in prison in addition to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or one of these two penalties if the crime leads to a permanent deformity.

In all cases, the culprit is convicted to no more than two months if the victim or the victim's parents forgive or accept the amount of money.

Article (313)

The penalty stipulated in the two previous articles is doubled, according to the case, if the crime happens due to the transgression of the culprit to their occupation, profession or job, or the culprit is under narcotics or alcoholics effect, or the crime leads to the death of a person and the injury of more than three people, or the culprit abstains from helping or seeking help for the victim in spite of their capability.

Article (314)

If the crimes mentioned in this chapter are committed during the war on the wounded enemies, the culprit is sentenced to the same penalties of the premeditated crimes.

CHAPTER 2 - ABORTION

Article (315)

One is convicted to no more than ten years in prison in case of assaulting a pregnant woman which leads to abortion.

Article (316)

One is convicted to no more than seven years in prison in case of aborting a pregnant woman on purpose by giving her medications or using means leading to abortion.

One is convicted to no more than ten years in prison if the miscarriage happens without the woman's consent or if the person executing the abortion is a doctor, a surgeon, a pharmacist, a midwife or anyone working in fields close to medicine or pharmacy.

Article (317)

The woman who approves to take medicines or use means leading to abortion without a medical report is convicted to no more than three years in prison.

PART 2 - CRIMES RELATED TO THE INDIVIDUAL'S FREEDOM AND SECURITY

CHAPTER I - ABDUCTION, APPREHENSION AND FORCED LABOR

Article (318)

One is convicted to no more than ten years in prison in case of kidnapping, arresting, detaining or depriving a person from their freedom in contrast with the stipulations of the law.

The penalty is no more than fifteen years in prison in the following cases:

- 1- If the culprit wears a costume, holds a public employee's badge, impersonates, or shows a fake order of arrest pretending that is issued by competent authorities.
- 2- If the crime takes place by ruse, force or under duress, or by physical or psychological torture.
- 3- If the crime is committed by more than two people or an armed person.
- 4- If the period of abduction, arrest, detention or deprivation of freedom exceeds fifteen days.
- 5- If the purpose of the deed is to get a ransom, to assault, hurt, oblige the



victim to commit adultery or crime.

6- If the crime is committed on a public employee during or due to their duties.

7- If the victim is a woman, a minor, a crazy or a mentally unstable person.

The penalty is capital punishment or life imprisonment if the crime leads to the victim's death.

Article (319)

The same penalty mentioned in the previous article is imposed on the kidnapper according to the case.

Article (320)

The kidnapper can be exempted from the penalty in case of voluntarily turning in to the competent authorities before this latter discovers the place of the person kidnapped, guiding the authorities to the place, identifying other culprits and leading to saving the kidnapped person without any harm.

This exemption is not in force if the abduction is related to any other delinquency.

Article (321)

One is convicted to no more than seven years in prison in case of entering or taking out of Qatar a person as a slave, or buying, selling, donating a person as a slave.

Article (322)

One is convicted to no more than six months in prison and to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties, in case of forcing a person to work with or without a salary.

If the victim is under sixteen, the penalty is no more than six years in prison in addition to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties.

CHAPTER 2 - VIOLATION OF RESIDENCES AND OTHER'S PROPERTIES

Article (323)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of breaking into an inhabited place or a house intended to be inhabited or a place for preserving money and the action happens without the consent of the owner or in contrast

with the stipulations of the law.

The penalty is no more than five years if the crime happens at night through breaking, climbing or scaling, if the culprit is armed, or the crime is committed by more than two people or the person assumes a fake identity or pretends to do a public favor.

Article (324)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties, in case of legally entering someone's properties and staying in it after executing the purpose for which they entered.

CHAPTER 3 - THREATENING

Article (325)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties in case of threatening others to hurt oneself or distort one's reputation, or to hurt someone and distort their reputation whether orally or in writing or through deeds determining to hurt oneself or distort the reputation obliging the victim to do something or abstain from doing it.

If it is a threat to kill, the penalty is no more than five years in prison.

CHAPTER 4 - CALUMNY, DEFAMATION AND SECRET DISCLOSURE

Article (326)

One is convicted to no more than two years and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of defaming someone in public through accusing them of doing a mishap necessitating a legal punishment or inflicting their dignity or honor or exposing them to people's disdain and malice.

Article (327)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than twenty thousand riyals or to one of these two penalties in case of defaming a public employee due to the job or the occupation, or if the calumny inflicts the family's reputation.



Article (328)

No crimes in the following cases:

- 1- If the culprit proves the occurrence of the incidence and reclines it against the public employee and the incidence is related to the job or the public service.
- 2- Informing the administrative or the judicial authorities, bona fides, about a case that necessitates an active responsibility.
- 3- The oral or written defense of the litigants before the court or the interrogation authorities using defamation or calumny within the framework of the defense's right.

Article (329)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of cursing a third party in public through addressing improper words affecting their honor and dignity.

Article (330)

One is convicted to no more than three months in prison and to a fine of no more than a thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of defaming or insulting the victim face to face and not publicly, or through the phone, or a written letter, or in another indirect way.

Article (331)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of spreading news, photos or comments related to secrets of private life, or families, or individuals even if they were true.

Article (332)

One is convicted to no more than two years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of knowing a secret by virtue of their job, profession or occupation and illegally revealing it or using it for a private utility or for someone's utility without taking the permission of the concerned person.

Article (333)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of intruding into people's private life illegally and without their consent through committing one of the following deeds:

- 1- Opening a private letter or telegraph addressed to someone else.

- 2- Listening secretly to a telephone call.
- 3- Recording or transmitting conversations that took place in a private place or through any kind of apparatus.
- 4- Taking or transmitting photos for an individual(s) in a public place through any kind of apparatus.

PART 3 - CRIMES CONCERNING MONEY

CHAPTER I - ROBBERY

Article (334)

A thief is anyone who embezzles a third party's movable property in purpose of possessing it.

Article (335)

One is convicted to life imprisonment in case of committing a robbery assembling the following circumstances:

- 1- To be committed at night.
- 2- To be committed by at least two people.
- 3- If one of the culprits is holding an apparent or a hidden weapon.
- 4- To be committed in an inhabited place, or through climbing a wall, breaking a door, using artificial keys, wearing the costume of a policeman or a public employee, showing a forged order pretending to be issued by competent authorities, colluding with one of the inhabitants, or using any other illegal way.
- 5- To be committed by force or under duress through using the weapon.

Article (336)

One is convicted to no more than ten years in prison in case of committing a robbery on a main street, or in one of the terrestrial, aerial or maritime means of transportation if the robbery takes place pursuant to one of the following cases:

- 1- The robbery is committed by at least two people and one of them is holding an apparent or a hidden weapon.
- 2- The robbery is committed by force by at least two people.
- 3- The robbery is committed at night by an armed person, by force or under duress.

Article (337)

One is convicted to no more than seven years in prison in case of committing a robbery pursuant to one of the following cases:

- 1- By force or under duress.
- 2- If the robbery is committed at night by at least two people and one of them



is holding an apparent or a hidden weapon.

3- If the robbery is committed at night in an inhabited place by one person holding an apparent or a hidden weapon.

Article (338)

One is convicted to no more than ten years in prison in case of robbing the weapons or the ammunitions of the armed forces or the police.

The penalty is no more than fifteen years in prison if one of the intensive circumstances stipulated in article (336) is met.

Article (339)

One is convicted to no more than five years in prison in case of robbing used or ready to be used equipment and tools in the telecommunications facilities, conduction or generation of electricity, water or sewers established or authorized to be established for a public utility by one of the parties stipulated in article (4).

The penalty is no more than ten years in prison if one of the intensive circumstances stipulated in article (336) is met.

Article (340)

One is convicted to no more than five years in prison in case of committing a robbery in one of the following two cases:

- 1- If it is committed at night.
- 2- If it is committed by a person holding an apparent or a hidden weapon.

Article (341)

The employer is convicted to no more than seven years in prison in case of robbing the employee's money.

Article (342)

One is convicted to no more than seven years in prison in case of committing a robbery during wars or general disasters.

The penalty is no more than ten years in prison if one of the two intensive circumstances stipulated in clause (1) of article (337) is met.

Article (343)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison in case of committing a robbery in one of the following cases:

- 1- In a worshipping place.
- 2- In an inhabited place or one of its supplements.
- 3- In any means of transportation or in an airport or a harbor.
- 4- In an enclosed place through breakage, usage of artificial or right keys with-

out the owner's consent.

5- Assuming a public or a fake character, or pretending to have a public job.

6- By at least two people.

7- By workers of transportation if they are delivered the things to be transported.

8- If the robbery is committed on the wounded during the war.

Article (344)

One is convicted to no more than two years in prison in case of committing a robbery that does not meet one of the circumstances mentioned in the previous articles of this chapter.

Article (345)

One is convicted to no more than five years in prison in case of illegally taking over electrical energy or any other energy of an economic value.

Article (346)

One is convicted to no more than five years in prison in case of embezzling in any way the telephone service or any other telecommunication services, or exploiting, using, transferring any of these services or any current used to conduct or transfer these services.

Article (347)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison in case of illegally taking over any means of transportation belonging to a third party.

Article (348)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison in case of forging or changing keys, or making a machine to be used in the crime.

The penalty is no more than two years in prison if the culprit is skilled in these things.

Article (349)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of eating or drinking in a restaurant even if residing in it, occupying a room or more in a hotel, renting a meant-to-be-rented means of transportation, getting gas for a means of transportation knowing the impossibility of paying the price or the rental or unjustifiably abstaining from paying the due amount of money, or avoiding to pay it.

Article (350)

One is convicted to no more than six months in prison and to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of finding money without returning it to the holder or turning it in to the police station within seven days of the date of finding the money and holding it in the purpose of possessing it whether during the time of finding the money or afterwards.

Article (351)

One is convicted to no more than seven years in prison in case of taking over, by force or under duress, a legal document, a file of debts or discharge, a document of a literary value, legal or social papers, or in case of forcing someone, by force or under duress, to sign, stamp or imprint one of the mentioned papers.

Article (352)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison in case of obliging someone to deliver money or something else through accusing or threatening them or someone else of committing the crime.

The penalty is no more than seven years in prison if the crime is the subject of accusation or threat.

The penalty is death or life imprisonment if it is a crime of honor.

In order to apply the regulations of the two previous paragraphs, the accused person or the one who threatened to accuse might be the culprit or not.

Article (353)

The penalty of committing the felonies mentioned in this chapter does not exceed the half of the maximum penalty of the complete crime.

CHAPTER 2 - FRAUD

Article (354)

One is convicted of no more than three years in case of seizing, for themselves or others, movable properties, debt or quittance bond, or canceling, spoiling or modifying this bond by using fraud means, assuming a false name or a fake character in a way to delude the victim.

Article (355)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison in case of disposing of a movable or immovable property which they already disposed of without having the right to do so.

Article (356)

One is convicted to no more than three years and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals in case of exploiting a minor's love, need or non expertise to get a movable property, debts or quittance bond, or cancel, spoil or modify this bond in order to harm them or someone else.

The minor, the crazy or the mentally unstable is put under custody.

The penalty is no more than five years in prison if the culprit is a guardian, caretaker or keeper of the victim pursuant to the law or to a judgment or agreement.

Article (357)

One is convicted to no less than three months and no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no less than three thousand riyals and no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of committing, in ill will, one of the following actions:

- 1- Writing an uncovered check, a check without provision.
- 2- Drawing all or some of the account after giving the check in a way that the rest does not cover the value.
- 3- Ordering the drawee not to exchange the check.
- 4- Intending to write or sign the check in a way that prevents its exchange.
- 5- Delivering a due check knowing that it is uncovered or unexchangeable.

Anyway, the court decides, under the request of the concerned, to oblige the convict to pay the value of the check and the expenses undertaken by the beneficiary.

The procedures determined in the code of commercial and civil procedure contribute in executing this judgment. If the court finds that this decision requires a special investigation necessitating a delay in the judgment, it has the right to pronounce a judgment in the lawsuit only and postpone the examination of the mentioned request to another session or refer it to the civil court.

Article (358)

The drawee pays a fine of no more than one hundred thousand riyals in case of deciding the absence of a covered or exchangeable check or the presence of an amount of money that is less than the value of the account.

Article (359)

In the crimes stipulated in article (357) of this law, the victim and the attorney have the right to ask the prosecution or the court, according to the case, to make peace with the culprit. The reconciliation requires the closing of the case. And the prosecution stops the execution of the penalty if the reconciliation is during the execution even after the pronouncement of the judgment.

Article (360)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals in case of getting, by fraud for themselves or others, a passport, a license or any instrument issued from an official side and this couldn't be done otherwise.

Article (361)

The penalty of the felonies stipulates in this chapter does not exceed the half of the complete crime's penalty.

CHAPTER 3 - BREACH OF TRUST

Article (362)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals in case of embezzling, using, or wasting amounts of money, bonds or any other movable properties to harm the holders or the possessors whenever delivered under a contract of trust, rent, mortgage or a proxy.

Article (363)

One is convicted to no more than two years in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of possessing money that was held by mistake.

Article (364)

The penalty stipulated in the previous article is imposed on anyone who embezzles a movable property that is mortgaged to guarantee a debt.

Article (365)

The penalty is no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties if the guard assigned by the owner embezzles a movable property that is seized judicially or executively.

Article (366)

The penalty of the crimes stipulated in this chapter does not exceed the half of the complete crime's penalty.

CHAPTER 4 - HIDING OBJECTS TAKEN FROM A CRIME SCENE

Article (367)

Whomever hides objects taken from a crime scene being aware of it and without being an accomplice, is convicted to the same penalty of committing the crime of knowing that the objects are collected from a crime scene.

The penalty is no more than six months in prison in addition to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties if the culprit does not know that the objects are collected from a crime scene but thinks they were gotten in an illegal way.

Article (368)

In the previous article of the penalty, the culprit is exempted from the penalty in case of informing the competent authorities of the crime from which the objects were collected and of the perpetrators before revealing it.

If the culprit informs after disclosing the crime, the court has the right to exempt the culprit from the penalty whenever the information lead to arresting the culprits.

Article (369)

Anyone who commits any of the crimes stipulated in this chapter and the previous three chapters is only prosecuted pursuant to the complaint of the victim. The victim can give up the complaint no matter is the lawsuit case and the victim can seize the execution of the final judgment anytime.

CHAPTER 5 - COMPUTER FELONIES

Article (370)

Data processing system is each group of one or more processing units whether in the computer's memory, programs, input, output or communication units contributing to the achievement of a given result.

Article (371)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of accessing the data processing system saved in the computer or getting caught hacking the system or a part of it.

Article (372)

One is convicted to no less than a year and no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no less than ten thousand riyals and no more than fifty thousand riyals in case of committing one of the crimes stipulated in the previous article if it results in deleting, or modifying, spoiling or disabling the information existing inside the system.

Article (373)

One is convicted to no less than a year and no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no less than ten thousand riyals and no more than fifty thousand riyals in case of purposely accessing, whether directly or indirectly, someone's processing system or destroying or modifying the data or its way of processing and transfer.

Article (374)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals in case of purposely destroying or damaging input or output units, someone's computer screen or its components.

The same penalty is imposed on anyone who disables on purpose any of the previously mentioned or makes it invalid.

Article (375)

One is convicted to no more than three months in prison and to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of using other's tools or computers.

The penalty is no more than two years in prison, if the felony is committed by a public employee where the computer exists.

The penalty is no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than twenty thousand riyals if the culprit could use the computer through hacking the system belonging to any of the parties stipulated in clauses (1) and (2) of article (4).

The penalty is no more than five years in prison if the computer or the saved data were hacked through breaking into the place of the computer.

Article (376)

The virus is an installed program or a program saved on compact disks or the computer disks. It remains inactive for a while until it is activated suddenly in a given period of time to affect the computer, its programs or its saved data.

Article (377)

One is convicted to no less than three months and no more than three years in prison in case of installing or downloading a virus on compact disks or floppies of

a third party's computer in order to spoil the programs, installed or saved data. The penalty is no less than six months and no more than three years in prison if the virus results in slowing down the operating system of the computer. The penalty is no less than a year and no more than three years in prison if the virus use results in spoiling the programs, the installed or saved data inside the computer.

Article (378)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison in case of changing or modifying the information, the data or the programs saved in a third party's computer, or deleting some of them through the virus or any other illegal way.

Article (379)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison in case of using a computer to manipulate whether by installing programs, or fake data or by spoiling programs.

Article (380)

One is convicted to no more than five years in prison in case of counterfeiting documents processed by computer in order to harm a third party, or using these forged documents.

To counterfeit is to make changes in the computer programs, or those saved in its memory in order to get incorrect results.

Article (381)

One is convicted to no more than five years in prison in case of illegally taking over the banks' or the clients' money by using the magnetized cards issued by the banks whether belonging to them or to another client.

Article (382)

One is convicted to no less than six months and no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no less than ten thousand riyals and no more than twenty thousand riyals in case of:

- 1- Possessing or using the machines making the credit cards without the authorization of the competent authorities.
- 2- Possessing or getting a forged or stolen credit card being aware of it.
- 3- Possessing or getting credit cards released without the authorization of the bank.
- 4- Possessing credit cards printing machines and equipment without the authorization of the bank.
- 5- Possessing automatic or manual bank tools used in dealing with credit cards without getting an authorization.



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Article (383)

One is convicted to no less than a year and no more than five years in prison and to a fine of no less than ten thousand riyals and no more than twenty thousand riyals in case of:

- 1- Forging a credit card
- 2- Using a forged or stolen credit card, being aware of it
- 3- Accepting invalid, forged or stolen credit cards, being aware of it
- 4- Making equipment or machines used in the production of credit cards without an authorization.

Article (384)

The employee of the bank, the financial institutions or exchange offices or any other position in the private section is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals in case of receiving money, disclosing secrets of dealers or getting them without justification in order to issue forged credit cards.

Article (385)

The penalties stipulated in articles (371), (372), (373), (374), (377), (378), (379) and (380) are doubled if the felonies that are committed on computers belonging to any of the parties stipulated in clauses (1) and (2) of article (4).

Article (386)

In all cases, the stolen amounts of money should be returned and all the machines used in committing any of the crimes stipulated in this chapter are confiscated.

Article (387)

The penalty of the felonies stipulated in this chapter does not exceed half of the maximum penalty of the complete crime.

CHAPTER 6 - TRESPASSING INTELLECTUAL OWNERSHIP RIGHTS

Article (388)

Without breaching any penalty stipulated by this law or any other law, one is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than twenty thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of trespassing a third party's intellectual ownership rights protected by the law or an international agreement to which Qatar has joined. All the things used to trespass any of these rights are confiscated.

CHAPTER 7 - DESTROYING PROPERTIES AND TRANSFERRING LIMITS

Article (389)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than ten thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of destructing, damaging or spoiling, on purpose, other's movable or immovable properties, or making them unusable, invaluable, useless or invalid.

The penalty is no more than five years in prison if the crime is committed by at least three people.

Article (390)

One is convicted to no more than six months and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of cutting off or damaging trees implanted in the streets, parks, markets or public squares.

The culprit should pay a fine that is two times the value of the cut out or damaged trees.

Article (391)

One is convicted to no more than a year in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of:

- 1- Cutting off, rooting out, or scraping off a tree belonging to a third party.
- 2- Damaging crops, plants or a sown field belonging to a third party or adding toxins.

Article (392)

One is convicted to no more than six months in prison and to a fine of no more than three thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of damaging, transferring or removing a fence or a sign to determine surfaces or limits or to level grounds or separate between the properties.

CHAPTER 8 - CRIMES COMMITTED ON ANIMALS

Article (393)

One is convicted to no more than three years in prison and to a fine of no more than five thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of:

- 1- Killing or damaging on purpose an animal used to pull or carry things or other's cattle.
- 2- Using means to destroy water resources by adding toxins, explosives, chemicals or the electrical ways etc.



Article (394)

One is convicted to no more than three months in prison and to a fine of no more than two thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of purposely killing other's bees or any domestic animal other than the stipulations of the previous article.

Article (395)

One is convicted to no more than two months and to a fine of no more than a thousand riyals, or to one of these two penalties in case of:

- 1- Beating or torturing a domestic or a wild captured animal.
- 2- Exhausting an animal through riding or overburdening it.
- 3- Overusing an animal that is inappropriate because of its age, sickness, wounds or deformity or neglecting the animal which may cause it some harm.

In addition to the penalty stipulated in this article, the court can order that the mentioned animal be taken care of in a specialized institution and it can pronounce a judgment that binds the convict to pay the suitable amount of money to treat and take care of the animal.

If the animal suffers from an incurable disease, the court can order to kill the animal.

BOOK 4 - CONTRAVENTIONS

Article (396)

Without breaching any penalty stipulated in another law, one should pay a fine of no more than a thousand riyals in case of:

- 1- Throwing things that can hurt, harm, or soil passers-by.
- 2- Not cleaning or fixing furnaces or plants in which fire is used.
- 3- Releasing a mentally unstable or a wild animal instead of preserving and taking care of them.
- 4- Pushing an animal to attack or follow passers-by instead of taking precautions.
- 5- Starting fireworks in places where they can cause damages or dangers.

Article (397)

Without breaching any penalty stipulated in another law, one should pay a fine of no more than five hundred riyals in case of:

- 1- Throwing stones, solid objects or dirt on people or other's vehicles, cars, houses, buildings, gardens or barns.
- 2- Neglecting the notifications about the diggings or the other works to be made.



- 3- Rooting out the plants in the places assigned to public utility or removing the stones, the soil or any other materials without any permission
- 4- Damaging, removing or switching signs on the streets and buildings
- 5- Turning off, removing, damaging or switching lights to illuminate the road
- 6- Damaging other's movables due to ignorance
- 7- Causing the death or the injury of a third party's animal due to ignorance or not taking the laws into account
- 8- Crowding the main street without necessity or the permission of the competent authorities.
- 9- Causing noise, turmoil or tumult which may disturb the inhabitants or the neighbors.
- 10- Entering a cultivated or a ready to be cultivated land or passing through it alone or with the animals or leaving the animals graze without any permission
- 11- Not cleaning the theaters or the cinemas and other public places.

Article (398)

One should pay no more than three hundred riyals in case of peeing in a public place or washing up publicly or appearing in an immoral position in a public place or openly.



**Completed
Praise Be To GOD**